

## 北京环球时代学校英语专业考研点睛丛书 Cracking Postgraduate Admission Examinations For English Majors

## Mastering Advanced English **Proficiency**

## 英语专业考研 基础英语高分突破

【全新精华版】 主编 / 吴中东 宫玉波

- ◎浓缩考点 ◎脉络清晰
- ◎ 权威分析 ◎ 学术升华
- 全真试题 注重实战

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- 命题教授点拨出题角度和评分标准
- ◎精选集萃全国名校英研专业课真题





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# Mastering Advanced English Proficiency

## 基础英语高分突破

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## 基础英语高分突破

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## 前言

#### 要重视基础英语

基础英语也称英语水平或综合英语,其特点一般可以总结为"四最",难度最大,内容最多,重要性最易被忽视,成绩往往最不理想。

难度最大:以词汇量为例,2000年出版的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》规定。"通过课堂教学和其他途径认知词汇达10,000~12,000个,且能正确而熟练地使用其中5,000~6,000个及其最常用的搭配。"这个大纲的制定距今已快8年了,随着社会发展对英语专业毕业生要求的提高,这个词汇量已显不够。我们认为14,000~15,000较接近实际和要求。另外,英语专业研究生入学考试是一个选拔性的"博弈"考试,所考查的对象是大学本科毕业生中的优秀学生,所以考生若要在考试中以绝对的优势考取,其词汇应该达到16,000至18,000左右为宜。再者,其阅读理解题、翻译题以及写作大都高于专八考试要求。

内容最多: "基英"是个全面性的考试,大部分学校考词汇、语法、阅读、翻译、写作,形式从单选到多选,完形、改错等无所不包,其题量也是专八不能比的。另外,不像文学、语言学、文化等专业英语,"基英"没有明确的复习范围,没有明确的复习内容,而且很少有参考书,复习起来最为费力耗时,效率亦很难提高。

**重要性最易被忽视**:有些同学认为自己大学四年学的就是英语,而能力不是短时间内可以提高的,对"基英"抱以不准备的态度。还有的同学认为"基英"内容浩瀚繁杂,无从下手,对此重视不起来。这些态度显然会导致"基英"成绩最不理想。

**成绩往往最不理想**:从全国统计来看,"基英"这张卷子与考英研其他考卷相比成绩最低。根据统计可知,大部分落榜学生其实就败在"基英"上。

**要重视基础英语**:根据多年的教学与研究经验,笔者总结出重视基础英语是基于以下几大原因:一、"基英"不仅是考英研成功的保障;二、"基英"是答好文学、语言学、文化等专业卷的基础。三、"基英"具有可准备的特性,并且可以达到预期的效果。

### 要实践基础英语

只有通过充分地实践才能牢固地打下坚实的英语基础。知识——尤其是语言知识的掌握——必须经历3个阶段。第一阶段:知识的认知,即学习知识:第二阶段:知识的运用,即用学到的知识去解决问题;第三阶段:知识的创新,通过知识创新最终掌握知识。人类认识的水平发展到现在,认知阶段的实践已被大大缩短了,很多知识、技能的掌握都是直接通过运用而完成的,知识的最终掌握必须通过知识创新而达到。

落实到基础英语上就是要通过练习,而练"真题"最为直接,最为有效。中国的英研考试都以考查考生的扎实基本功为目的。各校虽然在考题的形式、内容和侧重点上略有不同,但 其核心是一致的,即核心知识是一样的。因此,"真题"可以是目标学校的真题,亦可以是同 类型四、五个学校的题。将这些题做深、吃透,考研这场"博弈"才能大功告成!

