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# 英语试题集萃

——大学生、研究生、留学生入学考试  
英语试题解析

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# 一九七八年全国高等学校统一招生

## 英语试题

I. 选择法填空 (划出各句中所需要的词或词组): (本题满分为30分, 每空1分)

例: It is time \_\_\_\_\_ class.

A. to                      B. in                      C. for

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ no water in the glass.

A. has                      B. are                      C. is

2. This pen was given me by my mother.

It's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. my                      B. mine                      C. to me

3. \_\_\_\_\_ tractors helpful to the commune members?

A. Is this                      B. Are these                      C. Are theirs

4. Which subject do you like \_\_\_\_\_, physics or chemistry?

A. the most                      B. the best                      C. better

5. The Yellow River is the the second \_\_\_\_\_ river in China.

- A. long      B. longer      C. longest
6. The boat is passing \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge.  
A. under      B. through      C. across
7. He went to Nanking \_\_\_\_\_ October, 1977.  
A. in      B. on      C. at
8. Taiwan is \_\_\_\_\_ the east of Fujian.  
A. in      B. at      C. to
9. His "Selected Poems" \_\_\_\_\_ first published in 1965.  
A. were      B. was      C. has been
10. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ to his talk yesterday?  
A. hear      B. heard      C. listen
11. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ of you three?  
A. older      B. oldest      C. the oldest
12. My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ to see us. She'll be here soon.  
A. comes      B. is coming      C. had come
13. Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ the language of science.  
A. is      B. are going to be      C. are
14. \_\_\_\_\_ people attended the meeting last night.  
A. Ahundred of      B. Hundred  
C. Hundreds of
15. What do you usually do \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. in an evening      B. in the evening  
C. on the evening
16. When I got to the top of the mountain, the sun \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was shining                      B. shone  
C. has shone
17. He is very old, \_\_\_\_\_ he still works very hard.  
A. but                      B. if                      C. when
18. He has already worked for \_\_\_\_\_ hour.  
A. the                      B. an                      C. a
19. My brother is very good \_\_\_\_\_ ping-pong.  
A. in                      B. for                      C. at
20. The poor peasants all had a \_\_\_\_\_ life before liberation.  
A. suffered                      B. cruel                      C. bitter
21. I've heard him \_\_\_\_\_ about you often.  
A. spoke                      B. speaks                      C. speak
22. When did you \_\_\_\_\_ my letter?  
A. receive                      B. accept                      C. got
23. I need a day or two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to think it over                      B. to think over it  
C. of thinking
24. We must \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of the four modernizations.  
A. learn by heart                      B. keep in mind  
C. know by heart
25. We \_\_\_\_\_ a spare-time study group last week.  
A. set up                      B. put up

- C. have established
26. My father \_\_\_\_\_ me to become a doctor.  
A. thinks                      B. says                      C. hopes
27. He is \_\_\_\_\_ thin.  
A. fairly                      B. rather                      C. little
28. We waited \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus.  
A. for long time              B. a long time  
C. some long time
29. In this fact'ory, it's hard to tell cadres \_\_\_\_\_ workers.  
A. from                      B. to                      C. about
30. I \_\_\_\_\_ Hsiao Li since she was a little girl.  
A. knew                      B. know                      C. have known

II. 句型转换: (本题满分为10分, 每小题2分)

A. 就划线部分提问:

1. This is my dictionary.

2. She often carries water for Granny Wang.

B. 改成否定句:

3. I think he'll go there tomorrow.

C. 改成被动语态:

4. We chose Chang Hua League secretary.

5. Our teacher always takes good care of  
us.



III. 汉译英: (本题满分为20分, 其中 1—5 句每句 3 分,  
第 6 句 5 分)

1. 他已到了参军年龄。
2. 冬天北方比南方冷。
3. 张同志进来时, 我正在看报。
4. (略——编者)
5. (略——编者)
6. 科学家们受到了全国人民的赞扬, 因为他们对科学的发展作出了重要的贡献。

IV. 在下面短文的每一空格中填入一个在意义上和语法上都正确的词, (本题满分为10分, 每空 1 分)

Premier Chou came to \_\_\_\_\_ my grandmother the first time he \_\_\_\_\_ Tachai. I shouted into Granny's \_\_\_\_\_, "Granny, the Premier's here. He's come all the \_\_\_\_\_ from Peking to see you!"

