

硕士学位研究生入学英语试题汇编

上海市高校招生办公室编

同济大学出版社

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同济大学出版社出版
(上海四平路 1239 号)

新华书店上海发行所发行 上海市印刷三厂印刷
开本 $787 \times 1092 \frac{1}{32}$ 印张 9.5 字数 240 千字
1985 年 5 月第 1 版 1986 年 7 月第 2 次印刷
印数: 80,001—120,000 科技新书目: 125—185
统一书号: 13335·007 定价: 2.15 元

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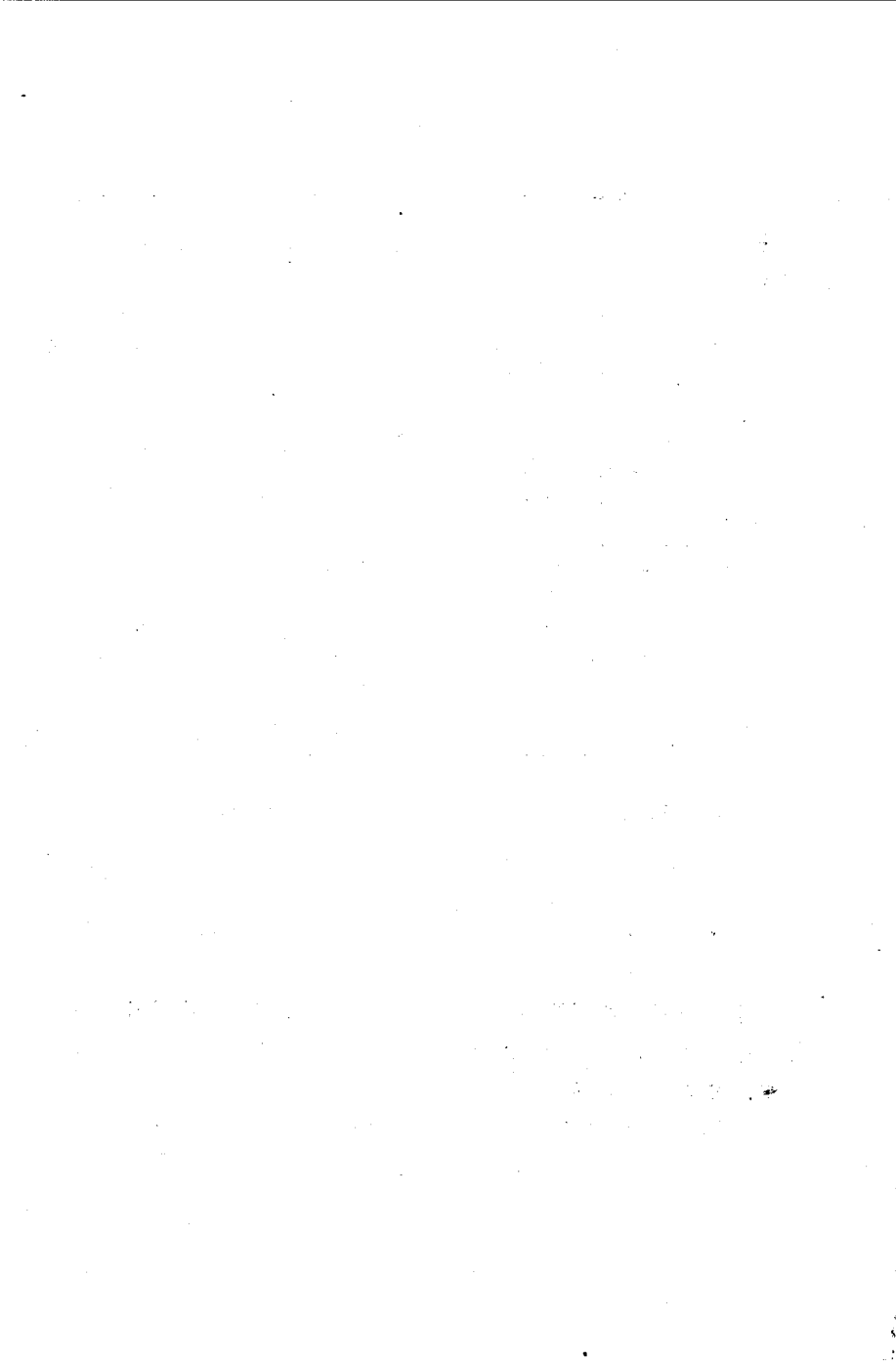
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1980

- 试题(正题)
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- (副题)参考答案
- (正题)答案注释
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一九八〇年试题(正题)

I. 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 1 分) (注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

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

1. The findings are far from 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.

II. 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) (注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

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 county 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.

II. 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 1½ 分) (注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

1. Matter is the name _____ (give) to everything which has weight and occupies space.
2. I shall never forget _____ (meet) 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.

IV. 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“○”。
（注意：各题只能填写一个答案，多填答案不得分）

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

A. spoke B. said C. talked **④** 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

V. 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“○”。
(注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

例: It is very kind of you to supply me with

A

B

so many informations.

C

①

1. Never before has so many people in our

A

B

C

country been interested in athletic

D

sports.

2. Those of us who work in that chemical

A

B

C

plant should have their lungs X-rayed.

D

3. After the traffic accident he laid in

A

B

bed for two weeks, waiting for his
C
wound to heal.

D

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

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

VI. 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. 在过去的三年中, 在恢复我国国民经济方面做了大量的工作。
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。

VII. 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 insinerators 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).

一九八〇年试题(副题)

I. 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 1 分) (注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

upon, without, for, on, with, instead of, at, because of, from, about, of, among, in, below, on account of

1. What do you think of Professor Li's lecture about nuclear physics?
2. Please send ~~for~~ the doctor immediately.
3. We should not look down on such work.
4. This cooling apparatus is different from the one we bought last year.
5. We must start acting ~~without~~ a moment's delay.
6. They will use this appliance ~~instead~~ that one.
7. We have a need for and an interest in English.
8. They did away ~~with~~ those out-of-date farm tools long ago.
9. We are surprised at what he did.
10. This condenser must be handled ~~out~~ care.

II. 用所给动词的适当时态及语态填入空白: (本大题共 10 分, 每题 1 分) (注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

1. A big chemical fertilizer plant is being (build) in the suburbs of the city now.
2. If he had worked harder, he would have got (get)