### 要驾驭基础英语

根据对上百套国内考英研卷子的分析整理和3年来英研辅导教学实践,我们编写这套"英语专业考研系列辅导丛书",其中已出版《英美文学考点测评》、《语言学考点测评》、《英语国家文化考点测评》,如今《基础英语》卷亦及时面世。在本书中我们总结出了考点、重点和疑难点,设计了针对性和效度高的大量练习,助考生掌握知识,达到驾驭基础英语之目的。

吴中东

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## 第一篇 词汇篇

词汇是语言的基本单位,是进行思维和交际的重要元素。语言学家 David Wilkins 在总结词汇学习的重要性时说道:"没有语法就只能传递有限的信息,没有词汇则什么也传达不了。"由此可见,备考英语专业研究生入学考试基础英语测试时,词汇学习将占据重要的位置。从另一方面看,绝大多数高校的英专考研基英测试中都设有专门的词汇考题,这更提醒考生们要加强对词汇重要性的认识。

## 第一章 摸底自测

在进行词汇学习之前,请同学们先做一套测试题。这 100 道试题都属于是最基本的(即最低难度的)英语专业研究生入学考试的词汇题,按每题 1 分计算的话,准备考研的同学应该能得到 80 分,否则就需要加强词汇学习,建议除学习本书外,再复习一下《高等学校英语专业全程通用词汇表》和《环球时代学校英语专业考研核心词汇》。

◆词汇模考

streams.

#### 1. South Carolina's mineral resources are abundant, but not all of them can be lucratively mined. B) profitably C) easily D) extensively 2. Fossils are the traces of plants and animals of past geological ages that have been preserved in the Earth's crust A) registers B) profusion C) residue D) precursors 3. The unusual hues found in the artwork of some ancient civilizations are attributed to plant dyes. B) secretions C) colors D) elements 4. The janitor synchronized all the clocks in the building once every two weeks. D) examined A) corrected B) checked C) calculated 5. Unless the concord contains a provision for a United Nations peace-keeping force to patrol the borders, the General Assembly is not likely to ratify it. A) release B) document C) agreement D) proposal 6. The concurrence of the heads of state was totally unexpected. A) agreement B) suggestion C) rejection D) objection 7. What he said was contrary to what we expected A) innate B) opposite C) ironic D) circumspect 8. The concept of upward social mobility has been an abiding feature of American life. A) intriguing B) unaffected C) observable D) enduring 9. Beware of pickpockets in public places. A) Take care of B) Take note of C) Watch out for D) Look for 10. The western slopes of the mountain of the Sierra Nevada range are deeply incised by numerous

	A) fed	B) flooded	C) distended	D) cut
11.	The police have offer	ed a large fo	or the information leading	ng to the robber's arrest.
			C) prize	
12.	The local government	realized the need to ma	ke for elderl	y people in its housing pro-
	grams.			
	A) preparation	B) requirement	C) provision	D) specification
13.	The Olympic Games	in 776 B.C. ir	i Olympia, a small town i	n Greece.
	A) originated	B) stemmed	C) derived	D) descended
14.	Rite of Passage is a goo	d novel by any standards;	it should ran	k high on any list of science
	fiction.			
	A) consistently	B) invariable	C) consequently	D) constantly
15.	Obviously, the Chairn	nan's remarks at the conf	erence were	and not planned.
		B) spontaneous		D) synthetic
16.		d of what ha		
	A) the word	B) words	C) word	D) the words
17.	We made plans for a v	isit, but diffi	culties with the car preve	nted it.
	A) subsequent	·	C) substantial	
18.			wasn't interesting in its	
	A) subject topic	B) subject thing	C) subject title	D) subject matter
19.	In the past they			
	A) were subject to	B) were subjected from	C) were subject with	D) were subjected under
20.		o longer a lawful punishr		
	A) Stop	•	, 11 0	D) Terminal
21.	They had provided	stage effects, su	ch as earthquakes and flo	oods and battle scenes.
			C) unprecedented	
22.	American historians ha	ave tried to a	balance between individ	uals and social groups, and
		story and their significant		
	A) produce	B) upset		D) tip
		_ to the programming of		
			C) fundamental	
24.	The plane that	in the storm was carr	ying a group of entertaine	ers on route to the Interna-
	tional Fine-art Works I	_		
	A) crushed	B) crashed	C) cracked	D) crafted
25.	With the gradual impro	vement of transportation	and communications, fa	rmers have now had easier
	to cities an			
	A) access	B) reach	C) approach	D) touch
<b>2</b> 0.	Citizen Kane", while a	ilways by crit	ics, was never a popular f	avorite for most American
	viewers.	<b>D</b> ) 1		
		B) adapted	C) accepted	D) admired
	Most people wear			
	A) easy-made	B) ready-made	C) fast-made	D) artificial-made



