张锦芯 主编

1996年硕士研究生人学英语考试应试指导

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1996 年硕士研究生入学英语考试 应试指导

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研究生入学考试中,英语是一门举足轻重的科目。这方面的学习辅导材料已经出版了不少,或分析语言本身的规律,或归纳考试技巧,或汇编多种模拟试题,对考生的备考及英语学习者的自学帮了不少忙。但遗憾的是,如何在归纳历年考题的基础上,在对考题进行全面的题型分析,并通过试题的解析帮助考生掌握多种题型的基本规律,提高考生的临场应试技巧方面还是一块亟待开垦的领域。鉴于这种情况,我们新编了这本研究生入学英语考试指导,在英语考试的理论与实践的结合上进行了一次尝试,从研究生入学英语考试的题型总结入手,对多种题型进行具体分析,并利用大量试题的解析,让读者在不知不觉中对多种题型获得感性认识。所以无论是应届本科毕业生、已毕业的历届大学生,还是同等学历的学生,都可以利用这本教材进行自学和自测,切实提高自己的英语水平和应试能力。

本书分三大部分:

第一部分是概论,详细分析了 1991 年——1995 年硕士研究生考题中的各种题型,即对题型的要点、考题的发展趋势以及考题的范围等进行分析,在重点分析多种题型的基础上提出考生在考前要掌握的要点及必要的技巧。

第二部分是对 1991 年—1995 年历年考题作详尽的题解并举例说明。

第三部分是 10 套全新的模拟试题。这些试题在内容、形式、题量、计分及计量等多方面 完全按照"考试大纲"的规定和题型的要求编写,并附答案和粗略的题解,供考生参考。

附录包括:

国家教委 1995 年制定的全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲 (非英语专业) 及评分标准,供考生参考;

考试大纲词汇表中的大部分常用词汇及词组。

本书自1993年出版以来,已为我校研究生院所办硕士研究生英语入学考前辅导班及校外 一些辅导班用作教材,受到广大考生的普遍欢迎和好评。本书第二次再版前,我们在听取了 不少考生和读者的建议后又在第一部分和第三部分作了补充和修改:

第一部分:对考生在考前应掌握的每种题型的要点进行了补充并增加了不少的例题;

第三部分:对10套模拟题除提供答案外,又作了简略的题解,供考生参考。

这本新编的《1996年硕士研究生入学英语考试应试指导》具有以下三个突出的特点:

第一:现实分析与未来预测相结合。本书详细总结了自 1991 年以来历年考题的特点和要点,在全面分析各种基本题型的形成和发展的同时,还对这些题型的未来趋势进行了一定的预测,使读者既具备应试答题的准确性又具备应试的灵活性。

第二: 技巧归纳与试题解析相结合。本书全面解释了历年考题的要点,并提供 10 套全新的模拟题。试题的题解与考试题型的分析相呼应,帮助考生加深理解,并达到举一反三的效果。特别是阅读理解部分,深入浅出地说明养成正确阅读习惯的必要性和重要性,在掌握正确阅读方法的基础上进而训练考生掌握一些常用的阅读技巧。所选模拟题,都是全新的材料,选自近几年国外权威的出版物,时代感强。所有的模拟题试题都附有答案和简略的题解,便于学生进行自测或自我能力的检查。

第三: 考生难点与教学体会相结合。参加本书编写的同志均参加过多期考前辅导班的教学, 多年来积累了丰富的教学经验, 对考生的情况比较熟悉, 对他们在应试中存在的难点及需要加强的方面都比较了解, 因而编写的内容针对性极强, 因此它已为一些辅导班用作固定的教材, 也可以作为一般读者自我训练的极好材料。

