

# 根据新考试大纲编写

主编 **罗立胜** 

中国人民大学出版社

# 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

1999 年在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考指导丛书:写译分册/罗立胜主编. 北京:中国人民大学出版社,1998

ISBN 7-300-02871-3/H • 164

- I. 19....
- Ⅰ. 罗…
- Ⅱ. 英语-写作-硕士-考试-教学参考资料
- N. H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (98) 第 26022 号

根据新考试大纲编写 1999 年在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考指导丛书 写 译 分 册 主编 罗立胜

出版发行:中国人民大学出版社

(北京海淀路 157 号 邮编 100080)

经 销:新华书店

印 刷:涿州市星河印刷厂

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张: 11 1998 年 10 月第 1 版 1999 年 2 月第 2 次印刷 字数: 247 000

定价: 16.00 元 (图书出现印装问题,本社负责调换)

# 前 言

《1999年在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考指导丛书》(写译分册)是根据1998年教育部学位委员会最新确定的考试大纲编写的,旨在帮助考生掌握必要的写作及翻译知识,提高其应试能力。

本书分为写作和翻译两部分。写作部分结合考试题型以及考生在写作中的薄弱环节,有针对性地进行讲解和训练。有关写作中的语言问题以及技能问题的素材主要选自在职人员英语考前补习班; 所采用的大部分短文,包括范文和实例也是来自补习班。这些短文经过修改后,在内容和语言上更加接近于考生,更适合于考生模仿和实践。此外,本书各章节的确定是以考试大纲的有关规定为基础,因此,具有更强的针对性和实用性。在写作部分中,还安排了一定数量的写作题,这些题目具有较好的覆盖面及实际写作意义。书后附有全部写作题的参考范文,以便考生在独立完成写作后进行对照与检查。

在翻译部分中,根据新考试大纲的要求,重点讲解汉英单句翻译和短文翻译两种题型。单句翻译从语法入手,突出了对句型及选词的训练与实践。同时安排了10套单句汉英翻译模拟题,并配有参考答案。汉英短文翻译从有关专题入手,如:教育、社会文化、工业、经济等,旨在使考生尽快了解某一方面的词汇及表达方式,更多地接触不同类型、不同题材的翻译素材,以便更好地适应这一题型。

在编写本书的过程中,注意了以下几个方面的问题:

- (1) 严格按照考试大纲的要求,确定本书的难度,以及题材的选择。词汇严格控制在考试大纲的词汇表内。在作文题及翻译题中,如出现偏词、难词,一般给出英语或中文注释。写作和翻译题目,其难度和长度尽可能与考试大纲相一致。
- (2) 选用材料力求带有一定的特点,突出针对性和实用性。所选材料主要是近几年的考试书籍包括 TOEFL、FIRST CERTIFICATE 等,以及各种教材、杂志和报纸。短文写作和短文翻译的素材选自考前补习班。
- (3) 在编写过程中,除了提供大量的写作和翻译实例及练习外,还注重为考生提供 比较有效的写作和翻译的方法与技巧,旨在帮助考生能够尽快地提高这两项技能。
- (4) 强调了语言的规范性以及内容的共核性。在写作和翻译两部分中,充分考虑到了词汇、语法及练习的通用性及可模仿性。尽可能使答案和范文通俗易懂,便于记忆并易于模仿。

本书不仅适用于在职人员英语统一考试的考生,也适用于大学英语四、六级和考研的应试者。

为便于应试者更全面的复习,本书配有由作者录制的具备考前串讲性质的录音带

4 盒。

本书在编写过程中得到中国人民大学出版社刘敏博士以及有关院校教师的大力支持,特此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,不妥之处在所难免,衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者 1998年10月

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# 第一部分 短文写作

# 第一章 概 述

英文写作是语言交流的一种重要形式,也是用于外语测试,衡量考生实际运用语言能力的一种手段。由于写作能够较客观地检查应试者对语言知识掌握的程度及综合运用所学语言的能力,所以该项目在"在职人员申请硕士学位英语统一考试"中占有一定的比重,以便弥补客观性试题的某些不足,从而更全面地考核被试者的英语能力。