28.	He has a longer	than I have so he ca	an climb better.	
	A) reach	B) leg	C) arm	D) stretch
29.	The	for the flood was all that heavy	rain.	
	A) start	B) origin	C) water	D) reason
30.	If you hit the ch	ild again you'll have me		
	A) put up with	B) go along with	C) reckon with	D) fight with
31.	Intermittent sho	wers were forecast for the day.		
	A) Heavy	B) Recurrent	C) All-day	D) Instantaneous
32.	The saucy child	protruded his tongue.		
	A) propelled	B) showed	C) projected	D) hurt
33.	Mary's improm	ptu speech given at the state co	ompetition won her first	prize.
	A) extemporane	ous B) well-prepared	C) eloquent	D) carefully-designed
34.	His loud voice d	rowned what the girl was trying	to tell us.	
	A) undulated	B) surprised	C) inundated	D) overturned
35.	We adorned our	room with new rugs, lamps and	l pictures.	
	A) embroidered	B) embellished	C) furnished	D) addressed
36.	I am-glad to hea	r about the young man's good o	convalescence.	
	A) personality	B) response	C) temper	D) recovery
37.	When the woma	in assembles and brings all these	e books, she musters ther	n.
	A) barters	B) takes	C) gathers	D) counts
38.	It is now general	lly assumed that the planets were	e formed by the accretion	of gas and dust in a cosmic
	cloud.			*
	A) separation	B) motion	C) progression	D) accumulation
39.	Ghost stories are	e vestiges of a widespread belie	f in ghosts.	
	A) legends	B) remnants	C) residences	D) reflections
40.	The process of a	respiration consists of two inde	pendent actions, inhalin	g and exhaling.
	A) speaking	B) marketing	C) expanding	D) breathing
41.	There was a nob	oility about this simple-minded p	person which was	
	A) most engage		C) the most engaging	
42.	The writer was r	not used to speaking in public, b	ut when the opportunity	presented itself, he rose to
	the			
	A) chance	B) event	C) occasion	D) circumstance
43.	Most of the auth	hor's earlier works were publish	ned under a	* »
	A) pseudonym	B) misnomer	C) nickname	D) namesake
44.	The black boys a	and girls need not have felt	for their dark ski	in in the summer camp.
	A) self-effacing	B) self-conscious	C) self-centered	D) self-evident
45.	If you keep on w	vorking too hard, your health wi	ill	
	A) degenerate	B) degrade	C) deteriorate	D) deform
46.	Several of the ac	dvertising hoardings had been _	by anti-racist	
-	A) deleted	B) erased	C) mutilated	D) defaced
47.	Before the confe	erence begins, let's take an	of the present si	tuation.

	A) overview	B) overall	C) overture	D) oversight
48.	The dreadful scenes of	the major skirmish	the children off	their dinner.
	A) took	B) put		
49.	The purpose of the sur	rvey was to	the parents with the cha	anges television has made in
	family life.			
	A) notify	B) tell	C) acquaint	D) inform
50.	They had not cleaned t	he house for weeks and	the health inspector four	nd them living in the utmost
	·			
	A) contamination	B) pollution	C) decay	D) squalor
51.	We must bring him	to our point of	view on that subject.	
	A) out	B) forward	C) around	D) about
52.	The students wondered	l why the instructor	in the middle of	his speech.
	A) broke away	B) broke in	C) broke off	D) broke out
53.	The U.N. Security Cou	ncil makes an attempt to	adjust the b	etween Israel and Palestine.
		B) dispute		
54.	While typing, Helen ha	as a habit of stopping	to give her lon	g and flowing hair a smooth.
	A) occasionally	B) simultaneously	C) eventually	D) promptly
55.	The old lady can't hope	e to her cold	l in a few days.	
	A) hold back	B) get off	C) get over	D) hole up
56.	The island where these	rare birds nest has been	declared a	area.
	A) observation	B) reservation	C) preservation	D) conservation
57.				ler the water by the passing
	boat.			
	A) snatch	B) scratch	C) scrape	D) stretch
58.	With prices	so much, it's hard for t	he company to plan a bi	udge.
	A) vibrating	B) waving	C) fluctuating	D) swings
59.	My house is the only br	rick one on the street. It	and you car	n't miss it.
		B) sticks out		
60.				them the rights
		, although physically they		
	A) deprives	B) restricts	C) rejects	D) denies
61.	On Labour Day the wo	rkers will march in		1.
	A) process	B) procession		D) progression
62.	The law proved so unpo	opular that it was		
	A) repealed		C) repulsed	D) repelled
63.	The floods did not start	to until two	days after the rain had	stopped.
	A) retreat	B) retire	C) recede	D) sink
64.	I doubt whether he can	keep his eff	orts much longer as he l	,
	A) on with	B) on	C) up	D) at
55.	The tenant must be pre	pared to decorate the pro	· -	,
		B) by way of		