本书的主编是中国人民大学外语系张锦芯教授,参加编写的有白洁、王敏、郭庆民三位副教授。在编写过程中武敏同志承担了部分选材以及资料整理等工作。

限于水平和时间,本书中失误和疏漏之处在所难免,务请广大读者、英语界同仁批评和 指正。

编者

1995年2月

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第一部分 硕士研究生人学考题各部分 要点分析及应试技巧

近年来,改革开放不但促进了经济的迅速发展,也推动了整个社会学习外语的热潮,尤 其是各类外语水平考试,更使外语学习在普及的基础上不断提到新的高度。作为一种选拔性 考试,硕士研究生英语人学考题也随之水涨船高,越来越难,其"评价标准是高等学校优秀 本科毕业生能达到的及格或及格以上水平"(见新大纲)。为达到优中选优的目的,1994年国 家教委修改了硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲,根据考查重点对试卷结构进行了调整,调整后 的试券适当降低了颞型难度,这可从两方面看出:第一,将辨错改错改为单纯的辨错,使试 券的主观试题由 35%降至 30%; 第二,阅读理解一般说来是学生的长项,题量由 15 题增至 20 题, 无疑给学生增加了得分的机会。题型题量变化的结果使试卷的整体难度有所下降, 致 使 1994 年试券的答题情况明显好于往年。但是,既然研究生入学考试不仅仅是一种水平测试, 更重要的是选拔人才,这就要求试卷有很强的区分度,如果区分度对考生的区分作用不大,就 **达不到筛选的目的。因此,随着考生外语水平的不断提高和报考人数的增加,要考出真正水** 平,题型难度的下降就要从试题内容难度的加大补回,这一点已由1995年试卷的命题所证明。 阅卷教师和考生普遍反映 1995 年试题较难。如果说试题内容由知识、理解、运用三部分组成 的话, ——知识包括词汇量和语法结构(词汇与语法结构15%); 理解指运用语言知识获取信 息,及对信息的分析、推理和判断能力(阅读理解、辨错 45%);运用含综合运用及用英语表 达思想的能力(综合填空、英译汉、写作40%)——那么,难度的加大则表现在越来越注重 考生的语言综合运用能力,语感的作用越来越突出。因此,仅凭懂几条语法规则,靠背几千 个单词是不能取胜的,考生必须增加阅读量,要有清楚的语法概念,有牢固地掌握地道英语 的惯用法和熟练运用活的语言的能力,方能应付自如,取得高分。

第一章 词汇与语法结构

法 一、语

由于考生经历了中学、大学阶段的学习,普遍已有一定的语法基础,因此这部分是考生 掌握较好的方面,被认为是中国学生的强项,但从答题情况看,仍有许多考生对一些基本语 法和惯用法掌握得不牢固,基本功欠佳,做起题来便模棱两可,似是而非,最终丢分。

- 1. 从第一大题所测试的语法内容来看,词法部分趋于以考动词为主,而名词、代词、冠 词、形容词、副词等已不作为所考项目而单独出题。动词主要是非谓形式和虚拟语气,而时 态,语态则更多的是穿插在其中。因此,从某种意义上说,掌握了复杂多变的动词是做好语 法试题的关键。

(1) 动词非谓语形式又是动词	中颇为重要、相当复杂的部分,	考生应熟悉其结构、特点、
常用句型、与动词的搭配等。近几	年涉及不定式、动名词的考题	往往在与谓语动词的搭配上
出题。如:		•
I appreciated the opp	portunity to study abroad two	years ago.
A. having been given	B. having given	
C. to have been given	D. to have given	(94 年 考题,答案 A)
Ted has told me that he alway	ys escapes as he has g	got a very fast sports car.
A. to fine	B. to be fined	
C. being fined	D. having been fined	(93 年 考題,答案 C)
动词appreciare 和escape 都要求接	动名词作宾语。第一句中 give o	pportunity 与主语 I 是被动
关系,并且这一动作发生在 two ye	ears ago,所以 A 为正确答案。	第二句 he 和 fine 也是被动
关系, escapes 是一般现在时,表示	经常反复的动作,与之呼应的	宾语也应该用动名词被动态
的一般式,故选C。需要接动名词	作宾语的动词,请见 1993 年试	题(4)解。需要接不定式作
宾语的动词,请见 1991 年试题(3	80) 解。	•
The local health organization	n is reported twenty	five years ago when Dr.
Audon became its first president.		
A. to be set up	B. being set up	
C. to have been set up	D. having been set up	(93 年考题,答案 C)
The bank is reported in the lo	ocal newspaper in bro	ad daylight yesterday.
A. to be robbed	B. robbed	
C. to have been robbed	D. having been robbed	(92 年 考题,答案 C)
这两道题类似,要作出正确选	择考生必须清楚 report 一词可	以接不定式的复合结构;句
中的时间状语不是指谓语动词而是	:指不定式动作发生的时间,其	逻辑主语是句子的主语。根
据意义应选被动 形式的完成式。		

