

全国各类成人高等学校专升本考试用书(统考课程)
专升本入学考试精讲丛书

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英语精讲

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编者按:《英语》专升本入学考试用书,这是
一种全新的教材,它是由多位作者,经过多年
的教学经验,结合专升本入学考试的实际情况,
精心编撰而成。本书共分八章,各章内容详
实,重点突出,既注重基础知识的讲解,又注
重能力的培养。本书可作为专升本入学考试的
教材,也可作为自学参考。

第一章 英语入门知识
第一节 英语字母及发音
第二节 英语语法规则
第三节 英语词汇及搭配
第四节 英语阅读理解
第五节 英语写作技巧
第六节 英语翻译技巧
第七节 英语听力技巧
第八节 英语综合应用能力

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编 者 的 话

本书是根据《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲——专科起点升本科》(以下简称《大纲》)英语科目(非英语专业)的规定和要求而编写的指南类书籍。其目的在于为每年参加全国成人专升本考试非英语专业的考生在掌握基本的英语语言知识、培养和强化英语语言运用能力以及熟练掌握应试技巧等方面提供有效的帮助,使他们在一定的时间内能较明显地提高考试成绩。

《大纲》对此项考试的总要求以及对各部分——即语音、词汇、语法、完形填空、阅读理解和翻译等方面,所要考查的能力和应掌握的知识范围都作了明确说明。本书以《大纲》为基准,在语音、词汇等四大部分中,分别就《大纲》对各项的要求、题量、分值作了介绍。然后,针对知识要点及应试策略进行了系统而又重点的讲解,以便让考生在接触考题之前做到心中有数,能够有意识有目的地进行自我训练。编者根据《大纲》所提供样题的难易程度,出题形式和讲评内容,编排了大量的练习题,以便考生及时地练习和纠错,思考和巩固所学知识。为了便于考生自学,绝大部分题目后都附详实的解答内容供考生参考。

本书的读者对象主要是参加全国成人专升本英语入学考试的考生。也可供大学非英语专业一、二年级学生以及同等学力读者使用。

由于编者水平有限,书中错误和欠妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2001 年 6 月

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第一部分 语 音

一、《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》(以下简称“大纲”)对语音的要求及语音知识概述

《大纲》要求考生掌握基本语音规则,读音基本正确。要求掌握:(1)元音字母在重读开音节、闭音节和 r 音节中的读音;(2)元音字母在非重读音节中的读音;(3)辅音字母在单词中的读音;(4)常见字母组合的读音。

《大纲》样题语音部分共 10 个小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分。该部分要求从所给的四个单词的划线部分中,选出一个与其他三个读音不同的选项。为帮助考生达到《大纲》在语音方面的要求,本章首先对重读与非重读音节,闭音节与开音节,“r”音节等音节概念加以解释,然后,详细列出元音字母、辅音字母及常见字母组合在单词中的发音规则。后附辨音练习 50 题及答案。

1. 音节概念

音节是由一个或几个音素组成的语音单位。发音时,声带振动一次,发出一个响亮的音,该发音单位叫做音节。通常每个音节(除少数响亮的辅音如 [l] [m] [n] 有时可自成音节外)必须有一个元音音素。英语单词可分为单音节词(如:book[buk])、双音节词(如:sugar[ˈʃugə])和多音节词(如:satisfy[ˈsætɪsfai])。

(1) 重读音节与非重读音节

读得重而响亮的音节为重读音节。读得相对轻而弱的音节为非重读音节。英语中单音节词都是重读音节(如:bed[bed]、take

[teik])。双音节词及多音节词则含有重读与非重读两种音节(如: pattern ['pætən]、representative[,repri'zentətiv])。

(2) 闭音节

以1个元音字母+1个或多个辅音字母结尾的音节为闭音节。如: map[mæp]、gift[gift]等。

(3) 开音节

以1个元音字母+1个辅音字母(“r”除外)+1个不发音的“e”为结尾的词为相对开音节。如: name[neim]、knife [naif]等。以发音的元音结尾的音节为绝对开音节。如: go[gəu]等。