66.	In some states, drivers	are fined 100 dollars for	driving.	
	A) aggressive	B) reckless	C) rude	D) negligent
67.	The young man was ver	y stubborn, so he was cri	ticized for his	_ attitude.
	A) persistent	B) indignant	C) hostile	D) obstinate
68.	The door of the old bui	lding was wi	th a Christmas wreath.	
	A) embroidered	B) unadorned	C) ornamented	D) advertised
69.	The outcry against the	act will only	if a compromise is reache	ed in the Assembly.
	A) subside	B) contract	C) proceed	D) shrink
70.	The of the	two companies has arous	sed tremendous disturban	ace in the business world.
	A) pager	B) merger	C) seizure	D) fishery
71.	In order to	her favor, he took her to	the movie.	3
	A) presuppose	B) gravitate	C) magistrate	D) reciprocate
72.	He ought to have had	the strength to	his feeling and the se	elf-control not to lose his
	temper.			
	A) reduce	B) retain	C) conceal	D) retrieve
73.	The two reports about	the incident are found to	have a lot of	<i>,</i>
	A) discrepancies	B) disqualification	C) insufficiencies	D) uncertainty
74.	When I arrived in this	country, I had to start lea	rning the language from	·
	A) scratch	B) scrap	C) snatch	D) scrape
75.	Michael was such a	businessman the	at he never lost money in	any transaction.
	A) eccentric	B) dynamic	C) shrewd	D) preliminary
76.	•		•	D) preliminary able to write
76.	•		•	
76.	If you have really been letters in English		long, it's about time you	
	If you have really been letters in English A) should be	studying English for so  B) were	long, it's about time you  C) must be	able to write
	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it	studying English for so  B) were is difficult to	long, it's about time you  C) must be	able to write  D) are hinese idiom into English.
77.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange	B) were is difficult toB) transfer	long, it's about time you  C) must be the exact meaning of a C	D) are hinese idiom into English. D) convert
77. 78.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new A) pulled	B) were is difficult to B) transfer handbags has been B) stepped	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc C) played	D) are hinese idiom into English. D) convert
77. 78.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new A) pulled At most railway station	B) were is difficult to  B) transfer handbags has been  B) stepped s there is a	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc. C) played	able to write  D) are thinese idiom into English. D) convert reasing demand. D) turned
77. 78. 79.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new than half and the state of the new than the state of the sta	B) were is difficult to  B) transfer handbags has been  B) stepped s there is a  B) stationer's	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc. C) played  C) bookstall	able to write  D) are hinese idiom into English. D) convert reasing demand. D) turned  D) library
77. 78. 79.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new (A) pulled At most railway station A) bookshop The problem is that the	B) were is difficult to  B) transfer handbags has been  B) stepped s there is a  B) stationer's majority of	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc C) played  C) bookstall people dislike his leaders	able to write  D) are hinese idiom into English. D) convert reasing demand. D) turned  D) library ship.
77. 78. 79. 80.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new A) pulled At most railway station A) bookshop The problem is that the A) more	B) were is difficult to	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc C) played  C) bookstall people dislike his leaders C) many	able to write  D) are thinese idiom into English. D) convert reasing demand. D) turned  D) library thip. D) most
77. 78. 79. 80.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new that A) pulled At most railway station A) bookshop The problem is that the A) more In this country it is again	B) were is difficult to	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc C) played  C) bookstall people dislike his leaders C) many person not to wear seat be	able to write  D) are thinese idiom into English. D) convert reasing demand. D) turned  D) library thip. D) most
77. 78. 79. 80.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new A) pulled At most railway station A) bookshop The problem is that the A) more In this country it is again	B) were is difficult to	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc C) played  C) bookstall people dislike his leaders C) many person not to wear seat b C) law	able to write  D) are thinese idiom into English. D) convert reasing demand. D) turned  D) library thip. D) most
77. 78. 79. 80.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new A) pulled At most railway station A) bookshop The problem is that the A) more In this country it is again	B) were is difficult to	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc C) played  C) bookstall people dislike his leaders C) many person not to wear seat b C) law tinguished economist.	able to write  D) are hinese idiom into English. D) convert reasing demand. D) turned  D) library ship. D) most pelt in a car.
77. 78. 79. 80. 81.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new letter A) pulled At most railway station A) bookshop The problem is that the A) more In this country it is again A) rule An degree A) honor	B) were is difficult to	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc C) played  C) bookstall people dislike his leaders C) many person not to wear seat b C) law tinguished economist.  C) honorary	able to write  D) are hinese idiom into English. D) convert reasing demand. D) turned  D) library ship. D) most pelt in a car.
77. 78. 79. 80. 81.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new A) pulled At most railway station A) bookshop The problem is that the A) more In this country it is again A) rule An degree A) honor Lilly made no attempt	B) were is difficult to	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc. C) played  C) bookstall people dislike his leaders C) many person not to wear seat b C) law tinguished economist.  C) honorary m.	able to write  D) are hinese idiom into English. D) convert reasing demand. D) turned  D) library thip. D) most celt in a car. D) order
77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new than harmonic and the new than the new the new than the new than the new than the new than the new the new the new the new th	B) were is difficult to	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc. C) played  C) bookstall people dislike his leaders C) many person not to wear seat b C) law tinguished economist. C) honorary m. C) undertake	able to write  D) are hinese idiom into English. D) convert reasing demand. D) turned  D) library hip. D) most belt in a car. D) order  D) honorable  D) achieve
77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new (A) pulled At most railway station A) bookshop The problem is that the (A) more In this country it is again A) rule An degree A) honor Lilly made no attempt (A) tackle Advertising costs are not	B) were is difficult to B) transfer handbags has been B) stepped s there is a majority of B) vast inst the for a B) regulation was conferred on the dis B) honored to the proble B) try to longer in reasonable	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc C) played  C) bookstall people dislike his leaders C) many person not to wear seat b C) law tinguished economist.  C) honorary m.  C) undertake to the total cos	able to write  D) are hinese idiom into English. D) convert reasing demand. D) turned  D) library chip. D) most celt in a car. D) order  D) honorable  D) achieve t of the product.
77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new it A) pulled At most railway station A) bookshop The problem is that the A) more In this country it is again A) rule An degree A) honor Lilly made no attempt it A) tackle Advertising costs are not A) relationship	B) were is difficult to	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc. C) played  C) bookstall people dislike his leaders C) many person not to wear seat b C) law tinguished economist.  C) honorary m.  C) undertake to the total cos C) measurement	able to write  D) are chinese idiom into English. D) convert reasing demand. D) turned  D) library chip. D) most celt in a car. D) order  D) honorable  D) achieve t of the product. D) proportion
77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83.	If you have really been letters in English A) should be More often than not, it A) exchange Production of the new it A) pulled At most railway station A) bookshop The problem is that the A) more In this country it is again A) rule An degree A) honor Lilly made no attempt it A) tackle Advertising costs are not A) relationship	B) were is difficult to	C) must be the exact meaning of a C C) convey up to meet the inc. C) played  C) bookstall people dislike his leaders C) many person not to wear seat b C) law tinguished economist.  C) honorary m.  C) undertake to the total cos C) measurement	able to write  D) are hinese idiom into English. D) convert reasing demand. D) turned  D) library chip. D) most celt in a car. D) order  D) honorable  D) achieve t of the product.