中的意义兼顾时态,语态,作出正确选			
分词主要围绕其作用,独立结构,	逻辑	主语出题,这是每年必考的	内容之一。请看例句:
How many of us, say, a	meet	ting that is irrelevant to us	would be interested in
the discussion?			
A. attended	В	. attending	
C. to attend	D	. have attended	(95 年考题, 答案 B)
All flights because of the	sno	wstorm, we decided to tak	e the train.
A. were canceled	В.	had been canceled	
C. having canceled	D.	having been canceled	(93 年 考题,答案 D)
of the burden of ice, the	e ball	loon climbed up and drifted	to the South.
A. To be free	В.	Freeing	
C. To free	D.	Freed	(92 年考题,答案 D)
第一句中现在分词在句中作定语;	第二	. 句中,分词独立结构作原因	因状语,分词有自己的
逻辑主语 All flights, 与分词所表示动作	を かき かい	关系是被动关系,且发生在说	胃语动词之前,故选D;
第三句中过去分词 freed 的逻辑主语是	句子	的主语,其关系是被动关系	,故选 D。再请参阅 92
年 (30), 91 年 (19)。			
(2) 鉴于考生对虚拟条件句中主从	句规	Q范搭配形式比较熟悉,近J	几年试题中有关虚拟语
气的用法往往都是它的特殊形式,而典	型的	wish (if only, suggest) +	that…的句型已很少见
了。常见的出题方式有:			
a.省略 if,采用倒装结构。如:			•
a.省略 if,采用倒装结构。如: The millions of calculations involv	ed, h	nad they been done by hand	,all practical
	ed, h	nad they been done by hand	,all practical
The millions of calculations involve value by the time they were finished.		nad they been done by hand would have lost	,all practical
The millions of calculations involve value by the time they were finished.	в.	,	
The millions of calculations involve value by the time they were finished. A. could lose	В. D.	would have lost ought to have lost	(94 年考題,答案 B)
The millions of calculations involved value by the time they were finished. A. could lose C. might lose	В. D.	would have lost ought to have lost	(94 年考題,答案 B)
The millions of calculations involved value by the time they were finished. A. could lose C. might lose There is a real possibility that the noise.	B. D. se an	would have lost ought to have lost imals could be frightened,	(94 年考題,答案 B)
The millions of calculations involved value by the time they were finished. A. could lose C. might lose There is a real possibility that the noise. A. being there	B. D. se an	would have lost ought to have lost imals could be frightened,	(94 年考题,答案 B) a sudden loud
The millions of calculations involved value by the time they were finished. A. could lose C. might lose There is a real possibility that the noise. A. being there C. there was	B. D. se an	would have lost ought to have lost nimals could be frightened, should there be there having been	(94 年考题,答案 B) a sudden loud
The millions of calculations involved value by the time they were finished. A. could lose C. might lose There is a real possibility that the noise. A. being there C. there was b. 用介词或介词短语表示虚拟条	B. D. se an B. D. 件。	would have lost ought to have lost nimals could be frightened, should there be there having been	(94 年考题,答案 B) a sudden loud (91 年考题,答案 B)
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The millions of calculations involved value by the time they were finished. A. could lose C. might lose There is a real possibility that the noise. A. being there C. there was b. 用介词或介词短语表示虚拟条	B. D. se an B. D. 件。 I w	would have lost ought to have lost nimals could be frightened, should there be there having been 如: ould have gone to the conce	(94 年考题,答案 B) a sudden loud (91 年考题,答案 B)
The millions of calculations involved value by the time they were finished. A. could lose C. might lose There is a real possibility that the noise. A. being there C. there was b. 用介词或介词短语表示虚拟条	B. D. se an B. D. 件。 I w B. D.	would have lost ought to have lost aimals could be frightened, should there be there having been 如: ould have gone to the conce But for As for	(94 年考题,答案 B)a sudden loud (91 年考题,答案 B) ert last Sunday. (91 年考题,答案 B)
The millions of calculations involved value by the time they were finished. A. could lose C. might lose There is a real possibility that the noise. A. being there C. there was b. 用介词或介词短语表示虚拟条	B. D. se an B. D. 件。 I w B. D.	would have lost ought to have lost aimals could be frightened, should there be there having been 如: ould have gone to the conce But for As for	(94 年考题,答案 B)a sudden loud (91 年考题,答案 B) ert last Sunday. (91 年考题,答案 B)
The millions of calculations involved value by the time they were finished. A. could lose C. might lose There is a real possibility that the noise. A. being there C. there was b. 用介词或介词短语表示虚拟条	B. D. B. D. H. AIW B. D. cond	would have lost ought to have lost aimals could be frightened, should there be there having been 如: ould have gone to the conce But for As for litions), without 等介词短	(94 年考题,答案 B)a sudden loud (91 年考题,答案 B) ert last Sunday. (91 年考题,答案 B) 语也常用来表示虚拟条
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The millions of calculations involved value by the time they were finished. A. could lose C. might lose There is a real possibility that the noise. A. being there C. there was b. 用介词或介词短语表示虚拟条 the English examination A. In spite of C. Because of 除了 but for,还有 under (better 件。 c. 综合时间条件句,即从句中的范调整。如:	B. D. B. D. Cond	would have lost ought to have lost nimals could be frightened, should there be there having been 如: ould have gone to the conce But for As for litions), without 等介词短	(94 年考题,答案 B)a sudden loud (91 年考题,答案 B) ert last Sunday. (91 年考题,答案 B) 语也常用来表示虚拟条 —致,动词形式需适当
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因此,考生必须熟记哪些动词后跟不定式,哪些动词后接动名词,同时根据它们在句子

