

ENGLISH

英语

复习指南

● 新编研究生入学考试

● 刘国恒 编

- 词汇用法全面
- 语法重点突出
- 阅读题材多样
- 写作语言规范



西安电子科技大学出版社

新编研究生入学考试 英语复习指南

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内 容 简 介

本书是按照国家教委最新公布的《全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》所规定的内容和形式编写的。全书共分七章：语法填空、选错、词汇填空、完形填空、阅读理解、英译汉和短文写作。此外本书还附有 1994 年、1995 年、1996 年和 1997 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及答案。

本书既可作为复习教材，又可作为自学用书。其特点是：重点突出，针对性强，信息量大，既有重点讲解和难点分析，又配有大量练习和答案，便于复习，便于记忆。

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前 言

本书是在《英语补习教材》(报考硕士研究生适用)的基础上,根据国家教委最新制定的《硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲》编写的。

为了使考生更加明确新英语考试大纲的内容和特点,现将原英语考试大纲题型及新英语考试大纲题型分列下表:

原英语考试大纲题型

题号	内 容	题数	计分(百分比)	时间(分钟)
I	词汇与语法结构	30	15	25
II	阅读理解	15	30	40
III	完形填空	15	15	25
IV	辨错与改错	10	10	20
V	英译汉	5	15	30
VI	短文写作	1	15	40
总计		76	100	180

新英语考试大纲题型

题号	内 容	题数	计分(百分比)	时间(分钟)
I	词汇与语法结构	40	20	35
I	完形填空	10	10	15
II	阅读理解	20	40	60
IV	英译汉	5	15	30
V	短文写作	1	15	40
总计		76	100	180

从上边两种题型可以看出新大纲对原大纲作了部分修正:

(1) 把原题型中词汇与语法结构和辨错与改错合并成一大部分作为新题型的第一部分,其百分比由原来的 25% 降到 20%。

(2) 原题型中的第三部分完形填空改为新题型的第二部分,其百分比由原来的 15% 降到 10%。

(3) 原题型的第二部分阅读理解改为新题型的第三部分, 其百分比由原来的 30% 增至 40%。

为了使考生目标更明确, 更有针对性地进行复习, 将本书所编的章节与新英语考试大纲题型的对应关系列入下表:

题号	题型	部分	题数	所占百分比(%)	本书的所在章节
I	Structure and Vocabulary	Section A 语法填空	10	5	第一章
		Section B 选错	10	5	第二章
		Section C 词汇填空	20	10	第三章
II	Cloze Test	完形填空(10个空)	10	10	第四章
III	Reading Comprehension	阅读理解 5 篇短文	20	40	第五章
IV	Translation from English into Chinese	翻译一篇短文中指定的 5 句话	5	15	第六章
V	Writing	写一篇 100 字以上的短文	1	15	第七章

本书在分析最新考试题型的基础上, 结合历年考试真题, 汇编了较多的模拟练习, 以帮助考生在有限时间内复习巩固所学过的英语知识, 扩大词汇量, 掌握语法结构, 加强读写能力。在加强基本功的同时, 考生应多做练习, 通过实践熟悉题型内容, 掌握做题规律, 提高应试技巧, 在考试中取得好成绩。

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第一章

语法填空

第一节 时态和语态

在语法填空题中，谓语动词的时态和语态是很常见的，必须给以足够的重视。做这类题，除了足够量的词汇之外，还有两个基本要求：

- (1) 熟练掌握各种时态、语态形式。这是前提，分不清形式就无法做题。
- (2) 熟练掌握应用各种时态、语态的背景条件。这是基础，没有这个基础，做题时就只能胡猜，其结果必然绝大部分是错误的。

一、以动词 learn 为例的时态、语态形式表

时 态	主动语态	被动语态
一般现在时	learn learns	am is learned are
一般过去时	learned	was were learned
一般将来时	shall learn will	shall will be learned
现在完成时	has learned have	has have been learned
过去完成时	had learned	had been learned
将来完成时	shall have learned will	shall will have been learned