86.	His abrupt decision pur	t the lives of soldiers in _	·	
	A) alarm	B) risk	C) hazard	D) jeopardy
87.	She the ter	nptation to buy a fur coa	she could not afford.	
	A) challenged	B) obstructed	C) contradicted	D) resisted
88.	The U-boat blockade _	England's foo	od shortage during World	l War II.
	A) aggregated	B) aggravated	C) aggrieved	D) agonized
89.	Recently I had many _	dreams, in one	of which I am on Mars v	vith a beautiful princess.
	A) imagined	B) hopeless	C) unknown	D) inevitable
90.	Sigmund Freud became	e famous for his	of dreams.	
	A) understanding	B) interpretation	C) presentations	D) translations
91.	Whoever formulated th	e theory of the origin of the	he universe, it is just	and needs proving.
	A) spontaneous	B) hypothetical	C) intuitive	D) empirical
92.	Don't use the plate	an ashtray!		
	A) like	B) for	C) as	D) in
93.	Bill is on a business	to Mexico.		
	A) travel	B) trip	C) journey	D) voyage
94.	The new shopping cent	er is easily to	o nearly everyone in the t	own.
	A) affordable	B) accessible	C) tangible	D) portable
95.	After he lost his job, he	decided to look for a tea	ching abroad	i
	A) post	B) place	C) profession	D) work
96.	It was merely	chance that I got strai	ght A's. It was through h	ard work.
			C) by	D) in
97.	The Siberian tiger is un	der of extinc	tion.	
	A) fear	B) risk		D) threat
		ozone layer is a serious p		t with now.
		B) devastation		D) damage
		for this desse		
		B) instruction		D) recipe
100.	Before every Board Me	eting, it is customary for	the of the pro	evious meeting to be read
	out.			
	A) minutes	B) noted	C) records	D) speeches