C. weren't to contact	D. hadn't contacted	(93 年考题,答案 D)
Had Paul received six more votes in the	last election, he	our chairman now.
A. must have been	B. would have been	
C. were	D. would be	(92 年考题,答案 D)
d. 形容词所接从句,名词同位语从句中	·用虚拟语气。近几年,	表示命令、愿望、要求、
意愿等动词后接 that 从句中用虚拟语气结构	的考题已不多见,取而代	之的是这些动词的形容
词形式、名词形式后接虚拟语气句子。考生原	立注意,这类意义的词,是	无论其以什么形式出现,
其用法是一样的。		
请看例句:		
Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution	on to the study of Afro-	-American poetry is his
insistence that it in a religious, as	well as worldly, frame o	of reference.
A. is to be analyzed	B. has been analyzed	
C. be analyzed	D. should have been a	nalyzed
		(94 年 考题,答案 C)
The board deemed it urgent that these f	iles right away	•
A. had to be printed	B. should have been p	rinted
C. must be printed	D. should be printed	(93 年考題,答案 D)
2. 句法部分过去经常测试的倒装句 it is	s ··· that 强调句、感叹句	J、附加疑问句、间接引
语、甚至并列句和一般的比较从句等,现在	都已很少出现,而近几年	的试题往往都集中在含
复杂结构的主从复合句上。		
(1) 以关系代词 what 引导的从句居多。	如:	
Prof. Lee's book will show you	_can be used in other c	ontexts.
A. that you have observed		
C. how that you have observed	D. how what you have	e observed
		(93 年考題,答案 D)
As for the winter, it is inconvenient to b	e cold, with most of	furnace fuel is al-
lowed saved for the dawn.		
A. what	B. that	
C. which	D. such	(93 年考题,答案 D)
Water will continue to be it is	todaynext in importa-	nce to oxygen.
A. how	B. which	
C. as	D. what	(92 年考题,答案 D)
what 是关系代词中比较难理解,难于掌握的	一个,它所引导的定语人	人句没有先行词,相当于
the thing which,如上面第一句中从句套从句	1,使句子更加复杂,加力	に了选择的难度。 how 从
句在句中作宾语,从句中 what you have ob	served 又作主语,这一:	t语从句由 what (=the
thing which) 作 observe 的宾语; 第二句中 w	hat 在从句中作 allowed	的宾语,what furnace is
thing which) 作 observe 的宾语; 第二句中 wallowed 相当于一个名词, saved 是过去分词,	hat 在从句中作 allowed	的宾语,what furnace is

