

1990 年—1995 年

全国硕士研究生 入学考试试题及 答案汇编

任菊驰 李建明 编
祝士明 王莲瑛



天津大学出版社

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前言

研究生教育是我国高等教育的最高层次,硕士研究生是从参加全国统一硕士研究生入学考试的合格考生中择优录取的。考取研究生后可在高等学校进一步学习深造,以提高自己的理论知识水平和科学研究能力,为社会主义经济建设和现代化事业贡献更大力量。这是广大本科应届毕业生和具有实际工作经验的在职人员、青年朋友们的美好追求和愿望。怎样才能实现自己的奋斗目标,怎样才能适应研究生入学考试、了解统考科目的考试范围及难易程度,以便在备考阶段抓住复习重点取得事半功倍的效果呢?这些都是广大考生所面临的问题。为解决广大考生的需求,并帮助考生解决收集查找资料上的困难,我们选编了《1990年—1995年全国硕士研究生入学考试试题及答案汇编》。本书包括的考试科目有政治理论(理科类)、英语、数学(一)、数学(二)考试题的原题、答案及评分标准,主要适用于报考理工科类高等院校和科研单位的硕士研究生的考生。它不仅是广大考生的良师益友、必备资料,而且也是大专院校从事基础理论教学工作的教师的教学参考书,也可作为举办研究生统考科目考前辅导班的补充教材。

根据国家教委制定的考试大纲规定,政治理论课的应试范围包括:马克思主义基本原理、中国革命史、中国社会主义建设和时事政治;英语的应试范围包括:语法结构与词汇、完形填空、阅读理解、英译汉、短文写作等内容;数学(一)的应试范围包括:①高等数学(函数、极限、连续、一元函数的微积分学、向量代数与空间解析几何、多元函数的微积分学、无穷级数、常微分方程),②线性代数,③概率论与复变函数(两门中任选一门);数学(二)的应试范围包括:①高等数学(同数学(一)的要求),②线性代数。本书附有英语试题的标准样卷,可供考生进行自测或模拟练习使用。在编辑本书时,为了保持考题的“真实感”,除对考题中明显不规范的字体进行修改外,基本保持了各年考题的原来格式。

参加本书编选工作的有任菊驰、李建明、祝士明、王莲瑛同志。对于本书的疏误之处,欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。在此向对本书编辑出版工作给予支持和帮助的同志表示衷心的感谢。

代一定曾攻读北京大学硕士学位,院校平实
专业热心。

编者

1995年11月

家平方

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英语试卷

1. In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

A. in B. by
C. with D. at

A. broke in B. broke into
C. broke off D. broke through

9. She refused to _____ the car keys to her husband until he had promised to wear his safety belt.
- A. hand in B. hand out
C. hand down D. hand over
10. Michael found it difficult to get his British jokes _____ to American audiences.
- A. around B. over
C. across D. down
11. The book contained a large _____ of information.
- A. deal B. amount
C. number D. sum
12. Nowadays advertising costs are no longer in reasonable _____ to the total cost of the product.
- A. proportion B. correlation
C. connection D. correspondence
13. When she saw the clouds she went back to the house to _____ her umbrella.
- A. carry B. fetch
C. bring D. reach
14. We must _____ that the experiment is controlled as rigidly as possible.
- A. assure B. secure
C. ensure D. issue
15. He was knocked down by a car and badly _____.
- A. injured B. damaged
C. harmed D. ruined

II. Each of the three passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

1

In May 1989, space shuttle "Atlantis" released in outer space the space probe "Magellan", which is now on her 15-month and one-billion-kilometer flight to Venus. A new phase in space exploration has begun.

The planet Venus is only slightly smaller than Earth; it is the only other object in the solar system, in fact, that even comes close to the earth's size. Venus has a similar density, so it is probably made of approximately the same stuff, and it has an atmosphere, complete with clouds. It is also the closest planet to earth, and thus the most similar in distance from the sun. In short, Venus seems to justify its long-held nickname of "earth's twin."

