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前 言

江苏省硕士研究生英语学位课程考试指导丛书

《江苏省硕士研究生英语学位课程考试指导丛书》是江苏省第一套全面指导硕士研究生(非英语专业)通过英语学位课程考试的丛书。《丛书》共包括六个分册:《听力分册》《阅读分册》《完形填空分册》《翻译与写作分册》《模拟试题分册》《词汇分册》。《丛书》作者为南京大学、东南大学、南京师范大学、南京林业大学等高校非英语专业研究生教研室的教授及副教授。他们都具有丰富的教学经验和多方面的应试技巧。《丛书》立足大纲,总结考点,注重技巧,强化模拟训练,旨在使考生在较短时间内熟悉题型,掌握方法,顺利而从容地通过江苏省硕士研究生英语学位课程考试。

《丛书》编写过程中得到南京大学研究生院副院长童星教授和研究生教学与学位管理办公室处长张小明教授、卞青老师、吴小曼老师的实实在在的支持与帮助,在此表示诚挚的感谢。

由于时间仓促,《丛书》定有不足之处,请各位老师和同学多提宝贵意见。

编 者

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第一部分 解题指导

综 述

完形填空,又称综合填空,首创于 1953 年,其原理是:既然具有一定几何知识的人能够对一些不完整的几何图形进行认识、构思,最终获得完整的几何图形概念,那么,具备一定语言水平的人也应该能够理解词语残缺的篇章,并能够写出正确的词语,使文章的意义变得完整。1968 年,英国首先将完形填空用于外国学生英语水平测试,之后,完形填空受到空前的重视,且得到广泛的运用。

完形填空在各类考试中一直占据着稳固的地位,是一个长盛不衰的题型。作为一种测试形式,完形填空有着其他题型不可替代的优势。它能够较好地考核应试者运用语言技能的综合能力,兼顾到科学性、客观性和可行性、知识性。完形填空要求应试者能够运用语法、修辞、结构等语言知识选择正确答案。大量研究表明,完形填空与应试者的语法水平、词汇能力以及语言理解程度有着相当的关联。

本题由一篇短文构成,短文中有 15 个标有题号的空缺部分,要求应试者根据四个选项,选出每个空缺处所需的答案。每小题为 1 分,共计 15 分。考试时间为 10 分钟。

实际考试中的题目要求如下^①:

Part II CLOZE TEST (15 points)

Directions: Read the passage through. Then go back and choose one

^① 见:江苏省非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试样题。

item of suitable word(s) marked A, B, C, or D for each blank in the passage. Mark the corresponding letter of the word(s) you have chosen on your answer sheet.

Methods of studying vary; what works well for some students doesn't work at all for others. The only thing you can do is to experiment until you find a system that does work for you. But two things are sure: 21 else can do your studying for you, and unless you do find a system that works, you won't get through college. Meantime, there are a few rules that 22 for everybody. The first is that you don't get behind. The problem of studying, 23 enough to start with, becomes almost 24 when you are trying to do three weeks' work in one weekend. Even the fastest readers have trouble 25 that. And if you are behind in written work that must be 26, the teacher who accepts it 27 late will probably not give you full credit. Perhaps he may not accept it 28, getting behind in one class because you are spending so much time on another is really no 29, feeling pretty virtuous about the seven hours you spend on chemistry won't 30 one bit if the history teacher pops a quiz. And many freshmen do get into trouble by spending too much time on one class at the 31 of the others, either because they like one class much better or because they find it so much harder that they think they should 32 all their time to it. 33 the reason, going whole hog for one class and neglecting the rest of them is a mistake. If you face this 34, begin with the shortest and easiest 35, get them out of the way and then go on to the more difficult, time-consuming work.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 21. A. somebody | B. nobody | C. everybody | D. anybody |
| 22. A. follow | B. go | C. operate | D. work |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 23. A. hardly | B. unpleasant | C. hard | D. heavy |
| 24. A. improbably | B. necessary | C. impossible | D. inevitable |
| 25. A. to do | B. doing | C. at doing | D. with doing |
| 26. A. turned in | B. turned up | C. turned out | D. sent in |
| 27. A. very | B. quite | C. such | D. that |
| 28. A. anyway | B. either | C. at all | D. too |
| 29. A. solution | B. method | C. answer | D. excuse |
| 30. A. help | B. encourage | C. assist | D. improve |
| 31. A. expense | B. pay | C. debt | D. charge |
| 32. A. devote | B. put | C. spend | D. take |
| 33. A. Whichever | B. Whatever | C. However | D. Wherever |
| 34. A. attraction | B. decision | C. temptation | D. dilemma |
| 35. A. arrangement | B. way | C. assignment | D. class |