# 一、写作部分的基本要求

根据《在职人员以研究生毕业同等学力申请硕士学位外国语课程水平统一考试大纲》写作部分的要求,该部分考试时间为 30 分钟,要求应试者在规定的时间内根据试卷的要求写出一篇 100 词~120 词的短文,形式可以是按所给的提纲写短文,或描述图表,写内容提要、概述等。写作内容主要为一般性常识,要求能够正确表达思想、语意连贯、无重大语言错误。

# 二、写作部分的评分标准

评分标准是以考试大纲写作部分的有关要求为依据;一般从作文内容和语言质量两个角度评定。内容包括是否切题,思想是否清楚,意义是否连贯;语言包括所采用的句型及词语是否准确,表达是否有误等。除以上两个标准外,应试者还需注意所写文章的字数,要达到考试规定的字数要求。以下这篇短文在内容、语言质量及字数方面都存在一定的问题。

#### On Punctuality (准时)

Punctuality is importance to everyone. I liked it very much, and I never late for work which is far away from my family. My family is in the eastern part of the city, and my company just opposite. It spends me more than one hour to arrive at my office, usually. But I never came late. That is why I liked punctuality very much.

Punctuality is necessary for everyone too. Everybody in my company followed punctuality. It happened very seldom that one or two persons were late. Because they

don't want to lose their job.

In a word, punctuality is importance and necessary to me and to my friends.

上面这篇短文是在职人员申请硕士学位英语考试培训班的一位学员在课堂练习时完成的。在内容上,短文作者应该更紧密地扣住作文的主题。应说明遵守时间的重要性,不遵守时间可能产生的不良后果,以及自己的观点。在语言上,时态、用词、句型等错误较明显。如,短文在时态相互对应方面存在缺陷,有时采用现在时,有时又采用过去时,使人感到作者在时间概念上比较混乱;另外在词汇及句型的掌握上,也有很大的局限性。典型错误有,importance 和 spend 应改为 important 和 it takes; I never late 需加入谓语 am; Because they don't want to lose their job 是属于非完整句错误。书后有修改后的参考范文。

因此,在平时进行写作练习时,需注意作文内容的充实及语言质**量的提高**,以便取得更好的成绩。

# 三、有针对性地提高写作能力

英文写作是一种综合能力很强的语言技能,涉及到对语言知识的掌握程度、使用语言知识的熟练程度、基本的写作技巧以及个人的阅历和知识面等。在职人员参加英语统考由于时间紧迫,又不能全部脱产,要再较系统地上写作课是不可能的。这就需要在职人员更有针对性地解决英语写作中的主要问题,对于泛泛的基础性写作知识可以暂时放置一旁。为了在有限的时间内使写作能力有所提高,需注意以下几个问题:

#### (一) 堂撮一定量的常用词汇

常用词汇是英文写作的基础。如果考生能够比较熟练地拼写出 1500 个常用词或词组,并知道它们的基本用法,应该说可以达到在职人员英语考试写作部分的要求。但是,有一定数量的考生在这方面差距较大。由于他们缺乏常用词汇以及没有掌握好这些词汇的用法,其作文内容上显得空洞,拼写及词的搭配上经常出现错误。如: effect 一词,一些在职人员能够记住它的中文词义,但对它的用法及词性就不是很熟悉。当想表达"这本书对学生产生良好的影响"这一含义时,常在 effect 前面,用动词 produce,made,take等,或将该词直接用作动词;即使将它用作名词时,其后面的介词又往往用错,常写成to, of, with。这反映出考生熟练地掌握基本词汇的能力需要进一步提高。正确的表达应该是: This book has good effect on the students. 在该句中 to have effect on 是一个固定的搭配;如用动词时,可选择 affect 或 influence。类似的常用词语还较多,如: compare with,in addition to, bring about,prevent from,in spite of,as a result 等。在职考生应该有意识地扩大这方面的词汇,并为写作考试作好准备。