The surface temperature of Venus reaches some 900 F. Added to that is an atmospheric pressure about 90 times Earth's. High overhead in the carbon dioxide (CO_2) that passes for air is a layer of clouds, perhaps 10 to 20 miles thick, whose little drops consist mostly of sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4). Water is all but nonexistent.

Born with so many fundamental similarities to earth, how did Venus get to be so radically different? It is not just an academic matter. For all its extremes, Venus is a valuable laboratory for researchers studying the weather and climate of earth. It has no earth's oceans, so the heat-transport and other mechanisms are greatly simplified. In addition, the planet Venus takes 243 earth-days to turn once on its axis, so incoming heat from the sun is added and distributed at a more leisurely, observable pace.

16. Venus is similar to Earth in _____.
- A. size and density
 - B. distance from the sun
 - C. having atmosphere
 - D. all of the above
17. The greatest value in studying Venus should be to _____.
- A. allow us to visit there
 - B. understand Earth better
 - C. find a new source of energy
 - D. promote a new space program
18. The main idea of this passage is about _____.
- A. problems of space travel
 - B. scientific methods in space exploration
 - C. the importance of Venus to Earth
 - D. conditions on Venus

2

Tourists were surprised to see a woman driving a huge orange tractor down one of Rome's main avenues. Italy's political leaders and some of its male union chiefs are said to have been even more puzzled to see that the tractor was followed by about 200,000 women in a parading procession that took more than three hours to snake through central Rome.

Shouting slogans, waving flags and dancing to drumbeats, the women had come to the capital from all over Italy to demonstrate for "a job for each of us, a different type of job, and a society without violence". So far, action to improve women's opportunities in employment has been the province of collective industrial bargaining. "But there is a growing awareness that this is not enough," says a researcher on female labor at the government-funded Institute for the Development of Professional Training for Workers.

Women, who constitute 52 per cent of Italy's population, today represent only 35 per cent of Italy's total workforce and 33 per cent of the total number of Italians with jobs. However, their presence in the workplace is growing. The employment of women is expanding considerably in services, next to the public administration and commerce as their principal workplace. Official statistics also show that women have also made significant strides in self-employment. More and more women are going into business for themselves. Many young women are turning to business because of the growing overall unemployment. It is also a fact that today many prejudices have disappeared, so that banks and other financial institutes make judgements on purely business considerations without caring if it is a man or a woman.

Such changes are occurring in the professions too. The number of women doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers and university professors increased two to threefold. Some of the changes are immediately visible. For example, women have appeared on the scene for the first time as state police, railway workers and street cleaners.

However, the present situation is far from satisfactory though some progress has been made. A breakthrough in equal opportunities for women is now demanded.

19. The expression "snake through central Rome" probably means "to move _____".
- A. quietly through central Rome"
 - B. violently through central Rome"
 - C. in a long winding line through central Rome"
 - D. at a leisurely pace through central Rome"
20. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. There are more women than men in Italy.
 - B. In Italy, women are chiefly employed in services.
 - C. In Italy, women are still at a disadvantage in employment.
 - D. In Italy, about two-thirds of the jobs are held by men.
21. About 200,000 women in Rome demonstrated for _____.
- A. more job opportunities
 - B. a greater variety of jobs
 - C. "equal job, equal pay"
 - D. both A and B
22. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A. The Role of Women in Society
 - B. Women Demonstrate for Equality in Employment
 - C. Women as Self-employed Professionals
 - D. Women and the Jobs Market

3

The old idea that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years, and, therefore, are subjected to failure and at worst, mental illness is unfounded. As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright kids is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

To find this out, 1,500 gifted persons were followed up to their thirty-fifth year with these results:

On adult intelligence tests, they scored as high as they had as children. They were, as a group, in good health, physically and mentally. 84 per cent of their group were married and seemed content with their lives.

About 70 per cent had graduated from college, though only 30 per cent had graduated with honors. A few had even dropped out, but nearly half of these had returned to graduate.

Of the men, 80 per cent were in one of the professions or in business management or semiprofessional jobs. The women who had remained single had office, business, or professional occupations.