"How \_\_\_\_\_ we are to meet you, Premier Chou!" said Granny. "How did you get here and how \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to stay?"

The Premier said, "I came by \_\_\_\_\_, so the journey took me only a few hours. I \_\_\_\_\_ think I can stay in Tachai very long, because I've got a \_\_\_\_\_ of work to do in Peking. I \_\_\_\_\_

be back today."

V. 阅读下面短文，短文后面每题有A、B、C、D 四个答案供选择，其中只有一个是正确的。在你认为是正确的那一个答案下面划一横线：(本题满分为20分，每小题 5 分)

### The Gold in the Orchard

There was once a farmer who had a fine orchard. He worked very hard all his life and the orchard always did well. But he knew that his three sons looked down upon farm work, and were only interested in getting rich quickly.

When the farmer was old and knew he was going to die, he called his three sons to him and said, "My sons, there's a lot of gold hidden in the orchard. Dig for it, if you want to have it".

The sons tried to get him to tell them the exact place where the gold was hidden, but he said nothing more.

After the farmer was dead, the sons went to look for the gold. Since they didn't know where the hiding place was, they decided to begin digging all over the orchard. They dug and dug, but no gold was found. Finally they had to give up the attempt.

The next summer, the fruit crop was the biggest they had ever had. This was because of the thorough

digging the orchard had got.

When the three sons saw the great amount of money they got after they sold the fruit, they suddenly understood what their wise father had meant when he said, "There's gold hidden in the orchard. Dig for it."

\*orchard 果园

1. When the old farmer was living,
  - A. the orchard gave rich crops each year.
  - B. the orchard gave rich crops only when the weather conditions were good.
  - C. the orchard had an average crop.
  - D. the fruit crop was usually poor.
2. Say which of the following statements is true:
  - A. The farmer's sons were lazy and had never worked on the farm.
  - B. The farmer's sons did a lot of buying and selling in town so as to get rich quickly.
  - C. The farmer's sons loved farm work, because their father, who was hard-working all his life, had told them to work hard.
  - D. The farmer's sons considered farm work worthless.

3. When the sons asked their father to tell them the exact place where the gold was hidden, he told them nothing, because
- A. he was dying.
  - B. he thought they understood what he meant.
  - C. he wanted them to dig the orchard all over.
  - D. the gold could easily be found.
4. No gold was found because
- A. the farmer's sons hadn't dug the orchard deep enough.
  - B. the gold had been stolen.
  - C. the farmer's sons didn't know in what part of the orchard the gold was hidden.
  - D. there was no gold hidden in the orchard.

IV. 英译汉: (本题满分为10分)

A few stars are known which are hardly bigger than the earth, but the majority<sup>1</sup> are so large that hundreds of thousands of earths could be packed<sup>2</sup> inside each and leave room to spare, here and there we come upon a giant star large enough to contain millions of millions of earths. And the total number of stars in the universe<sup>3</sup>

is probably something like the total number of grains of sand on all the seashores of the world. Such is the littleness of our home in space when measured up against the total substance of the universe.

1. the majority 大多数
2. pack 装入
3. universe 宇宙

## 试题答案与注释

I.

1. [答案] C. is

[译文] 杯子里没有水。

[注释] “There + be + 主语 + 状语”是一个常用句型，表示“在…（地方或时间）有（存在）…”。谓语在前，主语在后，属于倒装语序。其中的 be 要和其后的主语在人称和数上保持一致。water 是不可数名词，其谓语动词要用单数形式。又如：

There are about 500 students in our school.

我们学校约有五百学生。

There was a lot of money in the purse.