续表

时态	主动语态	被动语态
现在进行时	am is learning are	am is being learned are
过去进行时	was were learning	was were being learned
过去将来时	should would learn	should would be learned
过去将来完成时	should would have learned	should would have been learned
现在完成进行时	has have been learning	
过去完成进行时	had been learning	

二、用法实例

英语的时态是动词的一种形式,不同的时态用以表示不同的时间和方式。语态也是动词的一种形式,用来说明主语和谓语动词之间的关系。语态有两种:主动语态和被动语态。主语为谓语动词动作的执行者时用主动语态,主语为谓语动词动作的承受者时用被动语态。例如:

- No matter what _____, let me know immediately.
A. is happening B. is happened
C. happens D. happened
- The machine starts the second the button _____.
A. was pressed B. is pressed
C. pressed D. presses
- The operetta first _____ as a popular form of musical theater in the nineteenth century.
A. emerge B. emerges
C. had emerged D. emerged
- Colorful posters _____ in San Francisco in the 1960s to publicize rock shows.
A. printed B. prints
C. were printed D. was printing
- If traffic problems are not solved soon, driving in cities _____ impossible.
A. became B. becomes
C. will become D. become

6. He _____ in the office tomorrow morning.
A. will be seen B. is seen
C. seen D. will see
7. The president _____ what to do yet.
A. didn't decide B. hadn't decided
C. hasn't decided D. doesn't decide
8. The lecture on English literature _____ till next week.
A. will be put off B. has been put off
C. has put off D. be put off
9. Although she _____ law for only a little over eight years, Florence Allen became in 1922 the first woman to sit on a state supreme court.
A. has practiced B. had practiced
C. practices D. practice
10. Before 1970, many technological advances _____ in the field of computer science, which resulted in more efficient computers.
A. have been made B. have made
C. had been made D. had made
11. By the year 2000, scientists probably _____ a cure for cancer.
A. will discover B. will have discovered
C. have discovered D. discover
12. Hurry up, or the tickets _____ out by the time we get there.
A. will have been sold B. will sell
C. have sold D. have been sold
13. Now we _____ more and more things such as electronic computers and big space shuttles.
A. have made B. are making
C. made D. will make
14. This washing machine _____ by brother right now.
A. repaired B. have repaired
C. is being repaired D. is repaired
15. When I last saw Janet, she _____ to her next class on the other side of the campus and did not have time to talk.
A. hurry B. hurried
C. was hurrying D. were hurrying
16. The house suddenly collapsed while it _____ down.
A. was pulled B. was pulling
C. was being pulled D. pulled
17. With full knowledge of his past experience, we knew all along that he _____.
A. had succeeded B. would succeed

- 【答案及说明】**

1. C (一般现在时主动语态)
2. B (一般现在时被动语态)
3. D (一般过去时主动语态)
4. C (一般过去时被动语态)
5. C (一般将来时主动语态)
6. A (一般将来时被动语态)
7. C (现在完成时主动语态)
8. B (现在完成时被动语态)
9. B (过去完成时主动语态)
10. C (过去完成时被动语态)
11. B (将来完成时主动语态)
12. A (将来完成时被动语态)
13. B (现在进行时主动语态)
14. C (现在进行时被动语态)
15. C (过去进行时主动语态)
16. C (过去进行时被动语态)
17. B (过去将来时主动语态)
18. D (过去将来时被动语态)
19. D (过去将来完成时主动语态)
20. D (过去将来完成时被动语态)
21. B (现在完成进行时主动语态)
22. B (过去完成进行时主动语态)

(一) 现在完成时及其被动语态

1) We have built a lot of large buildings since 1959.
A lot of large buildings have been built since 1959.

2) He has taught English in the university for ten years.

English has been taught in the university for ten years.

3) The factory has produced 100,000,000 motors so far.

100,000,000 motors have been produced in the factory so far.

4) Up to now we have planted over 26,000 fruit trees.

Up to now over 26,000 fruit trees have been planted.

2. 在“this(it) is the first(second) time...”结构中, 定语从句中的谓语要用现在完成时。

例如:

1) Is this the first time you have visited Shanghai?

2) This is the second time I have been interviewed for a job.