The group had published 90 books and 1,500 articles in scientific, scholarly, and literary magazines and had collected more than 100 patents.

In a material way they did not do badly either. Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth.

In fact, far from being strange, most of the gifted were turning their early promise into practical reality.

23. The old idea that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years is _____.

- A. true in all senses
- B. refuted by the author
- C. medically proven
- D. a belief of the author

24. The survey of bright children was made to _____.

- A. find out what had happened to talented children when they became adults
- B. prove that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years
- C. discover the percentage of those mentally ill among the gifted
- D. prove that talented children never burn themselves out

25. Intelligence tests showed that _____.

- A. bright children were unlikely to be mentally healthy
- B. between childhood and adulthood there was a considerable loss of intelligence
- C. talented children were most likely to become gifted adults
- D. when talented children grew into adults, they made low scores

III. For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage carefully before making your choice. (10 points)

No one knows for sure what the world would be like in the year 2001. Many books have been written 26 the future. But the 19th-century French novelist Jules Verne may be called a futurologist in the fullest 27 of the word. In his fantastic novels "A Trip to the Moon" and "80 Days Around the World", he described with detail the aeroplane and even the helicopter. These novels still have a great attraction 28 young readers of today because of their bold imagination and scientific accuracy.

Below is a description of what our life will be in the year 2001 as predicted by a 29 writer.

In 2001, in the home, cookers will be set so that you can cook a complete meal at the touch of a switch.

Television will provide information on prices at the 30 shops as well as news and entertainment. Videophones will bring pictures as well as 31 to telephone conversations.

Machines will control temperature, lighting, entertainment, security alarms, laundry and gardening.

Lighting will provide decoration as well as wallpaper.

At work, robots will take 32 most jobs in the manufacturing industries. Working hours will fall to under 30 hours a week. Holidays will get longer; six weeks will be the normal annual holiday. Men and women will retire at the same age.

Our leisure will be different too. The home will become the center of entertainment through television and electronic games. More people will eat out in restaurants 33 they do today; also they will have a much wider variety of food available. There will be a change of taste towards a more savoury-flavored menu. New synthetic foods will form a 34 part of people's diets.

Foreign travel will 35; winter holidays will become more popular than summer ones. Also non-stop flights from Britain to Australia and New Zealand will be easily available and much cheaper. Education will become increasingly more important than ever before.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 26. A. in | B. of | C. about | D. for |
| 27. A. sense | B. meaning | C. detail | D. implication |
| 28. A. for | B. of | C. on | D. towards |
| 29. A. today | B. nowadays | C. present-day | D. present |
| 30. A. near | B. nearby | C. nearly | D. nearer |
| 31. A. noise | B. sound | C. tone | D. tune |
| 32. A. to | B. away | C. off | D. over |
| 33. A. than | B. as | C. when | D. while |
| 34. A. usual | B. popular | C. daily | D. regular |
| 35. A. add | B. increase | C. raise | D. arise |

IV. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are labelled A, B, C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

You have to hurry up if you want to buy something because there' s hardly something left.

A B C D

ANSWER: (C) anything

36. Alice was having trouble to control the children because there were so many of them.

A B C D

37. We were very much surprised that the village was such long way from the road.

A B C D

38. John' s chance of being elected chairman of the committee is far greater than Dick.

A B C D

39. "We have won a great victory on our enemy," the captain said.

A B C D

40. There are many valuable services which the public are willing to pay for, but which does not bring a
return in money to the community.

D

41. The law I am referring requires that everyone who owns a car have accident insurance.

A B C D

42. "I considered it a honor to be invited to address the meeting of world-famous scientists," said

A B C D

Professor Leacock.

43. He was seeing somebody creeping into the house through the open window last night.

A B C D

44. The reason for all the changes being made has not explained to us yet.

A B C D

45. Even though the children pretended asleep, the nurses were not deceived when they

A B C D

came into the room.

V. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets. Put your answers in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

It is highly desirable that a new president _____ (appoint) for this college.