(2) as, than 作关系代词引导从句,这是考生普遍不太熟悉的。

作 is 的表语。

is generally	accepted, eco	nomical gr	owth is determine	ed by the smooth develop-
ment of production.				. "
「A] What	[B] That	[C] It	[D] As	(95 考题, 答案 D)
Most electronic dev	ices of this ki	ind,	manufacture	d for such purposes, are
tightly packed.			•	
A. that are	В	. as are		
C. which is		. it is		(93 年 考题,答案 B)
as 引导非限定性定语从句	可,它与 which	所不同的	是, as 既可放在句	J首(如第一句 修饰整个主
句),又可放在句中(如约	第二句),也可	放在句末。	which 引导非限定	E性定语从句,如果修饰整
个句子,只能放在主句之	之后,如果修饰	某个词,	也可插在句中,如	第二句修饰 devices,因是
复数,所以不能用 which				
The project requires	more labor th	nan	because it is ca	ctremely difficult.
A. has been p				
C. being put in	n D). to be p	ıt in	(93 年 考题,答案 A)
than 作关系代词引导比较	校状语从句,这	是than的	特殊用法,从句中	动词 put 的逻辑宾语是 la-
bor 单数,与put 的关系	是被动关系,原	所以选 A,	相当于 The projec	t requires more labor than
the labor which has been	n put in. than	既引导从	句,又在从句中作	主语,因此是关系代词。
(3) 特殊结构的状态	吾从句。			
Hydrogen is the fur	ndamental elen	nent of the	universe	_ it prdovides the building
blocks from which the c				
[A] so that		[B] but t	hat	
[C] in that		[D] provi	ded that	(95 年考题,答案 C)
in that "就在于" "	原因是",	引导原因	状语从句,不如 be	ecause, since, as 常见,考
生应有所熟悉。另外,1	能否选择正确的	的连词,关	键还在于对主从句	可间关系的辨识,如上面从
句不是表示结果 (so tha	at),也不是表	示条件(pr	ovided that),更不	下是表示选择 (it is not that
but that).				
The business of eac	ch day,	selling	goods or shipping	them, went quite smooth-
ly.				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
A. it being	B. b	e it		
C. was it	D. it			(92 年考题,答案 B)
这道题中,采用倒装结	构表示条件,-	一般的语法	书上都很难找到。	be it selling goods or ship-
ping them,相当于 whe	ther it sold go	ods or ship	oped them,它的构	J成是省略连词 whether,主
谓部分倒装,即 be+主	语十现在分词	+其他,	生意:这里不是表	达进行时的概念。
	get irritated			
A. As he like	es her much	В.	Much though he l	likes her
C. Though m	nuch he likes h	er D.	Much as he likes	
Much although A	I have traveled	d, Ihav	e never seen an	yone <u>to equal</u> her in B
thoroughness, whatev	er the job.			(94 年考题,答案 A)

上述两题采用副词提至句首, as 引导从句表示强调语气的让步, 相当于 though, 但用 though, 句子必须是正常语序: though he likes her much; though I have travelled much...。第二句应将 although 改为 as。

(4) 表示强调的比较结构。考生应熟悉这些结构及所表达的意义。

Just as the soil is a part of the earth, _____ the atmosphere.

[A] as it is

[B] the same is

[C] so is

[D] and so is

(95 **年考顯,答案 C**)

just as···so···是一个表示比较的句型,意为"正如·····一样,·····也·····"。as 引导的是 从句,so 后面是主句,主句往往采用倒装结构。

The heart is _____ intelligent than the stomach, for they are both controlled by the brain.

A. not so

B. not much

C. much more

D. no more

(94 年考题, 答案 D)

There is no reason they should limit how much vitamin you take, _____ they can limit how much water you drink.

A. much more than

B. no more than

C. no less than

D. any more than

(93 年考**题**,答案 D)

no more····than···=not····any more than "与······同样不·····"这一结构采用曲折的方式表达 "相等"或 "相近"的意思。

It was not $\frac{\text{so much}}{A}$ the many blows he received $\frac{\text{for}}{B}$ the lack of $\frac{\text{fighting}}{C}$ spirit that

led to his losing the game.

(92 年考题, 答案 B)

此题用的是 not so much…as…句型,意为"与其说……不如说……", B 错,应改成 as.

