

新大纲

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试用书

阅读、翻译 短文写作

清华大学名师主笔



王红利 郭立秋 主编
李金仙 编著



电子工业出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry
www.phei.com.cn

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北京 · BEIJING

内 容 简 介

本书是根据最新的《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》编写的丛书《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试用书》之一。本书题量丰富,选材广泛,以大纲要求为核心,精心撷取了近年来国内各类英语考试的阅读、翻译和短文写作试题,并按题材分门别类,配以透彻的讲解和大量的范文。本书针对在职考生的需求归纳和梳理了各类题型的应对策略和技巧,尤其注重对相应基础知识的讲解,巩固考生的英语基本功。

本书不仅适用于在职攻读硕士学位的读者,也是正在准备大学英语四、六级考试和硕士生入学考试考生的必备之书。

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试用书. 阅读、翻译和短文写作 / 王红利等编著.

—北京:电子工业出版社,2003.6

ISBN 7-5053-8806-1

I.在... II.王... III.英语—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV.H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2003) 第045660号

责任编辑:王艺伟 王 彦

排版制作:今日电子公司制作部

印 刷:北京市增富印刷有限责任公司

出版发行:电子工业出版社 www.phei.com.cn

北京市海淀区万寿路173信箱 邮编:100036

经 销:各地新华书店

开 本:787×980 1/16 印张:24 字数:553千字

版 次:2003年6月第1版 2003年6月第1次印刷

定 价:33.00元

凡购买电子工业出版社的图书,如有缺损问题,请向购买书店调换。若书店售缺,请与本社发行部联系。联系电话:(010) 88211980 68279077

前 言

根据最新颁布的《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》的要求,从2002年开始,在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试将不分学位种类。英语考试将按照统一的考试大纲,实行统一命题、统一考试、统一阅卷。为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内恢复和提高英语水平,对考试范围内的英语知识做临考前迅速而高度概括的复习,熟悉考试题型,并在考试中取得理想成绩,我们编写了这套《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试用书》。

本套丛书在编写过程中尤其注意新大纲的考试要求,严格确定试题难度和选题范围。同时,编者切实考虑到参加该考试的考生均为在职人员,日常工作繁忙的特点,对每部分试题首先进行了系统、精辟的分析和讲解,并提供了针对性和实用性都很强的典型题型加以实战演练,以使广大考生复习得法、思路清晰、省时省力。由于2003年试卷虽增设听力测试题,但不计入考生外语成绩,只作为招生单位录取参考使用,故本套丛书暂不包括听力理解部分。编者针对试卷其余五个部分的内容——词汇和语法、完形填空、阅读理解、英译汉和短文写作的要点、难点进行分析讲解和归纳说明,并为考生提供了大量的样题进行具体练习。此外,编者结合本考试的重点和难点有针对性地编写了《模拟试题与解析》分册,其中提供了十二套模拟试题,供考生自测模拟练习之用;书中还附有《2002年在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试试卷》和英语考试《大纲样卷》。

本套丛书注重解题思路 and 技巧分析,帮助考生掌握出题规律和了解失分的主观原因,启发和引导考生在系统复习中提高英语水平和应试能力,从而达到顺利通过考试的目的。

本套丛书由清华大学外语系教师主笔。编者多年来一直从事研究生的英语教学工作,对国内组织的大学英语四、六级考试及研究生入学英语考试的出题特点及规律勤于钻研和探索,积累了指导考试的丰富经验。本书在编写过程中得到了清华大学外语系、外交学院英语系等院校和有关人士和教师的大力协助,尤其是王若山、王淑贤、郭振先、冯宪桂的大力支持,在此一并感谢。参加本套丛书编写工作的有:王红利、郭立秋、李金仙、王少杰、郭立春、王爱民、李向武、程亚品、郭九林、王利荣等。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,恳请广大读者和诸位同行批评指正。

编者

2003年5月于清华园

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- 第一章 阅读理解的大纲要求及文章分类
- 第二章 阅读的基本方法和解题技巧
- 第三章 阅读理解分类练习、答案及解析



第一章 阅读理解的大纲

要求及文章分类

1.1 阅读理解的大纲要求

根据《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》)的要求,在阅读部分考生应能够综合运用英语语言知识和基本阅读技能,读懂难度适中的一般性题材(经济、社会、政法、历史、科普、管理等)和体裁(议论文、说明文、应用文等)的英语文章。能够基本上掌握文章大意并能领会作者的意图和态度。阅读速度达到每分钟60~70个词,能在55分钟内读完4篇或5篇每篇长度为300~400词的文章,做完共计20个阅读理解题,满分40分。