参考答案:

21—35 B, D, C, C, B, A, D, C, D, A, A, A, B, D, C

I. 完形填空的三大考点

完形填空有三大考点:

1. 测定应试者对全文综合理解的程度和串联上下文的能力。
2. 测定应试者语法知识水平和对句法结构的辨识能力。
3. 测定应试者的词汇量和词汇能力。

具体而言,完形填空主要考察应试者对语篇中句法、词语和短语的把握能力,具有较强的测试性。每一个空缺处都需要通过上下文进行综合考虑,仅仅分析某一个单句,往往无法确定正确选项。现在,就句法、词语和短语这三个方面,我们来讨论完形填空中常见的测试要点,并提出一些具体的指导性建议。

第一,句法。

英语句法结构是中国学生面临的困难之一。英语句子强调时态、

语态、虚拟语气、倒装、复合,同时,要求主语、谓语以及宾语结构在数、格等等方面的一致性。英语中的连接手段,包括关系代词、关系副词、连接词等,有着非常突出的个性特征。

时态分为过去时、现在时、完成时和将来时等;语态分为主动语态和被动语态;语气则主要分为陈述语气、虚拟语气和祈使语气。对时态、语态及语气的理解并不困难,问题主要在于对其表达形式上的认知与运用。

重要提示

关于时态:

1. 句子中几个受同一时间状语限制的动词的时态一定要保持一致,这里,包括并列的谓语动词时态在表达形式上的一致以及主句和从句中谓语动词在表达形式上的一致。
2. 不同的时间状语对时态表达有相应不同的要求。
3. 注意掌握没有正在进行时表达形式的一类动词。
4. 试题往往利用时态的正确性与内容的排斥性之间的矛盾来命题。

关于语态:

1. 只有及物动词或相当于及物动词的动词词组具有被动语态表达形式。
2. 被动语态表达形式可以出现在谓语动词的位置上,也可以出现在非谓语的位置上。
3. 在并列结构中,同样的语义倾向往往需要同样的语态表达形式。

关于虚拟:

1. 虚拟语气有不同的时态表达形式。
2. 虚拟语气表达形式可以与虚拟条件句连用,也可以与表示请求、建议、命令等方面的词语并用。
3. 虚拟语气可以采用倒装表达形式。

关于关系：

1. 掌握表现各种不同逻辑关系的标记词语或短语。比方，以 because, since, for, so that 和 in order to 等等来表示因果关系；以 but, though, even, even though, while, whereas, despite 和 in spite of 等等来表示对比关系；以 and 和 or 等等来表示平行关系。
2. 动词的非谓语形式、形容词短语和名词等等常常用来补述或说明前面的句子或短语。

第二，词语。

英语词语是最基础的部分，由于英语词语与汉语词语在语义和功能等方面的不完全对应，中国学生往往遭遇理解上的偏差。而完形填空恰恰考察应试者对英语词语词性的理解、用法的理解以及词语拼写差异的理解。

重要提示

1. 准确掌握词语的意义，注意区分同义词在意义和使用上的差别。
2. 准确掌握名词单、复数形式，以及由单、复数形式带来的不同的语义解释。
3. 灵活关系代词、关系副词、联系词在语句乃至篇中的逻辑意义。
4. 通过同族词语的比较，一方面，扩大词汇，另一方面，提高对词语的领悟能力。

第三，短语。

英语中有相当数量的动词短语、介词短语和固定搭配，它们的意义往往不是构成词语意义的集合，其来源广泛，其搭配方式丰富而多变，这让不少中国学生感到非常难以把握。

重要提示

1. 从动词入手,熟悉固定搭配,尤其是动词短语。
2. 从介词入手,了解介词本身的意义,进而了解同一个介词与不同动词、名词搭配产生的不同的或相关的意义。
3. 排除母语的干扰,就英语的固定搭配,反复练习。
4. 理解固定搭配的内涵与外延,增强对语义提示的审察力。

II. 完形填空的应试要领

首先,通过首句或首段来推断全文的信息。

短文的首句往往包括主题句,能为理解文章的大意和主要内容提供必要线索。如在叙述性的文章中,首句或首段常常提供事件发生的背景资料,在论说文中,首句或首段通常表明论点与主旨。因此,要特别注意首句或首段,以便从中发掘文章的中心思想或故事发生的背景,并据此顺利通读全文,掌握文章意义。