如何做好语法结构题?首先要反复阅读句子,弄清楚空白部分在句子中所担当的成分及语法作用,分析其与句子主语或主句的逻辑关系:是被动还是主动;是虚拟条件还是真实条件;是什么性质的从句,是单数还是复数,是否是固定句型,方方面面都要考虑到,因为这几个内容往往交织在一起,然后再做出时态、语态、语气、语义句型完全正确的选择。

二、辨错

这一部分所测试的内容、目的与第一部分大致相同,只是测试形式不同:第一部分是在所给四个选择项中选出一个正确的答案,填入句中使句子完整;而这部分是在所给四个划线部分中挑出一个错误的答案;测试重点以语法结构为主即语法错误多于用词错误,是从另一个角度考察考生对语言知识掌握运用情况,虽然同是客观选择题,但与填空相比,辨错难度较大,因为若挑出错误来,考生必须首先了解其正确形式,据此来分析判断其错误形式,否则只能是胡挑乱挑甚至瞎猜,最终导致选错。虽然国家教委 1994 年在修改大纲时将这部分改为只辨不改,从题型上降低了难度,但从 94、95 两年的考试结果看,这部分的得分率仍然很低,属于考生的弱项,其原因主要是所设置的错误酷似正确,以假充真,难以辨别;另一方面,现行的大学四级考试无此形式,六级考试虽有这一形式,但是篇章改错,与句子挑错有所不同,所以考生平时训练较少,不熟悉这种测试形式的特点及答题技巧,上了考场往往打

败仗。纵观近几年的辨错改错题,可以归纳出命题人所设置的错误大致有下列几种。

(一) 词法

(1) 非谓语动词方面的错误。应该用过去分词而错用了现在分词;动词后面应该跟动名 词而错跟了不定式或反之。例如:

He cannot tell the difference between true praise and flattering statements making only to gain his favor.

(93 年考顯, 答案 C)

People cannot but feel puzzling, for they simply cannot understand how he

could have made such a stupid mistake.

(92 年考题, 答案 B)

Mr Jankin regretted to blame his secretary for the mistake, for he later discovered

it was his own fault.

(93 年考題, 答案 A)

上面第一句应将 making 改为 made, 相当于 statements which are made only to…,此处应用 过去分词作后置定语; 第二句应将 puzzling (令人迷惑的) 改为 puzzled (感到迷惑的), puzzle 是使役动词与 excite 一样,一般说来,是 sth. puzzle (s) sb. 但 sb. is) are) puzzled,注意 根据其与所指词的关系来确定是过去分词还是现在分词;第三句应将 to blame 改成 having blamed, regret 作"后悔"解时,应接动名词作宾语〔参阅1992年试题(75)〕,而 blame 发 生在 regret 之前,故用动名词完成式。

(2) 时态方面的错误。如果句中动词(含谓语、非谓语)划有横线, 考生就要判断一下 其形式是否与句中所给或暗示的时间状语一致,分析一下几个动词所表动作发生的先后关系 及形式对否。请看例句:

He also conceived that the solar system and the universe would come into existence by

a natural process and would disappear one day.

(94 年考顯,答案 B)

the last The changes took place in air travel during sixtv years

would have seemed completely impossible to even the most brilliant scientists at the turn of

the 19th century.

(93 年考题, 答案 A)

第一句,三个动词划有横线,其动作发生时间关系为,come 发生在 conceive 之前(推测太阳 系和宇宙是由一种自然过程产生的), disappear 发生在 conceive 之后, 因此, 应将 would come 改成 must (might) have come,表示对已发生的动作进行推测。第二句,定语从句中有明确 的时间状语 during the last sixty years, 故应将 took 改成 have taken.

(3) 语态方面的错误。出现的问题大多是应该用被动语态结构而错用了主动语态,这种 错误往往出现在不定式中。如:

Whenever we hear of a natural disaster, even in a distant part of the world, we feel

sympathy for the people to have affected. [C] $\lceil \mathbf{D} \rceil$

(95 年考題, 答案 D)