(4) r 音节

元音字母后带一个辅音字母“r”的音节为 r 音节。在 r 音节中,“r”之后可接上任何辅音字母。如: girl [gə:l]、her[hə:]等。在 r 音节中,“r”不发音,接上元音后,“r”要发音。如: far [fɑ:]、far away['fɑ:ɹə'wei]等。常见 r 音节有 ar, er, ur, or, ir 等,其发音请参阅发音规则。

2. 发音规则

(1) 元音字母在单词中的读音(说明部分为常见发音规则的情况):

在重读开音节中,元音字母一般读它在字母表中的发音(个别字母有两个读音)。

在重读闭音节中,元音字母一般读它的短音(个别字母有两个读音)。

- | | | | |
|---|------|--------|-------------------|
| a | [ei] | pale | patient(开音节 重读音节) |
| | [ə] | china | arise(非重读音节) |
| | [æ] | cat | hat(闭音节) |
| | [ɑ:] | class | past |
| | [i] | palace | separate (非重读音节) |

	[ɔ]	wash what
e	[i:]	me scene(开音节)
	[i]	severe return (非重读音节)
	[e]	bet seven (闭音节 重读音节)
	[ə]	talent resident(非重读音节)
i	[ai]	life recite (开音节 重读音节)
	[ai]	mild high (闭音节)
	[i]	dish digital (闭音节 重读音节)
o	[əu]	mode motive (开音节 重读音节)
	[ə]	welcome isolate(非重读音节)
	[ɔ]	top honest(闭音节 重读音节)
	[u:]	move whose(开音节)
	[ʌ]	dozen stomach
	[u]	woman wolf
u	[ju:]	tune music(开音节 重读音节)
	[ə]	support focus(非重读音节)
	[u:]	rule rumour(开音节 重读音节)
	[e]	bury
	[ʌ]	shut luggage(闭音节 重读音节)
	[u]	put bush(闭音节 重读音节)

(2) 辅音字母在单词中的读音

b	[b]	bet better	[不发音]	debt tomb
c	[k]	cook cup	[s]	city cite [不发音]lock pocket
g	[g]	log fog	[dʒ]	page gentle [不发音]sign design
h	[h]	hot hole	[不发音]	honor hour
k	[k]	kite work	[不发音]	know knowledge
n	[n]	paint learn	[ŋ]	frank ink

s	[s]	insect maps	[z]	visit birds
t	[t]	tap mate	[ʃ]	motion patient
x	[ks]	excuse extent	[gz]	exert exhaust
y	[j]	yet yard	[ai]	shy why
	[i]	really story		

(3) 常见字母组合在单词中的读音

ch	[tʃ]	cheap chest	[k]	chemical character
	[ʃ]	machine		
gh	[f]	rough laugh	[不发音]	high light
ng	[ŋ]	wrong young	[ŋg]	English single
tch	[tʃ]	catch kitchen		
th	[θ]	three throw	[ð]	they gather
wh	[w]	what why	[h]	whole whom
sion	[ʒən]	occasion confusion	[fən]	comprehension
tion	[ʃən]	station motion	[tʃən]	question suggestion
ai/ay	[ei]	sailor lay	[e]	again said
air	[ɛə]	hair fair		
al	[ɔ:l]	always salt	[ɔ:]	walk chalk
ar	[ɑ:]	far chart	[ɔ:]	warm warn
	[ə]	particular sugar		
are	[ɑ:]	are	[ɛə]	fare care
au	[ɔ:]	taught cause	[ɑ:]	laugh aunt
ea	[i:]	weak meat	[e]	sweat deaf
	[ei]	break great		
ear	[iə]	fear tear	[ɛə]	bear tear
	[ə:]	learn early	[ɑ:]	heart
ee	[i:]	week peep		
ei	[i:]	receipt ceiling	[ei]	weigh eight

