研究生入学考试类语新题库

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西北大学出版社

研究生人学考试英语新题库

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西北大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本题库共编辑了八套攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语模拟试题,每套试 题都附有参考答案和解释。

本书的模拟试题是按照国家教委考试中心最新公布的(全国硕士研究生人学考试英语考试大纲)的内容和形式编写的。其题型、题量、难易度、测试重点和 成与以及知识覆盖面与新大纲和样题一致。因此,本书是目前国内研究生人学考 试实 省导书中的最新版本。

本可见对新颖,方式独特,其模拟试题经全国各地许多考生自测以及在一些高等院校举办的考研辅导班测试,证明效果良好。因此,本书不仅适合考生个人进行模拟自测和综合训练,也适合作为高等统校举办的考研辅导班的教材。

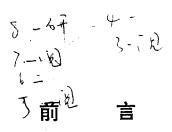
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英语是硕士研究生入学考试的关键科目。从 1994 年起,硕士研究生入学考试英语试题的命题形式和范围都有很大变化。为了适应这一新情况,帮助考生熟悉和掌握英语考试的内容和形式,提高应试能力和考试成绩,我们按照国家教委考试中心最新公布的《全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》的内容和形式,编写了这本《研究生入学考试查证》 题库》。

本书共有 8 套英语模拟试题,每套试题之后都附有参考答案和解释。另外,本书附录了 1994 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及参考答案,以飨读者。

本书最显著的特点是集习题和英语语言技能的提高为一体。考生可先作试题进行模拟自测,然后对照答案和解释解决存在的问题。这样,考生复习起来兴趣大,收效快,既熟悉和掌握了考试的内容和形式,同时又进行了一次英语语言技能的综合练习,能够有效地提高考生的应试能力和考试成绩。因此,本书独特的编写形式深受广大考生的欢迎,也是目前同类书中少有的。

本书选材新颖,所用语言材料大多选自国外最新书刊。本书的模拟试题经在校内外研究生入学考试英语辅导班测试,证明效果良好。

本书主要适用于硕士研究生入学英语考试,同时也适用于大学英语四、六级以及 EPT 和 TOEFL 等中高级英语水平

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考试。

在编写过程中,西安交通大学郝克琦教授审阅了书稿,提出了许多宝贵意见,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于我们水平有限,经验不足,书中难免有错误和不足之处,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者 1994年4月

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硕士研究生英语人学考试简介

全国硕士研究生入学考试是为高等学校招收研究生而设置的。其中,英语实行全国统一考试。它的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,以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平,有利于各高等学校在专业上择优选拔。

考试对象为参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的本科应届毕业生,大学本科毕业后工作两年以上的或具有同等学历的在职人员。

一、评价目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:

(一)词汇

考试所涉及的词汇、短语主要限于大纲附表。

- 1. 熟悉掌握 3200 个左右常用词汇及短语:
- 2. 认知 2000 个左右次常用词汇及短语。
- (二)语法知识
- I. 词法
- 1. 动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法;
 - 2. 名词、形容词和副词的用法:
 - 3. 介词、连词和代词的用法。
 - II. 句法

简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法。

(三)阅读理解能力

考生应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解英语 书面材料,能以每分钟 60 词的速度阅读各种题材(社会生活、 人物传记、科普、史地、政治、经济等)和体裁(议论文、记叙文、 说明文、应用文等)的文字材料。

- 1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
- 2. 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节;
- 3. 根据上下文判断大纲附表以外的某些词汇和短语的意义;
- 4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系:
 - 5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申:
 - 6. 领会作者的观点和态度:
 - 7. 正确理解英语原文并用汉语表达原文所述内容。

(四)书面表达能力

- 1. 根据题目要求写出描写、叙述、说明或议论性的短文:
- 2. 语言正确,条理清楚。
- * 本考试对课程和教材不作统一规定;凡符合上述评价目标的课程及教材都适于考生的应考复习。

二、试卷结构及考试形式

试题为主客观混合题。客观题占总分的 70%,主观题占总分的 30%。本试卷共分五部分,76 题。答题时间 180 分钟。

第一部分:语法结构与词汇

40 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 20 分。

题目分三节:

A节:语法填空,10题,5分,每题为一个或两个句子,其

中留有一个空白处,要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案:

B节:语法辨错,10题,5分,每题为一个或两个句子,有四个划线部分,其中一处是错误的,要求考生将错误项选出;

C节:词汇填空,20题,10分,每题为一个或两个句,其中留有一个空白处,要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

第二部分:完形填空

10 小题,每题 1 分,共 10 分。

阅读一篇短文,其中有 10 处空白,每处空白为一小题,每 题有四个选项。要求考生在全面理解文章内容的基础上,选择 一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构完整、合理。