Those part-time students expected to offer some jobs on campus during the coming summer vavation. (92 年考顯, 答案 A) If you want your film to properly process, you'll have to wait and pick it up on Friday, which is the day after tomorrow. (91 年考顯, 答案 A) 第一句应将 to have affected 改为 to have been affected,表示受到影响的人们;第二句将 to offer 改为 to be offered,表示学生被提供工作;第三句将 to properly process 改成 to be properly processed, 表示别人冲洗胶卷。 (4) 应是副词修饰形容词或分词,形容词作系动词的表语。例如: It soon became obviously that instead of being trained to sing she would be trained as the astronomer's assistant. (94 年考题, 答案 A) They want to expose those educational disadvantaged students to creative, enriching educational experiences for a five-year period. (93 年考顯,答案 A) Man has used metals for centuries in gradual increasing quantities, but it was not until the Industrial Revolution that they came to be employed in real vast quantities. (91 年考题, 答案 B) 第一句 become 是系动词,故应将 obviously 改为 obvious,副词不能作系动词的表语。 第二句 应为 educationally disadvantaged (在教育上处于不利地位的)。第三句应为 gradually increasing (逐渐增加)。 (5) 介词方面的错误,包括不该省略的省略了;意义不同的混用。例如: At times, more care goes into the composition of newspaper and magazine adver-

tisements than the writing of features and editorials.

(93 年考题, 答案 C)

We are not conscious of the extent of which work provides the psychological satis-

faction that can make the difference between a full and an empty life.

[C] [D]

(95 年考题, 答案 B)

Allen has stated that he has always had a great interest and admiration for the work B

of the British economist Keynes.

(94 年考题, 答案 C)

第一句应改成 into the writing,在对比结构中,介词不能省略。第二句应为 to which,which 指 extent,其搭配为 to the extent。第三句应为 a great interest in,"对……感兴趣"要用介词 in 而不是 for。

(6) 虚拟语气方面的错误。如:

I don't think it advisable that he will be assigned to the job since he has experience whatsoever (93 年考题,答案 B) I regret having left the work unfinished; I should plan everything ahead carefully.

B

C

ahead
D (92 年考顯, 答案 C) 第一句中 will be assigned 应改为 be assigned, 因为 advisable 接从句时, 从句中谓语动词应用 原形,表示虚拟语气。第二句应改为 should have planned, 情态动词 should + 不定式完成式 表示应该做而未做的意义。 (二) 句法结构常出现的错误 (1) 应倒装而未倒装。问题多出现在含否定意义的词或词组位于句首的句子中。例如: As for the influence of computerization, nowhere we have seen the results more clearly than in the U. S., which really have surprised us all. (93 年考顯, 答案 B) Nowhere but in Europe the results so clearly, we have seen have surprised us all (92 年考顯,答案 A) 以上两句都应将 we have seen 改为 have we seen,因为否定词 nowhere 置于句首,句子应采 用倒装结构。 (2) 一致关系方面的错误,包括主语与谓语的一致,这类题往往主语离谓语较远,中间 插有其他成分而造成了混乱;还有代词与所指名词的一致。如: The weeds and tall grass in that yard makes the house look as if it had been vacant Α for quite some time. (94 年考顯, 答案 B) The amount of pressure which the materials are subject to affect the quality of the pro ducts. (92 年考顯,答案 D) Just outside the ruins are a magnificent building surrounded by tall trees, (91 年考顯, 答案 B) 第一句, weeds and tall grass 并列主语为复数, 所以应将 makes 改成 make。第二句主语为 the amount of pressure, 为单数, 谓语 affect 应改为 affects。第三句是倒装结构, 主语是 a magnificent building 为单数,谓语动词应为 is。 (3) 平行结构方面的错误,包括同等结构相并列,同等内容相比较。见例句: The moon has a mass that is nearly one hundred times less than the earth; in consequence, the force of gravity at the moon's surface is only one—sixth of that at the earth's surface. (94 年考题, 答案 B)