	[ai]	height	neither			
er	[ə:]	her	fertilizer	[ə]	interfere	permit
ere	[iə]	sphere	mere	[εə]	where	there
	[ə:/ə]	were				
ew	[ju:]	knew	few	[u:]	screw	threw
	[əu]	sew				
ie	[i:]	yield	field	[ai]	pie	lie
	[aiə]	society	quiet			
ir	[ə:]	first	sir			
ire	[aiə]	fire	tire			
oo	[u:]	moon	cool	[u]	cook	look
	[ʌ]	blood	flood			
oor	[ɔ:]	floor	moor	[uə]	poor	
or	[ɔ:]	sort	torch	[ə:]	worth	word
	[ə]	actor	forget			
ou	[au]	loud	mount	[ʌ]	rough	double
	[u:]	through	group			
	[əu]	although	soul	[u]	would	could
our	[ɔ:]	pour	four	[auə]	sour	our
ow	[əu]	slow	grow	[au]	how	down
	[ɔ]	knowledge				
ur	[ə:]	fur	surface	[ə]	survive	survival

二、语音练习

下列各组单词中的四个划线部分的发音有一个不同,请标出。

1. A. lake B. spade C. parade D. late
2. A. too B. zoo C. cool D. good

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 3. A. <u>camel</u> | B. <u>camera</u> | C. <u>canal</u> | D. <u>Canada</u> |
| 4. A. <u>politics</u> | B. <u>pollute</u> | C. <u>popular</u> | D. <u>polish</u> |
| 5. A. <u>issue</u> | B. <u>island</u> | C. <u>isolate</u> | D. <u>item</u> |
| 6. A. <u>forget</u> | B. <u>neglect</u> | C. <u>invest</u> | D. <u>forest</u> |
| 7. A. <u>military</u> | B. <u>minimum</u> | C. <u>minority</u> | D. <u>miracle</u> |
| 8. A. <u>expert</u> | B. <u>expect</u> | C. <u>expand</u> | D. <u>extent</u> |
| 9. A. <u>subtract</u> | B. <u>subway</u> | C. <u>succeed</u> | D. <u>suggest</u> |
| 10. A. <u>most</u> | B. <u>motion</u> | C. <u>motor</u> | D. <u>move</u> |
| 11. A. <u>humble</u> | B. <u>humor</u> | C. <u>hunt</u> | D. <u>hunger</u> |
| 12. A. <u>faculty</u> | B. <u>factory</u> | C. <u>factor</u> | D. <u>facility</u> |
| 13. A. <u>envelope</u> | B. <u>environment</u> | C. <u>entertain</u> | D. <u>entrance</u> |
| 14. A. <u>couple</u> | B. <u>double</u> | C. <u>doubt</u> | D. <u>trouble</u> |
| 15. A. <u>bear</u> | B. <u>clear</u> | C. <u>year</u> | D. <u>appear</u> |
| 16. A. <u>hour</u> | B. <u>four</u> | C. <u>pour</u> | D. <u>course</u> |
| 17. A. <u>eight</u> | B. <u>leisure</u> | C. <u>weight</u> | D. <u>neighbor</u> |
| 18. A. <u>urge</u> | B. <u>turn</u> | C. <u>nurse</u> | D. <u>Saturday</u> |
| 19. A. <u>launch</u> | B. <u>caught</u> | C. <u>laugh</u> | D. <u>laundry</u> |
| 20. A. <u>question</u> | B. <u>portion</u> | C. <u>nation</u> | D. <u>action</u> |
| 21. A. <u>cloth</u> | B. <u>breath</u> | C. <u>smooth</u> | D. <u>bath</u> |
| 22. A. <u>general</u> | B. <u>voyage</u> | C. <u>gentle</u> | D. <u>gay</u> |
| 23. A. <u>what</u> | B. <u>whole</u> | C. <u>where</u> | D. <u>wheel</u> |
| 24. A. <u>likes</u> | B. <u>passes</u> | C. <u>prays</u> | D. <u>goes</u> |
| 25. A. <u>famous</u> | B. <u>mouse</u> | C. <u>south</u> | D. <u>trousers</u> |
| 26. A. <u>bingo</u> | B. <u>finger</u> | C. <u>single</u> | D. <u>thing</u> |
| 27. A. <u>behind</u> | B. <u>belief</u> | C. <u>benefit</u> | D. <u>beyond</u> |
| 28. A. <u>proper</u> | B. <u>promise</u> | C. <u>propose</u> | D. <u>property</u> |
| 29. A. <u>ceiling</u> | B. <u>receive</u> | C. <u>seize</u> | D. <u>eight</u> |
| 30. A. <u>difficult</u> | B. <u>industry</u> | C. <u>faculty</u> | D. <u>culture</u> |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 31. A. <u>file</u> | B. <u>final</u> | C. <u>fight</u> | D. <u>film</u> |
| 32. A. <u>grant</u> | B. <u>grand</u> | C. <u>grass</u> | D. <u>grasp</u> |
| 33. A. <u>money</u> | B. <u>monkey</u> | C. <u>month</u> | D. <u>monitor</u> |
| 34. A. <u>worked</u> | B. <u>wanted</u> | C. <u>handed</u> | D. <u>lived</u> |
| 35. A. <u>official</u> | B. <u>chemical</u> | C. <u>bicycle</u> | D. <u>vehicle</u> |
| 36. A. <u>consume</u> | B. <u>content</u> | C. <u>contain</u> | D. <u>convey</u> |
| 37. A. <u>enlarge</u> | B. <u>ensure</u> | C. <u>entire</u> | D. <u>entrance</u> |
| 38. A. <u>hobby</u> | B. <u>hold</u> | C. <u>hole</u> | D. <u>hotel</u> |
| 39. A. <u>steady</u> | B. <u>steal</u> | C. <u>team</u> | D. <u>lean</u> |
| 40. A. <u>license</u> | B. <u>ceiling</u> | C. <u>exception</u> | D. <u>peculiar</u> |
| 41. A. <u>native</u> | B. <u>nature</u> | C. <u>narrow</u> | D. <u>classmate</u> |
| 42. A. <u>emerge</u> | B. <u>emperor</u> | C. <u>empire</u> | D. <u>empty</u> |
| 43. A. <u>undo</u> | B. <u>uneasy</u> | C. <u>under</u> | D. <u>union</u> |
| 44. A. <u>speak</u> | B. <u>seed</u> | C. <u>desire</u> | D. <u>discuss</u> |
| 45. A. <u>yield</u> | B. <u>chief</u> | C. <u>field</u> | D. <u>quiet</u> |
| 46. A. <u>policy</u> | B. <u>type</u> | C. <u>cycle</u> | D. <u>fry</u> |
| 47. A. <u>tall</u> | B. <u>ball</u> | C. <u>false</u> | D. <u>palm</u> |
| 48. A. <u>harvest</u> | B. <u>ahead</u> | C. <u>who</u> | D. <u>vehicle</u> |
| 49. A. <u>children</u> | B. <u>cheese</u> | C. <u>chalk</u> | D. <u>character</u> |
| 50. A. <u>mature</u> | B. <u>future</u> | C. <u>adventure</u> | D. <u>agriculture</u> |