考生要在短时间内取得高分,除了平日广泛的阅读之外,了解、总结一些阅读方法与解题技巧是必不可少的。在本章中我们将从文章的体裁分类、阅读的基本方法、出题类型和相应的解题技巧等方面进行分析与归纳,希望对考生有一定的帮助。

1.2 阅读文章的分类

阅读与写作紧密相连。在写作中我们经常将文章分为4种体裁:叙事文(narration)、描写文(description)、说明文(exposition)和议论文(argumentation)。叙事文以记事为主,或讲故事,或反映现实生活。描写文则写人、写景或写物。说明文常说明客观事物的特点和性能,或介绍某种工序,或描述某些抽象概念,或阐明某些科学原理。议论文常阐明自己的观点和主张或驳斥别人的不同观点。这几种体裁常常交错使用,好的文章是这几种文体的混合,比如议论文中有说明,叙事文中有描写,说明文中也有描写。

阅读理解文章的体裁是多样的,它包括上述4种文体,但由于说明文和议论文所含的信息量大,逻辑性强,所以在考试中经常出现。下面就针对说明文和议论文的写作方法进行分析,帮助考生熟悉不同的文章结构,从而更迅速地掌握文章的主题思想和作者的写作目的。

1.2.1 说明文

写说明文的方法很多，常见的有下定义、举例证、做对比、分类别和分析因果。

一、下定义 (Definition)

例如：

There are few words that are used more loosely than the word "Civilization". What does it mean? It means a society based upon the opinion of civilians. It means that violence, the rule of warriors and despotic chiefs, the conditions of camps and warfare, of riot and tyranny, give place to parliaments where laws are made, and independent courts of justice in which over long periods those laws are maintained. That is civilization—and in its soil grows continually freedom, comfort and culture. When civilization reigns in any country, a wider and less harassed life is afforded to the masses of the people. The traditions of the past are cherished, and the inheritance bequeathed to us by former wise or valiant men becomes a rich estate to be enjoyed and used by all.

在这篇文章里，作者用下定义的方法阐释了“文明”的问题。

二、举例证 (Illustration)

例如：

According to the latest research in the United States of America, men and women talk such different languages that it is like people from two different cultures trying to communicate. Professor Deborah Tannen of Georgetown University, has noticed differences in the style of boys' and girls' conversations from an early age. She says that little girls' conversation is less definite than boys' and expresses more doubt. Little boys use conversation to establish status with their listeners.

These differences continue into adult life, she says. In public conversations, men talk most and interrupt other speakers more. In private conversations, men and women speak in equal amounts—although they say things in a different style. Professor Tannen believes that, for women, private talking is a way to establish and test intimacy. For men, private talking is a way to explore the power structure of a relationship.

Teaching is one job where the differences between men's and women's ways of talking show. When a man teaches a woman, says Professor Tannen, he wants to show that he has more knowledge, and hence more power in conversation. When a woman teaches another woman, however, she is more likely to take a sharing approach and to encourage her student to join in.

But Professor Tannen does not believe that women are naturally more helpful. She says women feel they achieve power by being able to help others. Although the research suggests men

talk and interrupt people more than women, Professor Tannen says women actually encourage this to happen because they believe it will lead to more intimacy and help to establish a relationship.

Some scientists who are studying speech think that the brain is pre-programmed for language. As we are usually taught to speak by women, it seems likely that the brain must have a sexual bias in its programming, otherwise male speech patterns would not arise at all.

文章为说明男女讲话方式有别, 举了许多例子来证明。比如, 男教师在教授女学生时, 喜欢表现出他有渊博的知识, 因此在谈话中更有权威; 而女老师在教女学生时, 则更可能让学生也参与发言。

三、比较 (Comparison) 和对比 (Contrast)

例 1:

On October 18, 1968 in the Mexico City summer games, two American athletes took first and third in the 200 meter dash. During the medal ceremony, as the Star Spangled Banner played, Tommie Smith and John Carlos, standing barefoot on the platform, each bowed their head and thrust a black-gloved fist into the air — the so-called “black power” salute.

In 1968 there were two Americas, as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. so often lamented “white America” and “black America.” Smith and Carlos’ silent protest of this sad truth—in front of the world — cost them expulsion from the team and the Olympic Village. But we were left with a lasting image of the multiculturalism of their day.

2002 is a world away in time and space from that day in 1968 when Smith and Carlos told the world with their salute that their triumph was reserved for “black America.” In 2002, is there any question for whom black Olympians bobsledder Vonetta Flowers or short track speed skater Shani Davis will compete? There isn’t a white mainstream in America who roots only for white athletes anymore. There is no longer a black America for which black athletes solely compete. For that matter there isn’t a third Chinese America only for whom Michelle Kwan figures skates. There is but one America, and when any of these athletes compete, there will be a countrywide chorus of “USA! USA! USA!”