其次,把握文章发展的基本线索。

文章总是按照一定的思路发展起来的,不同的文体有着不同的逻辑关系,而不同的逻辑关系主要就是依靠使用逻辑连词来表达的,文章如果没有表现出内在的逻辑关系,没有与之相匹配的逻辑连接词或关系词,就会造成语义不清,结构混乱。通过表示逻辑关系的连接词或关系词来把握文章发展的基本线索是至关重要的。

最后,借助语法知识确定正确的选项。

单纯的语法考项数目已经成逐年递减的趋势,但词汇选项的设计和文章难度的制定都与语法息息相关。应试者务必借助语法知识把握文章对词语在语法上的限制与要求。由于填入的内容必须保证原文句子结构的正确,因此,如果选项不符合语法对句子结构上的要求,便可以考虑予以排除。

III. 完形填空的答题步骤

第一步,通读全文。

由于完形填空是考察在全面理解内容的基础上运用语言的能力,做该部分试题的第一步便是要对全文内容有一个整体的了解。应试者要用快速阅读的方法浏览全文,把握文章的基本观点及中心思想。通读的目的就是要对全文有一个全面而系统的了解,可以忽略细节。

第二步,复读答题。

在通读的基础上,应试者最好能立即复读,并结合选项,从语法结构、词义、固定搭配以及习惯用法等方面来考虑选项,选定之后,还需回读。在整个的答题过程中,切记全文的整体意义,保持思路连贯,从而做出最适合的正确选择。

第三步,重读检查。

在确定所有选项之后,一定还要重读全文,检查并核实每个选项在整篇文章中没有造成语义、结构、逻辑等方面的差错,确保短文是一个内容连贯、层次清晰、中心思想突出的整体。

完形填空中的句法要点训练

1. Warm-up Exercises

Exercise 1

Sentence Scramble: *Make a sentence out of each group of words.*

1. probably, neighbor, is, nearest, scientists, in, man's, chimpanzee, interested, it, intellectual, are, because, the;
2. they, factories, disposing, problem, rely, contribute, because, on, to, the, the, wastes, rivers, for, of;
3. way, in, life, are, feel, have, they, liberated, general, they, more, now, and, an, to, their, old, of, alternative;
4. sleep-related, a, order, lot, of, people, deprived, experimental, sleep, work, is, being, done, to, are, increase, our, insomnia, other, knowledge, and, about, problems, in, to, help, who, of;
5. company, we, are, in, good, very, sensitive, people, to, the, eyes, fact, that, we, look, want, are, representing, our, company, and, we, our, to, the, of, other;
6. in, many, Indians, movies, feel, they, books, are, discriminated, themselves, against, partly, always, because, they, see, as, losers, and, history;
7. suspected, earth, for, a, time, have, that, life, on, other, the, long, scientists, planets, exists, besides;
8. you, get, meanings, around, the, gestures, fact, carry, different, in, cultures, cannot, that, different;
9. studying, difficult, a, theory, more, is, easy, but, the, operations, application, of, the, actual, theory, in, is, much;
10. pressure, as, people, world, number, population, becomes,

- denser, expanding, we, of , will, feel, greater, from, the;
11. without, he, unduly, to, endeavoured, say, the, was, correct, something, which, should, duly, come, flatter, the, niece, of, the, moment, discounting, the, aunt, that, to;
 12. it, was, light, late, and, tree, everyone, who, had, the, café, an, old, man, sat, in, the, shadow, the, leaves, of, the, made, left, against, the, electric, except;
 13. store, it, glimpse, was, student, at, the, book, in, the, that, John Harcourt, the, caught, a, of, his, father, counter, department;
 14. the, hills, were, dry, at, this, moist, season, and, the ,wild, lay, grass, was, golden, but, where, the, and, spring-pipe, filled, the, tub, and, the, tub, spilled, over, there, a, of, fine, green, grass, deep, sweet, and, round, stretch;
 15. a, coming, the, twenty, group, overdue, of, the, night, townspeople, stood, which, on, the, station, siding, of, a, little, Kansas, town, awaiting, of, the, train, was, already, minutes;
 16. yesterday, at, wanted, the, made, ask, self-service, cafeteria, I, the, mistake, of, waiting, someone, to, what, I, for;
 17. now, dreams, and, again, delight, I, have, had, dreams, but, not, enough, them, to, make, horrible, of, me, lose, my, in;
 18. the, learning, barrier, of, fields, language, is, harmful, in, science, it, obstacle, course, an, equally, serious, in, all, of, but, of, is;
 19. Independence, during, involved, ways, he, American, War, of, women, were, in, the, active, fighting, in, three;
 20. can, understand, make, their, reading, more, what, effective, by, adopting, a, aimed, at, helping, students, them, to, and, remember, they, strategy, read;

Exercise 2

Word Forms: Write the appropriate form of each first word in the blank in the sentence that follows it.