(二) 过去完成时及其被动语态

过去完成时主要表示过去某时前已发生的动作或状态(也可以说是“过去的过去”)。

例如:

1) By the end of July they had treated 30,000 patients.

By the end of July 30,000 patients had been treated.

2) He told me that they had discovered a new element.

He told me that a new element had been discovered.

(三) 现在进行时及其被动语态

1. 现在进行时主要表示现在或现在这一阶段正在进行的动作。例如:

1) They are showing a good film now.

A good film is being shown now.

2) The students are doing some important experiments these days.

Some important experiments are being done these days.

2. 现在进行时有时可用来表示在最近按计划或安排要进行的动作, 一般带有表示未来时间的状语。例如:

1) A foreign guest is giving a lecture in English this afternoon.

A lecture in English is being given this afternoon.

2) They're publishing a new translation of the novel this autumn.

A new translation of the novel is being published this autumn.

(四) 过去进行时及其被动语态

1. 过去进行时主要表示过去某个时刻或阶段正在进行的动作。例如:

1) The students were cleaning the classroom this time yesterday afternoon.

The classroom was being cleaned this time yesterday afternoon.

2) They were repairing the radio last night at ten o'clock.

The radio was being repaired last night at ten o'clock.

3) They were building a dam last winter.

2. 过去进行时用在时间或条件从句中,表示过去将来进行的动作。例如:

- #### 四、综合练习

1. George _____ dinner for his family Saturday night.
A. was cooking B. cooked
C. had cooked D. would cook
2. Igneous rock _____ from the cooling and solidification of molten matter from the earth's interior.
A. originate B. originates
C. have originated D. originating
3. The party _____ at eight this evening.
A. begins B. begin
C. will begin D. is beginning
4. As a resident of New Mexico, Dennis Chavez _____ to the House of Representative in 1930 and to the Senate in 1938.
A. when elected B. electec
C. who was elected D. was elected
5. Upon your graduation from school, how well will you _____ for the job that lies ahead?
A. prepare B. prepared
C. be prepared D. are prepared
6. If one _____ by pride, one will reject useful advice and friendly assistance.
A. overcomes B. is overcome
C. has overcome D. overcame
7. Gregory told Mary that he _____ what he was doing during the vacation.
A. had just been asked B. had just asked
C. was just asked D. just asked
8. While Jane _____ a pail of milk from the barn to the kitchen, she spilled some of it on her skirt.
A. had carried B. carried
C. was carrying D. would carry
9. Are all telephone numbers _____ in the directory?
A. list B. are listed
C. listing D. being listed
10. You haven't learnt the word-order in spoken questions yet but I'm sure you _____ it before the end of this week.
A. have learnt B. will be learning

- C. have to learn D. will have learnt
11. The art of making women's hats _____ millinery.
A. called B. is called
C. calls D. being called
12. I _____ to him for some time before I realized who he was.
A. had been spoken B. had being spoken
C. had been speaking D. had be speaking
13. The enemy retreated to the woods after they _____.
A. were being defeated B. had been defeated
C. were been defeated D. had being defeated
14. This is the first time I _____ coffee.
A. have drunk B. drank
C. was drinking D. am drinking
15. She will not go unless she _____ him.
A. hears from B. will hear from
C. is hearing from D. heard from
16. The first cast-iron plow _____ in 1796.
A. was invented B. being invented
C. invented D. inventing
17. He told me that his family _____ very poor that time.
A. was B. was being
C. had been D. would be
18. The importance of mythology within a culture _____ in the status of storytellers.
A. as reflected B. is reflected
C. reflected D. being reflected
19. John _____ to the store before he went home.
A. went B. would go
C. had gone D. would have gone
20. While he was in army, he learned English which _____ him a lot in his work there.
A. had helped B. was helping
C. was helped D. helped
21. This test _____ to reinforce what you have learned in the past few weeks.
A. is intending B. will intend
C. is intended D. has intended
22. _____ four years since John left school.
A. It is B. It was
C. They have been D. Those are
23. Come and see me whenever _____.
A. you are convenient B. you will be convenient