# (二) 掌握一定量的常用句型

词汇和句型是构成文章的主要成分。在英文写作中,句型的正确运用及变化是体现

作文质量的标志之一。而我们所接触的在职考生,这方面恰恰是他们的薄弱环节。在他们的作文中,其弱点之一是简单句型过多,句型没有变化。如: there are, there is, it is, I like, I want, I think, more and more 等句型使用过于频繁。很少采用分词从句、不定式、定语从句、状语从句等。即使写上几句复合句,其句子结构也会出现问题。当然,这是补习班上的部分考生的情况,不能代表大多数。但是,对在职考生来说,掌握一定数量的常用句型是非常必要的。如: It can be regarded as ..., There is a time when ..., If it is decided by ..., I think that ... 等。本书在后面几章中提供了一些常用的句型,供考生参考,并在第二章收集了一些常见的句型错误,可使考生在写句子时,其变化更多一些,更有意识地避免相似的句型错误。

# (三) 多读范文, 多实践

提高写作水平的另一方式是多读一些不同题材的范文。揣摩这些文章是从哪个角度入手的,如何组织的,以及哪些想法及用词是可以借鉴和模仿的。在多读的基础上,一定要多背几篇范文和多写几篇作文。写作是运用语言的一种重要的实践活动;只有多写勤练,才有可能逐步提高写作水平。本书提供了大量的写作题及范文,考生可在时间允许的情况下,根据自己的需要,逐一练习。在写完短文后,可对照书后的范文进行比较。多数范文是补习班学员写成并加以修改完成的,应该说比较贴近多数考生的实际水平。

# 第二章 句 子

在职人员作文中出现的语言错误主要反映在句子水平上。在补习班上,有的考生的作文只有一百多字,句子中出现的各类错误有时多达七八处,平均每个句子出现一个语言错误。这些错误主要有:主谓不一致、时态不对应、语态错误、搭配不当等。本章通过概括性地讨论句子的基本类型,使考生意识到这类句子中常见的错误以及通过练习如何避免出现类似错误,并能够写出正确的句型。

英语中的句型较多,但是按其结构,可分为:简单句、并列句和复合句三大类(张 道真 1993)。

- 1) 简单句,含有一个主谓成分的为简单句。如:
  - 1. They bought a TV set in that department store yesterday.
  - 2. This book was difficult for the first year students.
- 2) 并列句: 用并列连词将两个或多个主谓成分联在一起的为并列句。如:
  - 1. He is a careful person and never makes any mistake in his work.
  - 2. He arrived so late that he missed the bus yesterday.
- 3) 复合句:含有一个主句及一个或几个从句的为复合句。如:
  - 1. She couldn't find out what was wrong with the computer.
  - 2. We did not finish the work on time because it was much harder than we expected.

在职人员一方面应该了解上述三种类型的英文句子,并且应该能够准确地运用它们; 另一方面也应了解在使用这三种句型时可能出现的某些常见错误。在写作中,经常出现的错误有以下几个方面,需引起考生的足够重视:

# 一、主谓不一致

句子的主语与谓语不一致是在职人员写作中很常见的一种语言错误。这一错误的出现,有时是属于一时疏忽;而更多的情况下则属于没有掌握好这一语法规则。下面有 10 个句子,先指出句子中的划线部分谓语是否与主语相一致,之后加以改正。

- 1. A frank exchange of views clear the air.
- 2. The team are composed of twenty young men.
- 3. Halfway down the street stands two high buildings.
- 4. Haven't the rain stopped yet?

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- 5. She is one of those girls who is afraid of difficulties.
- 6. Eight hours are long enough to finish this work.
- 7. Half of the fruit are bad.
- 8. Neither of the books are interesting.
- 9. A series of lectures on computer science have been scheduled.
- 10. The young is usually very interested in this kind of film.

