

80年代研究生考试

英语
——
试卷
——
汇集

(1980-1989)

汪晨 江晶 编

上海翻译出版公司

八 十 年 代
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前 言

随着改革、开放形势的进一步发展，英语学习的重要性越来越为社会各界所认识。近年来，英语一直是报考研究生的主要考试科目之一。研究生英语入学试题已逐步建立了其可靠性和权威性，成为英语水平的重要衡量标志。本书收集了从一九八〇年至一九八八年的研究生入学考试的英语试题和答案，主要是为了满足广大考生准备一九八九年研究生入学的迫切需要。本书将有助于广大考生了解研究生英语入学考试的一些基本要求和特点及其最新的变化，对考生系统复习、提高应试能力也会有一定帮助。本书亦可供教师指导学生进行考前预习之用，大专院校学生和具有同等英语水平的读者都可以把它当作练习题之用。

由于编者水平有限，缺点错误难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

一九八八年七月

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一九八〇年研究生考试

英语试题

一、在所给的介词中选择一个适当的填入空白：(本大题共5分，每题0.5分)

to, at, instead of, from, of, with, on, among, between, because of, about, for, into, with regard to, over

1. The findings are far _____ satisfactory.
2. We shall divide the work _____ us research workers.
3. The rainy season in that country varies _____ 3—4 months.
4. They have never heard _____ such an invention.
5. We must pay attention _____ the latest development of the situation.
6. The newly-installed control computer will soon be put _____ use.
7. The news which I am going to tell you _____ is rather serious.
8. The engineer seemed to know what the sign stood _____.
9. The machine tool went out of control _____

mishandling.

10. Don't be satisfied _____ what you have achieved.

二、用所给动词的适当时态及语态填入空白：(本大题共 10 分，第 7 题 2 分，其余各题均 1 分)

1. Those who'd like to visit the exhibition _____ (sign) your names here.
2. A great number of small power stations _____ (set up) in their country since liberation.
3. He asked me whether my brother _____ (fly) to Beijing.
4. He fell asleep immediately last night, he must _____ (be) very tired.
5. "Have you moved into the new flat?"
"Not yet. The rooms _____ (paint)."
6. The director recommended that she _____ (study) more English before going abroad.
7. The teacher told them since light (travel) faster than sound, lightning _____ (appear) to go before thunder.
8. How long _____ they _____ (dig) the ditch?
9. He refused to tell us whether he _____ (undertake) the job.

三、用所给动词的适当形式(不定式、分词、动名词)填入空白：(本大题共 15 分，每题 1.5 分)

1. Matter is the name _____ (give) to everything

which has weight and occupies space.

2. I shall never forget _____ (meet) the late Premier Zhou during his inspection of our factory.
3. I wonder if he could get it _____ (do) before tomorrow.
4. Night _____ (fall), we hurried home.
5. A beam of light will not bend round corners unless _____ (make) to do so with the help of a reflecting device.
6. We were busy _____ (get) things ready for the trial production when he phoned us.
7. Some molecules are large enough _____ (see) under the electronic microscope.
8. The floor does not look so bad when _____ (sweep) clean.
9. _____ (fail) several times, they need some encouragement.
10. _____ (catch) in the rain, he was wet to the skin.

四、选择填空：(本大题共 15 分，每题 1 分)在每题下面的 A,B,C,D 四个答案中，将你认为最合适的答案画个“○”。

例：He _____ me that he decided to leave on Monday.

