

历届硕士学位研究生入学考试
英语试题汇编
及应试指导

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北 京 出 版 社

[京]新登字200号

历届硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题汇编及应试指导

LI JIE SHUO SHI XUE WEI YAN JIU SHENG

RU XUE KAO SHI YING YU SHI TI HUI

BIAN JI YING SHI ZHI DAO

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北京出版社出版

(北京北三环中路6号)

邮政编码: 100011

北京东方印刷厂印刷

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787×1092毫米 32开本 8.75印张 201,600字

1993年4月第1版 1993年4月第1次印刷

印数1—5000

ISBN 7—200—02044—3/G·598

定价: 6.80元

前 言

我国自1987年恢复高等学校统一入学考试以来，已经有十多年了。这些年来，由于各方面的努力和经验的积累，全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试的试卷命题工作取得了很大的进展。1991年国家教委制订的《全国硕士生入学考试英语考试大纲（英语专业）》颁布以后，硕士生入学考试的英语试卷科学化、正规化和标准化的模式迈进了一大步。自1991年起，英语试卷就按考试大纲的统一要求命题，这无疑使应试考生复习准备时有章可循，带来很大的方便。

但是，由于种种条件的限制，不少考生在复习过程中，常常感到手头缺少一套历年完整的英语试题，以便反复演习，揣摩难点和重点。我们这本《历届硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题汇编及应试指导》就是为了帮助考生克服上述困难而专门编写的。

本《汇编》内容包括以下几个部分：一、1985年—1993年的英语试题及答案；二、英语考试的应试指导，着重说明复习中应当特别注意的重点和难点；三、硕士生入学试题中常用《英语动词词表》和《英语介词词表》。我们希望这样的内容安排能够帮助使用本书的考生比较全面地了解考试要求，明确试题重点，通过阅读应试指导并大量

演习试题来不断克服自己学习中的弱点，从而提高自己的英语应试能力和考试成绩。

本书除供报考硕士生的考生使用外，也可用为参加其它英语水平考试，如 TOEFL、EPT 等的有用参考书。对从事不同层次教学的英语教师来说，本书是他们案头必备的一本重要的资料汇编。

在本书编写过程中，我们得到了许多同志的鼓励和帮助，在此谨表谢意。由于水平有限，编写中的错误疏失在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

1993 年北京

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第一部分 历届硕士学位研究生 入学考试英语试题汇编

1993 年硕士学位研究生入学考试 英语试题

(注意：答案必须写在答题纸上)

1. 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. (15 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

5

[A] [B] [C] [●]

1. The board deemed it urgent that these files _____ right away.
A. had to be printed B. should have been printed
C. must be printed D. should be printed
2. The local health organization 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
3. The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers _____ for.
A. be demonstrating B. demonstrate
C. had been demonstrating D. have demonstrated
4. Ted has told me that he always escapes _____ as he has got a very fast sports car.
A. to fine B. to be fined
C. being fined D. having been fined
5. More than one third of the Chinese in the United States live in California, _____ in San Francisco.
A. previously B. predominantly C. practically
D. permanently
6. Prof. Lee's book will show you _____ can be used in other contexts.
A. that you have observed
B. that how you have observed
C. how that you have observed
D. how what you have observed
7. All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, we decided to take the train.
A. were canceled B. had been canceled
C. having canceled D. having been canceled
8. The new secretary has written a remarkably _____ report only in a few pages but with all the details.
A. concise B. clear C. precise D. elaborate

9. With prices _____ so much, it's hard for the company to plan a budget.
A. fluctuating B. waving C. swinging D. ~~vibrating~~
10. Experts say walking is one of the best ways for a person to _____ healthy.
A. preserve B. stay C. maintain D. reserve
11. Expected noises are usually more _____ than unexpected ones of the like magnitude.
A. manageable B. controllable C. tolerable
D. ~~perceivable~~
12. It isn't so much whether he works hard; the question is whether he works _____.
A. above all B. in all C. at all D. after all
13. There is an incorrect assumption among scientists and medical people that everyone agrees _____ what constitutes a benefit to an individual.
A. on B. with C. to D. in
14. All the information we have collected in relation to that case _____ very little.
A. makes up for B. adds up to C. comes up with
D. puts up with
15. A really powerful speaker can _____ the feelings of the audience to the fever of excitement.
A. work out B. work over C. work at D. ~~work up~~
16. Before the students set off, they spent much time setting a limit _____ the expenses of the trip.
A. to B. about C. in D. for
17. According to the psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, wisdom

comes from the _____ of maturity.

- A. fulfilment B. achievement
C. establishment D. accomplishment

18. From the tears in Nedra's eyes we can deduce that something sad _____.

- A. must have occurred B. would have occurred
C. might be occurring D. should occur

19. You can arrive in Beijing earlier for the meeting _____ you don't mind taking the night train.

- A. provided B. unless C. though D. until

20. Hardly a month goes by without _____ of another survey revealing new depths of scientific illiteracy among U. S. citizens.

- A. words B. a word C. the word D. word

21. If you _____ Jerry Brown until recently, you'd think the photograph on the right was strange.

- A. shouldn't contact B. didn't contact
C. weren't to contact D. hadn't contacted

22. Some teenagers harbor a generalized resentment against society, which _____ them the rights and privileges of adults, although physically they are mature.