- C. it is convenient to you D. it will be convenient to you
24. Those who'd like to visit the exhibition _____ your names here.
A. sign B. are signing
C. to sign D. are signed
25. Will you call them up and tell them we'll start as soon as the rain _____?
A. is stopping B. will stop
C. can stop D. stops
26. The idea that learning is a lifelong process _____ by philosophers and educationalists throughout the centuries.
A. has been expressed B. were expressed
C. expressed D. expressing
27. Once you _____ that brand of whisky, you will never want to drink any other.
A. drunk B. have drunk
C. will drink D. drank
28. The task is extremely difficult. If no one _____ able to do it, then we will have to find somebody else.
A. were B. was
C. is D. would be
29. I had scarcely locked the door when the key _____.
A. breaks B. was breaking
C. broke D. had broken
30. He used to have breakfast at nine o'clock when he lived alone, but nowadays he _____ it at ten.
A. used to have B. is having
C. is used to have D. has
31. George Washington _____ president of the United States for eight years.
A. was B. had been
C. had been being D. was being
32. Margaret _____ here, but not any more.
A. had worked B. used to work
C. had been working D. used to working
33. The car _____ at the present speed until it reaches the foot of the mountain at about ten o'clock tonight.
A. would go B. went
C. will be going D. goes
34. I hope _____ good weather for our holiday this year.
A. we had B. we've had
C. we'll have D. we're having

35. The company _____ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.
A. is promised B. is promising
C. has been promising D. promised
36. The children _____ the dentist tomorrow.
A. are see B. is seeing
C. are to see D. is to see
37. I will go home for vacation as soon as I _____ my exams.
A. am finished B. finish
C. had finished D. finished
38. The company announced that Mr. Houst _____ San Francisco the next day.
A. would come to B. are come to
C. were to come to D. may come to
39. She came into the room while _____ television.
A. had watched B. were watching
C. watched D. have been watching
40. I _____ the letter when you arrive.
A. will be writing B. would be writing
C. write D. was writing
41. A computer _____ what to do.
A. told B. must be told
C. can tell D. tells
42. I hope the time is not far off that they shall _____ for the betterment of the working class.
A. make to fight B. be made to fight
C. be fought D. fought
43. Bees _____ to many hardships and many dangers.
A. exposed B. are exposed
C. expose D. has exposed
44. I _____ this coat for very long. It still looks quite new.
A. wasn't having B. haven't been having
C. haven't had D. hadn't
45. Jone enjoyed last night's concert, although Buthoven's Fifth symphony _____ rather poorly.
A. was playing B. was played
C. playing D. played
46. The railroad communication _____ on account of storm.
A. broke B. breaks
C. was broken D. was breaking

47. The doctor can't see you. He _____ on a patient at once.
A. will be operating B. would operate
C. is operating D. operates
48. I was feeling tired because I _____ hard all day.
A. was working B. have worked
C. had been working D. worked
49. After the race _____, the celebration began.
A. had been won B. is won
C. will be won D. has been won
50. My father _____ to the club for ten years.
A. was belonging B. has belonged
C. have been belonging D. has been belonged
51. We _____ your terms carefully but _____ to say that we cannot accept them.
A. study ... are regretting B. have studied ... regret
C. have studied ... are regretting D. have been studied ... regretted
52. The bus came after I _____ for about half an hour.
A. had been waited B. had been waiting
C. was waiting D. has waited
53. This _____ a satisfactory solution.
A. has been considering B. is hardly considered
C. is considering D. considers
54. We sat at the table until all the food _____.
A. were eating B. was eating
C. was eaten D. were eaten
55. It was not until then that I came to know that knowledge _____ only from practice.
A. had come B. came
C. comes D. has come
56. "Come back at 5 o'clock", he said. "the job _____ by then".
A. will be done B. is being done
C. has been done D. was being done
57. The composition _____ any more.
A. need not to be corrected B. doesn't need to be corrected
C. doesn't need be corrected D. need not correct
58. She can never keep still while her photograph is _____.
A. being taken B. being taking
C. taking D. took
59. By the end of this term I _____ my Master's degree.
A. may have obtained B. shall have obtained
C. shall obtain D. ought to have obtained