A. spoke B. said C. talked ☒ D. told

1. This test _____ a number of multiple choice questions.

A. composes of B. composes in

- C. consists of D. consists in
2. She writes as _____ as her sister.
A. clear B. more clear
C. clearly D. most clearly
3. I prefer this diagram _____ that one.
A. than B. more than
C. rather than D. to
4. I have been studying here for four years, by next summer I _____.
A. shall graduate B. shall be graduated
C. shall be graduating D. shall have graduated
5. Hardly had he finished his speech _____ the audience started cheering.
A. and B. when
C. than D. as
6. I wish you _____ like that.
A. don't talk B. won't talk
C. wouldn't talk D. not to talk
7. Only when you have obtained sufficient data _____ come to a sound conclusion.
A. can you B. would you
C. you will D. you can
8. I found _____ to answer all the questions within the time given.
A. no possibility
B. there was impossibility
C. impossible D. it impossible

9. You _____ go now. It's getting late.
A. had rather B. would rather
C. had better D. would better
10. Hot metal _____ as it grows cooler.
A. contracts B. reduces
C. condenses D. compresses
11. Wood does not conduct electricity, _____.
A. so doesn't rubber
B. also doesn't rubber
C. nor does rubber D. nor rubber does
12. Comrade Li _____ be in Beijing because I saw him in town only a few minutes ago.
A. mustn't B. can't
C. may not D. isn't able to
13. I know it isn't important but I can't help _____ about it.
A. but to think B. thinking
C. think D. to think
14. The more we looked at the picture, _____.
A. the less we liked it. B. we like it less
C. better we liked it D. it looked better
15. To succeed in a scientific research project _____.
A. one needs to be persistent
B. persistence is needed
C. one needs be a persistent person
D. persistence is what one needs

五、认辨错误：(本大题共 5 分，每题 1 分)下面句子中有 A, B, C, D 四处划线部分，在你认为是错误的一处画上“⊙”。

例：It is very kind of you to supply me with so
A B C
many informations.

①

1. Never before has so many people in our country
A B C
been interested in athletic sports.
D

2. Those of us who work in that chemical plant should
A B C
have their lungs X-rayed.
D

3. After the traffic accident he laid in bed for two
A B
weeks, waiting for his wound to heal.
C D

4. We advise him to give up smoking and do a lot of
A B C
exercises.
D

5. The principal reason for the great number of smoke
A B
is that there are too many factories in the city.
C D

六、将下列句子译成英语：(本大题共 20 分，第 1 题 2 分，其余各题均 3 分)

1. 水一煮沸请立即把开关关掉。
2. 在八十年代，中国人民将以更大的步伐向前迈进。
3. 我们都同意李同志已作出的决定。
4. 这个结果比我们预期的要好得多。
5. 在过去三年中，在恢复我国国民经济方面已做了大量工作。
6. 我们把英语作为学习西方先进科学技术的一种工具。
7. 没有党的领导，我国的社会主义现代化是不可能实现的。

七、将下列短文译成汉语：(本大题 30 分)(文科类专业译第 1 段，理、工、医、农、体类专业译第 2 段)

(1)

The life of Albert Einstein is a model in many ways for both natural and political scientists.

First of all, he always employed the scientific method of seeking truth from facts. He firmly believed, as he put it, that "there is nothing incomprehensible about the universe," and through painstaking work, explained many of the phenomena thought to be "incomprehensible" in his day. Einstein was also never afraid to admit mistakes when facts proved his theories wrong.

Second, Einstein's contributions showed the great

importance of theoretical work to scientific effort. Although he himself rarely worked in laboratories, the concepts he developed led to many of the scientific advances which have shaped modern technology.

Third, Einstein believed very deeply that scientists must have a moral and social consciousness. In this way, he provided inspiration for a whole generation of scientists who became active in the Communist movement.

Einstein is often portrayed in bourgeois writings as a "genius" whose theories are so complicated that no one but a few best scientists can understand them. But he himself rejected the efforts to put him in a position far above other people. He was well known for his humble manner and often stressed to interviewers that his accomplishments would certainly have been achieved by others had he never lived. Actually, Einstein's theory of relativity and his other scientific works are not that hard to understand with a little study. But beyond learning Einstein's theories, his overall attitude towards science as a tool to liberate humanity is something from which everyone can and should learn.