以上 10 个句子中均出现主谓不一致的问题。第 1 句的谓语动词应该改写成 clears,其主语 a frank exchange 是单数;第 2 句的 team 是一个整体,属于集合名词,用作单数。类似的词还有 family,army. class,union 等;第 3 句主语不是 street,而是 two high buildings。因此,需改成 stand;第 4 句的主语也是单数,应该用 hasn't;第 5 句中的定语从句修饰的是 girls,因此,is 要改写成 are;第 6 句中的数量词一般作为单数,类似的情况还有表示"重量"、"度量"、"价值"、"距离"等的数量词;第 7 句,在 half of,plenty of,the rest of 等与不可数名词连用时,动词应是单数;第 8 句,在 neither of 和 either of 的句子中,谓语需用单数;第 9 句的 a series of 表示一个系列,动词也要用单数形式;第 10 句中的 the young 指年轻人,是一个复数概念。同样表示复数概念的词还有:the poor,the old,the sick,the weak 等。以下是主谓一致方面的练习,希望考生在写作时,避免出现这类语言错误。

## 练习 1: 主谓不一致

| 将下面句子中的动词根据主谓一致的要求,填入适当的形式。   |
|---|
| 1. The manager, more than employees, (be) responsible for it.             |
| 2. There (be) plenty of books on the table.                               |
| 3. He is the only one of the staff members who (be) going to lose the job |
| 4. Every means (be) tried but without much result.                        |
| 5. No teacher and no student (attend) the meeting.                        |
| 6. To make good results (need) hard working.                              |
| 7. The process in a language learning (depend) on many factors.           |
| 8. There (be) much furniture in his flat.                                 |
| 9. My friends rather than I (be) eager to join the match.                 |
| 10. News of success (be) encouraging everyone in the city now.            |
| 11. The rest of the students (be) absent from the lecture yesterday.      |
| 12 (be) you or she to accompany him to Shanghai?                          |
| 13. The bank is 5 miles away from our school, and 5 miles(be) not a lon   |
| way.  |
| 14. Either you or she (be) wrong.   |
| 15. Neither of the doors (open) into the garden.                          |

# 二、时态

句子中的时态错误主要反映在两个方面:一是使用时态错误,如: He has started to work here two years ago. 在该句中应用过去时;二是时态相互照应不一致,如: She planned to finish the work at 5, and then she changes her mind. 前半句采用过去时,而后半句则用了现在时,在时态呼应上出现了错误。这类错误常出现在最基本的语法概念和语法规则上,在写作文时应注意这方面的问题。

指出下列句子中的时态错误并改正,之后参考下面的解释。

- 1. She complained to the manager about the work and said that she is very tired of it.
- 2. We will visit the countryside when spring will come.
- 3. He speaks English better than I did.
- 4. She said that she will attend the meeting on Saturday.
- 5. When she had arrived, the opera already started twenty minutes before.

第1句中在时态呼应上出现了错误,应将 she is very tired 改成 she was very tired; 第2句的从句表示将来概念需用一般时或完成时,可改写成 when spring comes 或 when spring has come; 第3句中的两个谓语动词不一致,可改成 He spoke 或 将从句 I did 改成 I do; 第4句中的宾语从句时态需与主句的谓语一致,助动词 will 应改成 would; 第5句中的两个动作,剧开演在前,到达在后。所以需改写成 When she arrived, the opera had already started twenty minutes before.

# 练习2: 时态

根据句子中的时态要求,改正下列各句。

- 1. He has finished reading the novel about ten minutes ago.
- 2. I will leave for Shanghai as soon as my boss will come back.
- 3. You can pass the exam easily if you will work hard at these books.
- 4. His sister has become a teacher for five years at this school.
- 5. She was ordered to be stayed in bed by the doctor.
- 6. This is the second time we visited the museum.
- 7. She fixed the radio before her brother returned.
- 8. They said that they have worked on the experiment for many years.
- 9. He asked me if I will come for the meeting in the evening.
- 10. While Wang Ping read a book in the room, his room mate was listening to a recorder.