#### ◆词汇摸考答案

(每题1分,80分及格)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
0	В	C	C	A	С	A	В	D	С	D	D	C	A	C	В	С	A	D	A	С	20
20	D	С	C	В	A	D	В	A	D	C	В	C	A	С	В	D	С	D	В	D	40
40	D	С	A	В	С	D	A	В	С	D	C	A	В	A	C	D	A	С	В	D	60
60	В	A	C	С	D	В	D	С	A	В	D	С	A	A	С	В	С	В	С	В	80
80	С	C	A	D	C	D	D	В	A	В	В	С	В	В	A	C	D	D	D	A	100

## 第二章 词汇学习的广度和深度

英语专业研究生入学考试基础英语测试中间时考查对词汇广度和深度的掌握情况,从分值上看(基础英语按150分满分标准计算),对词汇广度和深度考查的题量一般是各占20分,也就是说总共40分。因此,词汇的学习并不是像有些人认为的那样,只要背词汇表就可以了。光背词汇表是达不到考研所要求的广度,更达不到深度。

## 第一节 词汇的广度

2000年出版的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》规定,高等学校英语专业高年级阶段的主要教学任务是"继续打好语言基本功,学习英语专业知识和相关专业知识,进一步扩大知识面,增强对文化差异的敏感性,提高综合运用英语进行交际的能力"。还规定"通过课堂教学和其他途径认知词汇达10,000~12,000个;且能正确而熟练地使用其中的5,000~6,000个及其最常用的搭配"。这个大纲的制定距今已有7年了,随着社会发展对英语专业毕业生要求的提高,这个词汇量已显不足,我们认为15,000个词汇较接近实际和要求。另外,英语专业研究生入学考试是一个选拔性择优考试,所考查的对象是大学本科毕业生中的优秀学生,所以考生若要在考试中以绝对的优势考取所报院校,其词汇量应该达到18,000左右为宜。这样广度的词汇应以英语专业四、八级、部分GRE词汇为基础,再补充一些经常出现于文学作品和评论中的词汇。(具体请参阅环球时代学校《英语专业考研》一书)