ANSWER: (should) be appointed

46. Buying clothes _____ (be) very time-consuming as you rarely find things that fit you nicely.

47. They keep telling us it is of utmost importance that our representative _____ (send) to the conference on schedule.
48. I must call your attention to the directions. Read them carefully and act as _____ (instruct).
49. Emma said in her letter that she would appreciate _____ (hear) from you soon.
50. I _____ (call) to make an airline reservation, but I didn't.
51. If Greg had tried harder to reach the opposite shore, we _____ (not have) to pick him up in the boat.
52. After twenty years abroad, William came back only _____ (find) his hometown severely damaged in an earthquake.
53. The lecture _____ (begin), he left his seat so quietly that no one complained that his leaving disturbed the speaker.
54. The children were surprised when the teacher had them _____ (close) their books unexpectedly.
55. A new road will be built here, and therefore a number of existing houses _____ (have to destroy).

VI. Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

56. 你应该仔细核对全部资料,以避免严重错误。
57. 尽管这实验复杂,他们决心按时把它完成。
58. 一切迹象表明这个人到这里发生的情况毫无所知。
59. 只有那些不怕困难的人,才有可能在工作中取得卓越的成果。
60. 这篇作品与其说是短篇小说,不如说更象是新闻报导。

VII. Read the following passage carefully and then translate the sentences underlined into Chinese. (20 points)

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. (61) They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from each other. The controversy is often conveniently referred to as "nature vs. nurture".

(62) Those who support the "nature" side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological factors. (63) That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior is central to this theory. Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is pre-determined to such a great degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Those who support the "nurture" theory, that is, they advocate education, are often called behaviorists. They claim that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. (64)The behaviorists maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.

Let us examine the different explanations about one human characteristic, intelligence, offered by the two theories. (65)Supporters of the "nature" theory insist that we are born with a certain capacity for learning that is biologically determined. Needless to say, they don't believe that factors in the environment have much influence on what is basically a predetermined characteristic. On the other hand, behaviorists argue that our intelligence levels are the product of our experiences. (66)Behaviorists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

The social and political implications of these two theories are profound. (67)In the United States, blacks often score below whites on standardized intelligence tests. This leads some "nature" proponents to conclude that blacks are biologically inferior to whites. (68)Behaviorists, in contrast, say that differences in scores are due to the fact that blacks are often deprived of many of the educational and other environmental advantages that whites enjoy.

Most people think neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behavior.

1990年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 评分标准及参考答案

一. 阅卷须知:

- (一) 保持卷面整洁, 阅卷人应以高度负责的精神认真仔细地批阅试卷。
- (二) 试卷一律用红笔批改, 错误处用横线划出, 将每道大题得分填入答题纸计分格内, 并填入封面的计分格内, 要求记分正确、清楚。各题必须由两位阅卷人员评阅并在大题得分格内签上名。
- (三) 各大题计时, 1/2 分者不进位, 但总分累计时可进位, 作整数填入封面计分格。第四题计分为两类, 辨认与改正得分分别填入计分格。
- (四) 计分以小题为单位, 每大题的扣分不得超过该题的得分数。

二. 评分标准:

- I. 选择填空 (共 15 分, 每小题 1 分) 如选两个答案, 不论其中一个答案是否正确, 一律不给分。
- II. 阅读理解选择 (共 20 分, 每题 2 分) 如选两个答案, 不论其中一个答案是否正确, 一律不给分。
- III. 综合填空 (共 10 分, 每题 1 分) 每空只能有一个答案, 如选两个答案, 不论其中一个答案是否正确一律不给分。
- IV. 辨认与改正错误 (共 10 分, 每题 1 分) 认出错题每题 1/2 分, 只能有一个答案, 如选两个答案, 不论其中一个答案是否正确, 一律不给分。改正错误, 每题 1/2 分, 凡是正确的答案一律给分, 但不能改动原意。
- V. 用适当动词形式填空 (共 10 分, 每空 1 分) 凡是正确的答案一律给分。答案如有拼写错误, 一律不给分。
- VI. 汉译英 (共 15 分, 每题 3 分)
本大题中各句均按重点划分计分范围(见参考答案)
 1. 意思完整, 句型结构正确, 用词恰当, 给满分。答案正确, 虽与参考答案不同, 仍给满分。
 2. 属下列错误者, 各扣 1 分: 语言重点译错(见参考答案); 主谓语的一致关系; 动词的形式、时态、语态; 语序。
 3. 不影响表意的单词拼写错误, 每句满三个者扣 1/2 分, 最多不超过 1 分。无 1/4 扣分。
 4. 各计分范围扣分不得超过该范围所给分。
 5. 意思不清, 词不成句, 即使写出个别词语, 也不给分。
 6. 如出现两种或两种以上的正确译法, 给分, 凡其中一种译法错误者, 酌情扣分, 最多不超过 1 分。