# 三、语 态

英语中的被动语态是一个重要的语法现象,绝大多数考生在中学期间学过被动语态的结构,但在写作时,仍然出现一些问题。这些问题主要在以下两个方面:一是不能正确地写出被动语态的结构;二是不能正确的选择语态。

以下句子中都存在着语态错误,指出这些错误并改正:

- 1. The meeting is to be hold next Monday.
- 2. The school has been completed two weeks ago.
- 3. All the windows in the house are said to break last night.
- 4. He will request to show his passport.
- 5. The house together with the furniture were sell for \$200, 000.
- 6. He gave a raise by his employer.
- 7. The bridge was hitted by a large ship during a sudden storm.
- 8. By 1642, all towns in the colony was required by law to have schools.

第1句需用动词的过去分词形式,即 held;第2句应选择过去时的被动语态形式;第3句需用不定式的完成被动形式,to have been broken;第4句应用被动语态,will be requested to;第5句应用 sell 的过去分词形式 sold;第6句应是双宾语,需用被动语态,可改写成 was given;第7句动词的过去分词形式错了,应是 was hit;第8句被动语态形式错了,需改成 were required。

以下是有关语态方面的练习,可供考生参考。

## 练习3: 语态

指出下面各句中的语态错误并改正:

- 1. The message will be send to them soon.
- 2. By whom will the children look after?
- 3. The sports meet is to put off to next Saturday.
- 4. Such success never thought of when we first started.
- 5. My brother was advised to be given up smoking.
- 6. As the farms in Europe produce less food than the people need, some products must be to bring from other lands.
- 7. According to the law, no body should be elect as a mayor more than twice.
- 8. Whose dog was stealing yesterday?
- 9. The accident is looking into by the police now.
- 10. The classroom must have cleaned, because it looks so tidy.
- 11. This book ought to read with care.
- 12. The accident was happened when he was away.
- 13. No conclusion has arrived at so far.

- 14. The bridge is to being build next month.
- 15. The book has been translating into English.

# 四、非谓语动词

非谓语动词指不定式、现在分词、过去分词、动名词及独立分词结构。非谓语动词 的正确运用可以使英语句型变化多样,而不冗长。但是,如果使用不当则可出现严重的 语言错误。请看以下句子:

- 1. To drive a car safely, it is necessary having good brakes.
- 2. Weather permits, the bus will leave the city at 10.
- 3. Would you mind to tell me your address.
- 4. Surrounding by the police he had no choice but to give up.
- 5. We found the room not big enough to be held so many people.
- 6. When I returned home I found the window open and something stealing.

第 1 句需用不定式。necessary 后面用 to have good brakes; 第 2 句应改成分词独立结构形式,即 Weather permitting,表示"如果天气允许的话";第 3 句的动词 mind 后面要求用动名词 telling,类似的词还有 enjoy, avoid, suggest 等;第 4 句需用过去分词的被动式 Surrounded;第 5 句中的不定式需用主动态 hold,不能用 be held;第 6 句应用动词steal 的过去分词,修饰 something,应改成 stolen。

以下是非谓语动词方面的练习。

## 练习 4: 非谓语动词

指出下面各句中的非谓语动词错误并改正:

- 1. They finished the hard work, tiring and wearing out.
- 2. Not long ago, it was an excited experience to travel 50 mile or 100 miles from
- 3. Some parts of the city, covering by trees and grass, have become nice gardens or parks.
- 4. I made him to tell us the fact.
- 5. We expect her arrive tomorrow.
- 6. I suggest to have a picnic next Sunday.
- 7. Old people should avoid to eat too much fact.
- 8. The teacher was ill, the class was put off.
- 9. With my helping her done this, she will have no difficulty in finishing the job before Friday.
- 10. All the data having collected, they began to write the report.