1. assist: Without your _____, I could never have finished the work.
2. require: Do you have the _____ experience to do the job?
3. disturb: Last night there was a terrible _____ in the street so I didn't get much sleep.
4. tense: I could tell she was bothered by something because she spoke with her hands held very _____ at her sides.
5. identify: My car is easily _____. It is painted green and orange.
6. correct: Did you make all the _____ on your paper?
7. evidence: Mr. Bolton _____ took the wrong train because he isn't here yet.
8. intelligence: That is an _____ written book.
9. consume: What is the per capita _____ of rice in that country?
10. prevent: _____ medicine is an important, growing field.
11. preside: The _____ judge discussed the case with the lawyers.
12. drain: The water _____ out of the lake, was used for irrigation purposes.
13. crowd: The roads always get _____ during the rush hour.
14. encourage: My teacher wrote _____ remarks on my composition.
15. exhaust: The examination was quite _____ because of its difficulty and length.
16. recognize: Mr Johnson has a British accent which is very _____.
17. evidence: This room is so dirty that it is _____ that no one has

cleaned it lately.

18. abandon: There are many _____ cars on New York streets which have to be removed by the police.
19. require: What are the _____ for being promoted to a supervisor's position?
20. tense: Mr Butler finally broke the _____ by apologizing to his wife for forgetting their anniversary.

Key to Exercise 1

1. Scientists are interested in the chimpanzee because it is probably man's nearest intellectual neighbor.
2. Factories contribute to the problem because they rely on the rivers for disposing of wastes.
3. In general, they feel they are more liberated now and have an alternative to their old way of life.
4. A lot of experimental work is being done to increase our knowledge about insomnia and other sleep-related problems in order to help people who are deprived of sleep.
5. We are very sensitive to the fact that we are representing our company, and we want our company to look good in the eyes of other people.
6. Many Indians feel they are discriminated against, partly because they always see themselves as losers in movies and history books.
7. For a long time scientists have suspected that life exists on other planets besides the earth.
8. You cannot get around the fact that gestures carry different meanings in different cultures.

9. Studying a theory is easy, but the application of the theory in actual operations is much more difficult.
10. As world population becomes denser, we will feel greater pressure from the expanding number of people.
11. He endeavoured to say the correct something which should duly flatter the niece of the moment without unduly discounting the aunt that was to come.
12. It was late and everyone had left the café except an old man who sat in the shadow the leaves of the tree made against the electric light.
13. It was at the book counter in the department store that John Harcourt, the student, caught a glimpse of his father.
14. The hills were dry at this season and the wild grass was golden, but where the spring-pipe filled the round tub and the tub spilled over, there lay a stretch of fine green grass, deep and sweet and moist.
15. A group of the townspeople stood on the station siding of a little Kansas town, awaiting the coming of the night train, which was already twenty minutes overdue.
16. Yesterday, at the self-service cafeteria, I made the mistake of waiting for someone to ask what I wanted.
17. Now and again I have had horrible dreams but not enough of them to make me lose my delight in dreams.
18. The barrier of language is harmful in science, but it is, of course, an equally serious obstacle in all fields of learning.
19. During the American War of Independence, women were involved in the active fighting in three ways.
20. Students can make their reading more effective by adopting a strategy aimed at helping them to understand and remember what they read.

Key to Exercise 2

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. assistance | 2. required | 3. disturbance |
| 4. tensely | 5. identifiable | 6. corrections |
| 7. evidently | 8. intelligently | 9. consumption |
| 10. preventive | 11. presiding | 12. drained |
| 13. overcrowded | 14. encouraging | 15. exhausting |
| 16. recognizable | 17. evident | 18. abandoned |
| 19. requirements | 20. tension | |

2. Cloze Exercises**Exercise 1** (每题 4 个选项,选项之间用“/”分开,选出最佳答案)

How 1 living space does a person need? What happens when his space 2 are not adequately 3? Sociologists and psychologists 4 experiments on rats to try to determine the 5 of overcrowded conditions 6 man. Recent studies have shown that the behavior of rats is greatly affected by 7. If rats have adequate living space, they eat well, sleep well, and 8 well, but, if their living 9 become too crowded, their behavior 10 and even their health change 11. They cannot sleep and eat well, and signs of fear and tension become obvious. The more crowded they are, the more they tend to bite each other and even kill each other. 12, for rats, population and violence are 13 related. Is this a natural law for human 14 as well? Is adequate space not only 15, but essential for human survival?

1. many / much / about / of
2. requirements / inquiries / demands / orders
3. asked / required / met / got
4. are conducting / are conducted / are making / are made