英语专业研究生入学考试的英语知识以及阅读理解题取材较为广泛,语体正式,大多取材于文学经典,以及有关社会科学和人文学科最新发展的时尚文章。因此,词汇测试不仅要求考生有较大的词汇量,而且词汇涉及的领域要广。

例 1

The arms race became a way to measure who was winning. And since the central battlefield was quiet, both sides helped allies in their local struggles— in other words, proxy(代理人) wars. (外交学院基础英语真题)

例 2

It is a distressing fact that any system of censorship is bound, upon occasion, to treat unjust a particular work of art—to find pornography (色情) where there is only gentle eroticism (情爱) to find obscenity (淫秽) where none really exists, or to find both where the work's existence ought to be toleratnt because it serves a larger moral purpose. That is the price one has to be prepared to pay for censorship—even liberal censorship. (北京外国语大学基础英语 2005 年 阅读 Passage One)

例3

Depressed by the appalling grotesqueries (怪诞) of the election season— the smears, leaks, lies and alibi (托辞)— and crushed by my beloved Cardinals' obliteration (抹去) at the hands of the unstoppable Red Sox, I search for a bit of encouragement, an infinitesimal (极小, 无穷小) spark to raise my sagging (低垂) spirit. (上海交通大学 英语水平考试 2005)

例 4

The bombardments of World War II were followed by the depredations (蹂躏) of profiteers and

politicians-for-rent who reduced the city to a demoralized shadow of itself, surviving on government handouts. (上海外国语大学基础**有效**)

例 5

The Vygostsky model reintroduces all the people who also inhabit the child's world— parents, caregivers, relatives, <u>siblings</u> (同胞兄弟姐妹) and all those other children at play or school. (清华大学基础 英语 2005)

显而易见,这些词汇有的时常出现在英语专业八级考试中,有的经常出现在美国的 GRE 考试中,甚至还有少部分只出现在英研考试中,由此可见,考研基础英语测试无论在出题形式和表达的深刻程度上都超过英语专业八级,与 GRE 考试相当但不尽相同。

## 第二节 词汇的深度

所谓词汇的深度,是指对于一个单词的把握,不仅包括了解该单词的中文释义,更应该了解词汇的 用法以及与其他词语的细微差别。

从宏观角度来看,词汇学习并非仅仅涉及单个的词语,词汇的学习离不开它的语用意义及其与语境的关系,即重视它在句子、语篇中的组构作用。Laufer认为词汇的发展不只是一个量的问题,词汇知识可能在不同的学习阶段从表层发展至深层。词汇的发展也不只是熟悉新词而已,它还包括深化已知词的知识,词汇知识的深度和词汇量有着同等重要性(转引自戴曼纯,2000)。据观察分析,大多数考生积累词汇的基本方法也许能增加词汇统计量,但在词汇知识的深度和广度,尤其是词汇的活用方面,没有合适的指导,效果并不理想。因此本书有责任培养考生掌握词汇及运用词汇的能力,将词汇学习的重点放在如何掌握大量的词汇,并用它们构成完整的句子和语篇,而不是教授独立的词语。

在本节及下一章中,我们将列举出 2000 多个英研基英测试中容易碰到的难词,通过 4 种分类深化词汇学习,供同学们学习和记忆,并附以相应的专项练习以强化对所学词汇的掌握。

#### 一、熟词生义辨析

熟词生义也叫作一词多义,词汇的第三、四个意思往往在学习时被忽略,然而它们却是词的深度的一个最典型的表现之一。

例 1)

Macaulay and Carlyle were in their different ways arresting(引人注目的), but at the heavy cost of naturalness. (清华大学基础英语 2005)

例2

I should have looked upon it without rapture, and should have commented upon it inwardly after this fashion(方式).(武汉大学基础英语 2004)

再例如:

stomach	/'stʌmək/ ν. 容忍, 忍耐, 忍受(多半与否定词连用)
brood	/bru:d/n. 一窝, (同种或同类的)一伙 vt. 孵, 沉思(over; on)
duck	/dʌk/v. 躲避,回避
flag	/flæg/v. (力气、兴趣、热情等)松弛,减弱,衰退;失去吸引力
egg	/eg/v. 鼓动, 煽动, 怂恿 (on)