参考答案

- 1—5: C D C B A 6—10: D C A B D 11—15: B D B C A
 16—20: A B D C A 21—25: C D B A A 26—30: D C C D D
 31—35: D B D A A 36—40: B D A A D 41—45: C A D C D
 46—50: A D D D A

第二部分 词 汇

一、《大纲》对词汇的要求及样题简析

《大纲》要求考生掌握约 3000 个基础英语单词和相应的常用词组。词汇与语法部分共 40 小题,每小题 1 分。每小题留有空白处,要求考生从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案填入空白,使句子意思完整。《大纲》样卷的词汇与结构部分的 40 题中 40% 为词汇辨析。根据《大纲》标准样卷的词汇样题分析,词汇填空主要分为以下几种类型:

1. 选择固定搭配的词组。如:

I objected _____ the meeting without him. (样题 49)

A. to have B. to having C. having D. have

object to sth. or doing sth. 是固定搭配的词组。

2. 根据上下文的逻辑意义,选择合适的词与词组。如:

You can't _____ how frightened I was when I first saw an elephant. (样题 50)

A. suppose B. propose C. wonder D. imagine

根据句意,imagine 最合适。“你想像不出我第一次看到大象时有多么害怕”。

3. 词形相近、意义相近,用法不同。如:

The article is _____ to be studied carefully. (样题 43)

A. worth B. worthy of C. worthy D. worthwhile

worth 意为有某种价值,值得做,后面可接 sth/doing sth; worthy,意为应得到某物,值得做某事,worthy of sth 或

worthy to do sth; worthwhile, 意为值得的, 做定语或带名词, 如: a worthwhile career / It's worthwhile taking that trouble.