VII. 英译汉 (共 20 分)

本大题阅卷采用分段计分法(各小题分段及给分见参考答案)

1. 译文达意、完整者,给满分。
2. 漏译而影响意思者扣 1/2 — 1,其它漏译酌情扣分。
3. 汉语出现错别字,不个别扣分,按整篇累计扣分。满四个错别字扣 1 分,无 1/4 扣分。
4. 各段扣分不得超过该段的给分。
5. 如出现两种或两种以上正确译法,给分,其中一种译法错误者,酌情扣分,最多不超过 1 分。

参 考 答 案

I. Multiple Choice (15 points)

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

II. Reading Comprehension (20 points)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 16. D | 21. D |
| 17. B | 22. B |
| 18. C | 23. B |
| 19. C | 24. A |
| 20. B | 25. C |

III. Cloze Test (10 points)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 26. C | 31. B |
| 27. A | 32. D |
| 28. A | 33. A |
| 29. C | 34. D |
| 30. B | 35. B |

IV. Error-detection and Correction (10 points)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 36. (B) <u>control(l)ing</u> | 41. (A) <u>referring to</u> |
| 37. (C) <u>such a</u> | 42. (B) <u>an honor</u> |
| 38. (D) <u>Dick's</u> | 43. (A) <u>saw</u> |
| 39. (C) <u>over</u> | 44. (D) <u>has not been explained</u> |
| 40. (C) <u>do not bring</u> | 45. (B) <u>to be asleep</u> |

V. Verb Forms (10 points)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 46. <u>is</u> | 51. <u>would not have had</u> |
| 47. <u>(should) be sent</u> | 52. <u>to find</u> |
| 48. <u>instructed</u> | 53. <u>having begun</u> |
| 49. <u>hearing</u> | 54. <u>close</u> |
| 50. <u>should have called</u> | 55. <u>will have to be destroyed</u> |

VI. Chinese-English Translation (15 points)

56. You should check all the data carefully so as to avoid serious mistakes.

- 计分范围: 1. "你.....资料" $1\frac{1}{2}$ points
2. "以.....错误" $1\frac{1}{2}$ points

重点: "核对资料"; "以避免"

57. Although the experiment is complicated, they are determined to finish it on time.

- 计分范围: 1. "尽管.....复杂" 1 point
2. "他们.....完成" 2 points

重点: "决心完成"; "按时"

58. All signs showed that the man knew nothing of what had happened here.

- 计分范围: 1. "一切迹象表明" 1 point
2. "这个人.....毫无所知" 2 points

重点: "对.....毫无所知"

59. Only those who are not afraid of any difficulties have the chance of achieving outstanding results in their work.

- 计分范围: 1. "只有.....的人" $1\frac{1}{2}$ points
2. "才有.....成果" $1\frac{1}{2}$ points

重点: "只有.....人"

60. This piece of writing is more like a news report than a short story.

- 计分范围: 1. "这篇.....小说" $1\frac{1}{2}$ points
2. "不如说.....报导" $1\frac{1}{2}$ points

重点: "与其说.....不如说"

VII. English-Chinese Translation (20 points)

61. 他们想要说明,为什么我们具有某些性格特征和表现出某些行为。 (2分)

- "They ... explain" $\frac{1}{2}$ point
- "why ... characteristics" 1 point
- "and ... behaviors" $\frac{1}{2}$ point