# 五、非连接成分

句子写作中出现的另一种常见错误是非连接成分错误。一般情况下,非谓语动词(分词、不定式等)担任状语时,其逻辑主语必须和句子的主语保持一致。如果不一致,该状语称为"非连接成分错误",或叫作"荡空结构"。例如:

Walking home from the theater, the street lights turned on.

该句中的主语是 street, 而非谓语动词是 walking。显然, street 无法做出 walking 的 动作。这就出现了非连接成分的错误。改正的方式可以将状语成分变成一个从句, 或改变该句子的结构, 使句子的主语与状语的逻辑主语一致起来。如:

- 1. When we walked home from the theater, the street lights turned on.
- 2. Walking home from the theater, we found the street lights turned on.

#### 请看以下各句并做必要的修改。

- 1. To plan your holiday, this book should be read.
- 2. By studying throughout the night, the exam was passed.
- 3. When learning to spell English words, spelling rules should be memorized.
- 4. Returning from class, a letter was found in the mailbox.
- 5. To design the building well, it needs discussions.

# 以上5句都有非连接成分的错误,可做如下修改:

- 1. To plan your holiday, you should read this book.
- 2. By studying throughout the night, he passed the examination.
- 3. When learning to speak English words, one should memorize spelling rules.
- 4. Returning from class, she found a letter in the mailbox.
- 5. To design the building well, they need discussions.

非连接成分错误的出现与母语语法的影响是有一定的关系。如第一句,汉语可以表达成,"计划你的假期,这本书可以读一下"。这种句子是完全成立的,不存在非连接成分错误的问题。而在英语中,我们需要重视这一点。以下是有关非连接成分方面的练习,可供考生参考。

# 练习 5: 非连接成分

指出并改正下面各句中的非连接成分错误:

- 1. Reading the instructions carefully, mistakes on the examination can be avoided.
- 2. While washing the clothes, the phone rang.
- 3. Having eaten their lunch, the train left for Guangzhou.
- 4. Writing in simple language, this book is easy for students to read.

- 5. Impressed with his qualification, he was hired by the company.
- 6. Entering Beijing from the west, appeared a nice landscape.
- 7. While walking in the dark, her foot was sprained.
- 8. Having a family of eight people to support, it is necessary to work hard.
- 9. After finishing their degrees, the company will employ them for two or three years.
- 10. By working hard, the plan was fulfilled before the deadline.

# 六、非 完 整 句

非完整句指将句子的某一部分当作一个完整的句子。如: The rapid development of personal computer has benefited human beings. Playing an important role in modern society. 该句的后半部分就是非完整句错误。在这里没有主语,及完整的动词形式,只是按照中文的表达形式组合英文句子。类似的语言错误还是比较常见的,需要引起考生的重视。请指出以下 5 个句子中是否存在着非完整句错误,并将其改正。

- 1. He thinks the book is terrible. Even though many students like it.
- 2. Although is seventy years old, he still goes to work in the office.
- 3. Today, many middle school students are faced with some problems. For example, too much homework, too many examination, and less physical exercise.
- 4. The novel is about a couple lived in a small town.
- 5. Second, because people rely heavily on the computer to do their routine work.

第1句中错将从句当作完整句,应改为 He thinks the book is terrible even though many students like it; 第2句中的从句因缺主语而不完整, 需改成 Although he is seventy years old, he still goes to work in the office; 第3句中 for example 后面不是一个句子, 没有主谓结构。应改为 Today, many middle school students are faced with some problems, for example, too much homework, too many examinations, and less physical exercise; 第4句中需要在 couple 的后面加上 who, 否则lived in a small town 就是一个非完整句子。第5句 because 后面是从句,而主句没有出现。改正方式可以是将 because 去掉;或加一个主句,如: they have become very passive.

#### 练习 6: 非完整句

改正下面句子中的非完整句错误:

- 1. After completed his secondary education, Peter found a job in a department store.
- 2. This is an interesting film. So nice that I want to see it again.
- 3. In writing, my main purpose is to learn some important patterns. So to write effectively for examination.
- 4. It was wonderful that there were twenty people came for the game.

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