4. 词汇意义相近、词形与用法不同。如:

The children _____ in red sang songs together. (样题 46)

A. dressed B. dressing C. worn D. wearing

dress 和 wear 都指穿衣服。dress 意为 put the clothes on (穿上衣服), 可用 to dress oneself, 因此, 其过去分词可做定语修饰人。而 wear 意为 have sth. on one's body, 其宾语常是物。上句译文“穿红衣服的孩子在一起唱歌”。

一般情况下, 考生应根据词与词组的常用义选词。但有时也应注意词与词组的引申义。

二、词汇练习

1. He couldn't follow the _____ when he operated the machine.
A. instruction B. instrument
C. instruct D. institute
2. There is no point in arguing about it because it is _____ a question of procedure.
A. simple B. similar C. simply D. sample
3. Only with _____ can we bring an end to the old system.
A. organize B. organization
C. ordinary D. origin
4. Going down the _____ of success, Mr Jones tried to stay away from his colleagues.
A. altitude B. track C. access D. ladder
5. If he puts himself in the readers' shoes, the writer may re-

alize why the novel isn't _____.

A. sold B. sale C. selling D. sailing

6. His arm might be _____ if we don't send him to a doctor immediately.

A. infected B. wounded C. injure D. inferred

7. Some stars will _____ when their density(密度) increases to a particular point.

A. exploded B. explore C. explode D. exploit

8. The furniture of our dorm is really _____; two beds, two chairs and two tables.

A. basis B. lack C. basic D. shortage

9. The rainfall in that region is not _____ in inches but in feet.

A. measured B. maximum C. estimated D. emphasize

10. The singer gave one more song at our _____.

A. question B. demanding C. require D. request

11. He left behind him a _____ amount of debt.

A. considerable B. comfortable
C. complicated D. congratulate

12. As long as they are physically _____, they tend to live on their own.

A. ability B. capable C. able D. capacity

13. The _____ system in the country has changed a lot in the past ten years.

A. league B. liable C. legal D. lest

14. This news program only covers _____ events, i. e. foreign news.

A. extra B. external C. abroad D. domestic

15. Our country is _____ a campaign against pollution.
A. setting B. moving C. launching D. designing
16. The criminal will be _____ after the trial.
A. excused B. enclosed C. executed D. emerged
17. I can't see the _____ of the king on the horse you told me about that day.
A. state B. stare C. statue D. finger
18. He has a talent for _____ books.
A. implying B. impressing
C. illustrating D. stimulating
19. The secretary was fired for _____ her duty .
A. neglecting B. depending
C. dismissing D. hesitating
20. Don't _____ the child with so much ice-cream.
A. staff B. substitute C. stuff D. suffer
21. It's difficult to _____ a conversation with all this noise around.
A. bring up B. carry on C. take on D. get through
22. In its _____ report, the government said at least no less than 2000 people died in traffic accident.
A. later B. annual C. remote D. usual
23. She _____ his number in the phone book to make sure that she had got it right.
A. picked out B. picked up
C. looked for D. looked up
24. Most animals have little _____ animals of a different kind, unless they hunt them for food.
A. connection with B. interest in

- C. importance to D. pressure on
25. She likes skating _____. I like swimming.
A. when B. while C. although D. anyhow
26. I'll keep it a secret _____.
A. at all events B. in case
C. at ease D. in all
27. Would you like to _____ my car while I'm away for a moment?
A. keep eyes on B. keep an eye on
C. keep your eyes on D. keep eye on
28. I believe he'll soon _____ in this field.
A. stand up B. stand for
C. stand out D. stand side by side
29. She was _____ by her landlord.
A. turned over B. turned up
C. turned on D. turned in
30. Those _____ the plan were told to come for the meeting.
A. in honour of B. in favour of
C. in regard to D. in spite of
31. We don't trust him because he never _____ his words.
A. keeps to B. keeps on
C. keeps D. keeps up with
32. It seems they have a lot _____.
A. in detail B. in general
C. in common D. in effect
33. This dish _____ an awful smell.
A. gave off B. set off C. gave up D. set out
34. The old man _____ stamp-collection three years ago.