- A. deprives B. restricts C. rejects D. denies

23. I must go now. _____, if you want that book I'll bring it next time.

- A. Incidentally B. Accidentally C. Occasionally
D. Subsequently

24. 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
25. Though _____ in San Francisco, Dave Mitchell had always preferred to record the plain facts of small-town life.
'A. raised B. grown C. developed D. cultivated
26. Most electronic devices of this kind, _____ manufactured for such purposes, are tightly packed.
A. that are B. as are C. which is D. it is
27. As for the winter, it is inconvenient to be cold, with most of _____ furnace fuel is allowed saved for the dawn.
A. what B. that C. which D. such
28. Achieving a high degree of proficiency in English as a foreign language is not a mysterious _____ without scientific basis.
A. process B. practice C. procedure D. program
29. We cannot always _____ the wind, so new windmills should be so designed that they can also be driven by water.
A. hang on B. count on C. hold on D. come on
30. The storm sweeping over this area now is sure to cause _____ of vegetables in the coming days.
A. rarity B. scarcity C. invalidity D. variety

II. Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C, and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets.
(30 points)

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century, it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such severe lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and makes vowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary

of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1,000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy-bear with the sound pattern 'toy-bear'. And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyse, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways.

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognises the signals in the child's babbling (咿呀学语), grasping and smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

31. The purpose of Frederick II's experiment was _____.
A. to prove that children are born with the ability to speak
B. to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech
C. to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak
D. to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language

32. The reason some children are backward in speaking is most probably that _____.
A. they are incapable of learning language rapidly
B. they are exposed to too much language at once
C. their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak
D. their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them
33. What is exceptionally remarkable about a child is that _____.
A. he is born with the capacity to speak
B. he has a brain more complex than an animal's
C. he can produce his own sentences
D. he owes his speech ability to good nursing
34. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?
A. The faculty of speech is inborn in man.
B. Encouragement is anything but essential to a child in language learning.
C. The child's brain is highly selective.
D. Most children learn their language in definite stages.
35. If a child starts to speak later than others, he will _____ in future.
A. have a high IQ
B. be less intelligent
C. be insensitive to verbal signals
D. /not necessarily be backward

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic (官僚主义的) management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled cog in the machinery. The oiling is done with higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and "human-relations" experts; yet all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he does not wholeheartedly participate in his work and that he is bored with it. In fact, the blue-collar and the white-collar workers have become economic puppets who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The worker and employee are anxious, not only because they might find themselves out of a job; they are anxious also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life. They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates. They are even more insecure in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect. When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the right mixture of submissiveness and independence. From that moment on they are tested again and again - by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good

as or better than one's fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the preindustrial mode of production or to nineteenth-century "free enterprise" capitalism? Certainly not. Problems are never solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities - those of love and of reason - are the aims of all social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

36. By "a well-oiled cog in the machinery" the author intends to render the idea that man is _____.
- A. a necessary part of the society though each individual's function is negligible
 - B. working in complete harmony with the rest of the society
 - C. an unimportant part in comparison with the rest of the society, though functioning smoothly
 - D. a humble component of the society, especially when working smoothly
37. The real cause of the anxiety of the workers and employees is that _____.
- A. they are likely to lose their jobs
 - B. they have no genuine satisfaction or interest in life
 - C. they are faced with the fundamental realities of human

existence

- D. they are deprived of their individuality and independence
38. From the passage we can infer that real happiness of life belongs to those _____.
A. who are at the bottom of the society
B. who are higher up in their social status
C. who prove better than their fellow-competitors
D. who could keep far away from this competitive world
39. To solve the present social problems the author suggests that we should _____.
A. resort to the production mode of our ancestors
B. offer higher wages to the workers and employees
C. enable man to fully develop his potentialities
D. take the fundamental realities for granted
40. The author's attitude towards industrialism might best be summarized as one of _____.
A. approval
B. dissatisfaction
C. suspicion
D. tolerance

When an invention is made, the inventor has three possible courses of action open to him: he can give the invention to the world by publishing it, keep the idea secret, or patent it.

A granted patent is the result of a bargain struck between an inventor and the state, by which the inventor gets a limited peri-

od of monopoly (垄断) and publishes full details of his invention to the public after that period terminates.

Only in the most exceptional circumstances is the life-span of a patent extended to alter this normal process of events.

The longest extension ever granted was to Georges Valensi; his 1939 patent for colour TV receiver circuitry was extended until 1971 because for most of the patent's normal life there was no colour TV to receive and thus no hope of reward for the invention.

Because a patent remains permanently public after it has terminated, the shelves of the library attached to the patent office contain details of literally millions of ideas that are free for anyone to use and, if older than half a century, sometimes even repatent. Indeed, patent experts often advise anyone wishing to avoid the high cost of conducting a search through live patents that the one sure way of avoiding violation of any other inventor's right is to plagiarize a dead patent. Likewise, because publication of an idea in any other form permanently invalidates further patents on that idea, it is traditionally safe to take ideas from other areas of print. Much modern technological advance is based on these presumptions of legal security.

Anyone closely involved in patents and inventions soon learns that most 'new' ideas are, in fact, as old as the hills. It is their reduction to commercial practice, either through necessity or dedication, or through the availability of new technology, that makes news and money. The basic patent for the theory of magnetic recording dates back to 1886. Many of the original ideas behind television originate from the late 19th and early 20th