I urge multiculturalists to take another long and hard look at the picture of Smith and Carlos in the 1968 Olympics. Do we really want to go back to a time where our differences mattered more than our similarities? America has a mainstream culture. On February 8th it was on display for the entire world to see. It was in the eyes of a President who openly wept for those killed by terrorists on September 11. It was in the smiles and laughter of energetic Team USA athletes and coaches. It was in the cheers and chants of another diverse sea of faces, our soldiers in Afghanistan who pointed with pride to the American flag arm patches on their uniforms as they watched their team enter the stadium.

As President Bush noted, the Olympics are an occasion when the whole world can come together and compete fiercely, but peacefully. It's also another opportunity to showcase that America is realizing Martin Luther King's dream. When American athletes ski, skate, sled and score, they will be judged not by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character and their abilities. Win or lose, as they compete for the United States, somewhere there will be a gathering of Americans watching TV and chanting "USA! USA! USA!"

文中通过对比1968年墨西哥城夏季运动会和2002年运动会对黑人运动员的态度变化,说明了在体育竞赛中种族歧视的现象已不再那么严重,人们不再凭借肤色而是通过他们的性格和能力来判断美国运动员。

例2:

Industrial Revolution, widespread replacement of manual labour by machines, began in Britain in the 18th century and is still continuing in some parts of the world. The Industrial Revolution was the result of many fundamental, interrelated changes that transformed agricultural economies into industrial ones. The most immediate changes were in the nature of production: what was produced, as well as where and how. Goods that had traditionally been made in the home or in small workshops began to be manufactured in the factory. Productivity and technical efficiency grew dramatically, in part through the systematic application of scientific and practical knowledge to the manufacturing process. Efficiency was also improved when large groups of business enterprises were located within a limited area. The Industrial Revolution led to the growth of cities as people moved from rural areas into urban communities in search of work.

The Industrial Revolution is called a revolution because it changed society both significantly and rapidly. Over the course of human history, there has been only one other group of changes as significant as the Industrial Revolution. This is what anthropologists call the Neolithic Revolution, which took place in the later part of the Stone Age. In the Neolithic Revolution, people moved from social systems based on hunting and gathering to much more complex communities that depended on agriculture and the domestication of animals. This led to the rise of permanent settlements and, eventually, urban civilizations. The Industrial Revolution brought a shift from the agricultural societies created during the Neolithic Revolution to modern industrial societies.

上面这两段文字将工业革命和新石器时代革命做比较,突出了工业革命的性质和重大意义。

四、分类别 (Classification)

例如:

Most people feel lonely sometimes. But it usually only lasts between a few minutes and a few hours. This kind of loneliness is not serious. In fact, it is quite normal. For some people

though, loneliness can last for years. Now researchers say there are three different types of loneliness.

The first kind of loneliness is temporary. This is the most common type. It usually disappears quickly and does not require any special attention.

The second kind, situational loneliness, is a natural result of a particular situation - for example, a family problem, the death of a loved one, or moving to a new place. Although this kind of loneliness can cause physical problems, such as headaches and sleeplessness, it usually does not last for more than a year.

The third kind of loneliness is the most severe. Unlike the second type, chronic loneliness usually lasts more than two years and has no specific cause. People who experience habitual loneliness have problems socializing and becoming close to others. Unfortunately, many chronically lonely people think there is little or nothing they can do to improve their conditions.

上文分类介绍了孤独的三种类型：暂时性孤独、场景性孤独和长期孤独。

五、分析因果 (Cause and Effect)

例如：

Today's career assumptions are you can get a lot of development, challenge and job satisfaction and not necessarily be in a management role.

A new malady (疾病) is widespread in corporate America: management phobia. Many people don't want to be a manager — and many people who are managers are, frankly, eager to jump off the management track — or have already.

"I hated all the meetings," says a 10-year-award-winning manager, "And I found the more you did for people who worked for you, the more they expected. I was a counselor, motivator, financial adviser and psychologist."

Supervising others was always a tough task, but in the past that stress was offset (抵消) by hopes for career mobility and financial rewards. Along with a sizable pay raise, people chosen as managers would begin a nearly automatic climb up the career ladder to lucrative (有利的, 赚钱的) executive perks: stock options, company cars, club memberships, plus the key to the executive washroom.

But in today's global, a more competitive arena, a manager sits on an insecure perch. Restructuring have ridded layer of management as companies came to view their organizations as collections of competencies rather than hierarchies (等级, 层次). There are far fewer positions on the corporate ladder for managers to climb. In addition, managerial jobs demand more hours and headaches than ever before but offer slim, if any, financial paybacks and promotions.

Furthermore, managers now must supervise many people who are spread over different locations, even over different continents. They must manage across functions with, say, design,