(2)

Between now and the end of the century, there will be many exciting developments and also many difficult problems to deal with. Perhaps the most urgent problem is to provide enough food. The world's population is

expected to reach 7,000 million by the year 2000, but already scientists have produced new and better varieties of wheat and rice and animal. They have also been experimenting with techniques of cultivating plants by using mixtures of chemical compounds and water only, and then there will be no need for ordinary soil. Another problem which the world will face is to get rid of refuse (废料). One solution is to burn refuse at very high temperatures in incinerators (焚化炉). A development of this, which may prove very useful in the future, is to use these incinerators to generate steam power. In fact any new source of energy will be very welcome, as there is already a shortage of petroleum. To solve the energy problem, scientists will probably also try to make more use of solar energy.

The possible effects of some scientific fields, such as lasers and cryogenics (低温学), are difficult to imagine and both already have a number of uses. The super-cooling effects of the cryogenics which convert liquid helium (液态氦) and other gases into "superfluids" and metals into "superconductors", making them non-resistant to electricity, could change the world in a number of ways. The laser with its beam of strong light, can drill a hole in a diamond, and yet can be so well controlled that it can be used in delicate eye operations. The question is whether it will be most used for peaceful purposes or as a deadly weapon.

But perhaps the most remarkable developments will occur in space flight. One of the difficulties in the past has been the high cost, but now the space shuttle is being developed, and can be used a large number of times instead of only once. Already man has been to the moon. Perhaps by the end of the century he will have had a close-up view of Venus (金星) or Mars (火星).

参 考 答 案

一、

1. from 2. among 3. between 4. of
5. to 6. to, into 7. about 8. for
9. because of 10. with

二、

1. sign 2. have been set up 3. had flown 4. have been
5. are being painted 6. study 7. travels, appears
8. have ... been digging 9. would undertake

三、

1. given 2. meeting 3. done 4. falling
5. made 6. getting 7. to be seen 8. swept
9. Having failed

10. Caught (having been caught, Being caught)

四、

1. C 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. A
8. D 9. C 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. B
14. A 15. A

五、

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B

六、

1. Please turn off the switch (switch off) as soon as the water boils.
2. The Chinese people will forge ahead (march on, march onward, march forward) with greater strides in 1980's.
3. We all agree to the decision Comrade Li has made (made).
4. The result is much (far) better than we expected.
5. During the past three years a lot (of work) has been done in the recovery (restoration) of our national economy. (in recovering our national economy, in restoring our national economy).
6. We use English as a tool in learning Western advanced science and technology.
7. It is impossible to accomplish (carry out, fulfil, materialize) the socialist modernization of our

country (our socialist modernizaion) without the leadership of the Party.

七、

(1)

艾伯特·爱因斯坦的一生在许多方面，无论是对自然科学家，还是政治科学家，都是一个范例。

首先，他总是运用从事实中寻求真理的科学方法。如他所说，他坚信“关于宇宙没有东西是不可知的”，并经过艰苦的劳动，阐述了许多在他那个时代被认为是“不可知”的种种现象。而且，当事实证明他的理论是错误的时候，爱因斯坦也从不害怕承认错误。

其次，爱因斯坦的贡献说明理论工作对科学成就的巨大的重要性。虽然他自己很少在实验室工作，他所发展的各种概念使科学取得了许多进展，从而形成了现代技术。

第三，爱因斯坦深信科学家必须具有道德和社会意识。这样，他鼓舞了整个一代的科学家，使他们积极参加共产主义运动。

爱因斯坦在资产阶级的笔下被描绘为一个“天才”，他的理论是如此的难于理解，以致只有少数最杰出的科学家才能懂得。但是，他本人不同意别人把他高置于他人之上的那些做法。他的谦逊态度是众所周知的，他常常对来访者强调说，如果没有他的话，别人也肯定能够取得他那样的成就。

事实上，爱因斯坦的相对论以及他的其他科学论著稍加研究是不难懂得的。但是除了学习爱因斯坦的理论外，他对于利用科学作为一种工具来解放人类的总的态度是每个人能够学习的，而且也是应该学习的。