第三部分:阅读理解

20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分。

在五篇左右阅读材料后列出 20 道理解判断题,总阅读量 1800 词左右。考生应根据材料内容从各题下所列的四个选项 中选出一个最佳答案。

第四部分:英译汉

5 小题,每题 3 分,共 15 分。

在一篇短文中有五个划线部分,要求考生根据上下文将各划线部分译成汉语。要求内容准确、完整、语言明白。

第五部分:短文写作

1题,15分。

考生应根据题目以及写作提纲或规定情景、图表等写出 不少于 120 词的短文。要求内容切题,表达清楚,意义连贯,语 言正确。

三、试卷题量、计分和答题参考时间

题号	内 容	題量	计分(百分比)	时间(分钟)
ī	语法结构与词汇	40	20	35
II	完形填空	10	10	15
Ш	阅读理解	20	40	60
IV	英译汉	5	15	30
V	短文写作	1	15	40
总计		76	100	180

摘自(1994年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业))

MODEL TEST ONE

1. Test Paper

Part I Grammatical Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times 1979.

A. from B. after

C. for D. since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore you should choose D.

Sample Answer
[A] [B] [C] [●]

1	On board, the young pioneer	always offers his seat to
1.	needs it.	arwayo orrero me dear to
	A. who	B. whomever
	C. whom	D. whoever
2	·	ch rude remarks about the
۵.	Nobody can fancy supersuers.	cii i dae i ciidine about tiio
	A. her passing	B. she'd pass
		D. that she pass
2	C. her to pass	Γ
3.	The firm should make a su	1./
	satisfactory labour relations are	
	A. despite that	B. provided that
	C. granted that	D. seeing that
4.	To the best of our knowledge,	in this matter Bray seems
	·	
	A. to be in no way to blame	
	B. to in no way be to be blame	ed
	C. to be to blame in no way	
	D. to be to be in no way blame	ed
5.	, you might have reti	red before the end.
	A. Didn't you enjoy the opera	,
	B. Have you not enjoyed the o	pera
	C. Hadn't you enjoyed the ope	ra
	D. Were you not to enjoyed th	e opera
6.	Only when Robert realized	did he appreciate his
	friends' sacrifice.	V -

5

Ģ"

A. what had it cost him
B. that he had it cost \(\cdot \)
C. what it had cost him \(\cdot \)
D. that it had cost him

7.	In the factory, the contractor DC2 his employees as
	they worked.
	A. should be supervised
	B. should have supervised
	C. should have been supervised
	D. should have been supervising
8.	A long line of traffic at the level crossing until
	the train had passed.
	A. would have waited 4
	B. should have waited *
	C. had to wait
	D. must have waited
9.	None of us could agree on where to go on vacation, so we
	went to different places,
	A. Beijing to them and Shanghai to me
(Buthey to Beijing and I to Shanghai
	C. Beijing for them and Shanghai for me
	D. they for Beijing and I for Shanghai
10.	Susanne had worked for three years to be a computer
	analyst but found her progress
	A. discouraging and unsatisfied
	B. discourage and unsatisfactory
	— 7 —

- C. discouraging and dissatisfaction
- D. unsatisfactory and discouraging

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

Example:

 $\frac{A \text{ number of }}{A} \text{ foreign visitors } \frac{\text{were taken to the industrial}}{B}$ exhibition $\frac{\text{which }}{C} \text{ they } \frac{\text{saw}}{D} \text{ many new products.}$

Answer C is wrong because the sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition where they saw many new products." So you should choose C.

11. The troubles $\frac{\text{of}}{A}$ the U. S. nuclear industry did not discourage other countries $\frac{\text{to pursue}}{B}$ $\frac{\text{their}}{C}$ plans

BABAD DOCCA

for the atom.

- 12. Many a time he has given us good warning that we should recognize the need for environmental protection

 While we are concerned with the problem of the energy D source.
- 13. The State's educational policy has always been that B education has been combined with productive labour.
- 14. Many women found that without an academic A

 background, they had neither the ability, nor access to B

 the policymaking that could help them raise the position D

of their communities.

- 15. Neither of the two candidates who had applied for admission to the Industrial Association for Engineers $\frac{\text{were fit for scholarships.}}{D}$
- 16. Jim had spent his vacation traveling in Arizona, visiting \overline{A} some of the Indian reservations, and had finished several paintings that he had begun last year.

- 17. Obviously there was little probability that \overline{B} they would succeed in the contest, but for they didn't mind.
- 18. The Department of Fine Arts and Architecture

 has been criticized for not having much required courses
 A B C

 scheduled for this semester.
- 19. American baseball teams, once the only contenders $\frac{\text{for}}{B}$ the world championship, are currently challenged by $\frac{\text{both}}{D}$ Japanese teams and Chinese teams.
- 20. Like every other nation, the United States used to define B

 its unit of currency, the dollar, in the terms of the gold C

 standard.

Section C

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

Example:

— 10 —