	Young readers, more often than \underline{not} , find the novels \underline{of} Dickens \underline{far} more exciting
	than Thackeray. (91 年考题,答案 D)
	$\frac{\text{In the teaching of }}{A} \text{ mathematics, the way of instruction is generally traditional, } \underbrace{\text{with }}_{B}$
	teachers presenting formal lectures and students take notes. (91 年考题, 答案 D)
	There are those who consider it questionable that these defencelinked research projects
	will account for an improvement in the standard of living or, alternately, to do much ernately, [C]
,	to protect our diminishing resources. (95 年考题,答案 C)
	前两句涉及到比较的内容相一致的问题,第一句应是 the mass of the moon 和 the mass of the
	earth 相比; 第二句是 the novels of Dickens 和 the novels of Thackeray 相比。第三句中并列
	连词 and 应连接相同的结构,故 take 应改成 taking。第四句中表示选择的连词 or 也应连接相
	同的结构: will account for…or (will) do much…,故应去掉 to。
	(4) 介词+which 从句结构中丢掉介词的错误。如:
	Many species can communicate an $\frac{amazing}{A}$ amount of information $\frac{via}{B}$ sound,
	information which both the life of an individual and the $\frac{\text{continued}}{D}$ existence of the species
	may depend. (92 年考题,答案 C)
	These is a delicate balance of nature which many square miles of occean and
	These is $\frac{a}{A}$ delicate balance of nature $\frac{\text{which}}{B}$ many square miles of occean and
	vegetation and clean air are needed to maintain only a relatively few human beings.
	vegetation and clean air are needed to maintain only a relatively few human beings.
	vegetation and clean air $\frac{\text{are needed}}{C}$ to maintain only $\frac{\text{a relatively few}}{D}$ human beings.
	vegetation and clean air <u>are needed</u> to maintain only <u>a relatively few</u> human beings. (91 年考题,答案 B)
	vegetation and clean air <u>are needed</u> to maintain only <u>a relatively few</u> human beings. (91 年考题,答案 B) 第一句应改为 on which, which 在从句中作 depend 的宾语, depend 是非及物动词,第二句应
	vegetation and clean air <u>are needed</u> to maintain only <u>a relatively few</u> human beings. D (91 年考题,答案 B) 第一句应改为 on which, which 在从句中作 depend 的宾语, depend 是非及物动词, 第二句应 改成 in which, which 指 balance of nature, in which 在从句中作状语。
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are careful in checking the accuracy of their reports. If individuals are awakened each time as they begin a dream phase of sleep, they are likely to become irritable even though their total amount of sleep has been sufficient. If only the nature of the aging process is

(95 年考题, 答案 C)

(95 年考题, 答案 B)

better understood, the possibility

of discovering a medicine that can block the fundamental process of aging seems very

remote.

(94 年考题, 答案 A)

第一句中 unless it is relevant 与主句 what he presents is sufficient 之间的逻辑关系是让步关 系,而 unless 是表示条件的连词。故是错误的,应改成 though。第二句关系代词 whom 是在 从句中作宾语的形式,但从意思上看应是作定语,故应改成 whose。第三句, those 后缺少关 系代词 who (那些做……的人)。 第四句 each time (每当) 引导时间状语从句,相当于 every time, 起连词作用, 故 as 是多余的。第五句从句与主句的逻辑关系是条件关系, 而 if only 只 能引导表示愿望的句子"但愿……就好了",故应改成 unless。

怎样才能把辨错题做好? 首先要求考生反复阅读句子,搞清楚划线部分在句中所担当的 成份及所起的作用,再分析一下其语法形式是否与其作用相一致,是否与要表达的意义相吻 合,从而辨认出错误来。

三、词 汇

修改后的考试大纲规定"考试所涉及的词汇、短语主要限于本大纲附表", 要求考生"熟 练掌握 3200 个左右常用词汇及短语,""认知 2000 个左右次常用词汇及短语,"并"根据上下 文判断大纲附表以外的某些词汇和短语的意义"。在大纲所附词汇表的第一页脚注中又指出 "学生还应**理解本词汇表中所出现的单词加词缀构成的派生词"**。所有这些对词汇的说明,不 仅阐述了所考词汇范围,词汇量,而且明确规定了应该掌握的熟练程度,此外也暗示了词汇 量不仅限于 5200, 可能会有个别词超纲现象。词汇是令考生头痛的内容, 而且贯穿整个考卷 的各个部分。作为专项测试词汇的第一大题,不仅考察考生的认词能力,更重要的是考察考 生的辨词、用词能力。近年来词汇试题所设置的选择项有下面几类。

1. 词类相同,词义不同的词或词组,用以测试考生认词的能力,只要熟悉词义,根据句 意即可作出选择。这是属于比较简单的一类。如:

The newly-built Science Building seems _____ enough to last a hunderd years.

[A] spacious

[B] sophisticated

[C] substantial

[D] steady

(95 年考題, 答案 C)

While typing, Helen has a habit of stopping to give her long and flowing hair a smooth.

A. occasionally

B. simultaneously