钱包里有许多钱。

2. [答案] B. mine

[译文] 这支钢笔是我母亲给我的。它是我的。

[注释] 英语物主代词有两种：①形容词型，如：my, your, his, her, its, our, their；②名词型，如：

mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs。形容词型物主代词只能用在所修饰的名词之前，作定语，在本题中不适用。名词型物主代词主要用来避免重复前面已提到的名词，其后不再用名词，在句中作主语、宾语或表语。在本题中 mine 作表语。又如：This isn't my bike. Mine is over there. (mine = my bike) 这不是我的自行车。我的自行车在那边。(作主语) I have lost my Pen. Please lend me yours. (yours = your pen) 我把钢笔丢了。请把你的钢笔借给我吧。(作宾语)

3.[答案] B. these

[译文] 这些拖拉机对公社社员们有帮助吗？

[注释] tractors 是复数，作主语，动词 be 和指示代词要在人称和数上和它一致。A. Is this 是单数，不可用。C. 中 theirs 不可作定语。

4.[答案] C. better

[译文] 你更喜欢哪一门课，物理还是化学？

[注释] 两事物相比用比较级，三个或三个以上事物相比用最高级。physics 和 chemistry 是两个事物，故须用 better (此处为副词 well 的比较级)。

5.[答案] C. longest

[译文] 黄河是中国第二条最长的河流。

[注释] 表示一事物在一定范围内超过同类其他事物时，要用最高级。最高级前可以有定语(如本句中的 second)或状语。又如：Mt. Jolmo Lungma is by far the highest peak in the world. 珠穆朗玛峰是世界最高峰。

6.[答案] A. under

[译文] 那小船正在桥下通过。

[注释] under 指在某物的正下面或底下 (directly below)。through指从某物的一端或一边进入, 从另一端或一边出去。如: The train passed through a tunnel. 火车穿过隧道。across一般指横过某物。如: They swam across the river. 他们游过河去。

7.[答案] A. in

[译文] 他是1977年10月去南京的。

[注释] “在某月”, “在某年”, 或在“某年某月”用介词in。“在某月某日”或“在某年某月某日”要用介词on。如: The People's Republic of China was founded on October 1st, 1949

中华人民共和国是1949年10月1日成立的。

8.[答案] C. to

[译文] 台湾位于福建省东面。

[注释] “in the east of”意为“在…的东部,”表示前者是后者的一部分。如:

China is in the east of Asia.

中国位于亚洲东部。

“on the east (of)” (不用at) 意为“在…(的)东面,”表示两地紧相邻。如:

China faces the Pacific on the east.

中国东临太平洋。

“to the east of”意为“在…的东面(或以东),”表示两者不紧邻。台湾和福建是两个省, 中间以台湾海峡相隔, 故须用此词组。再如:

Japan lies to the east of China.

日本位于中国的东面。

9. [答案] B. was

[译文] 他的《诗选》于1965年首次出版。

[注释] 放在引号内的词或词组作主语时，其形式不论是单数还是复数，通常都看作单数。这里的“Selected Poems”是书名。C. has been 虽然也是单数，但时态在此不适用。

10. [答案] A. listen

[译文] 昨天你听他的报告了吗？

[注释] listen 是不及物动词，经常与to连用，正是此题需要的答案。hear 作为及物动词用时，其后不必用介词，意为“听见”，作不及物动词用时，hear of (about) “听说（某人，某事）”，hear from “收到…的信（或电报等）”。

11. [答案] C. the oldest

[译文] 你们三人当中谁最年长？

[注释] 参看第4、5两句注释。

12. [答案] B. is coming

[译文] 我姑妈（姨妈）要来看我们。她很快就要到了。

[注释] 前后两句联系起来看，空白处的动词应为将来时。用go, come, leave, start, arrive, attend 等动词的现在进行时，可表示不久将来要发生的动作。又如：

Mr. Brown is leaving for Shanghai tomorrow.



布朗先生明天要去上海。

13. [答案] A. is

[译文] 数学是科学语言。

[注释] 此句要用一般现在时，表示客观真理或事实。主语 mathematics 是单数，故须选用 is。英语中有些名词以 s 结尾，是原词固有的，通常作单数看待。如：electronics (电子学)，physics (物理学)，politics (政治)，billiards (台球)，measles (麻疹)，Wales (威尔士) 等。

14. [答案] C. Hundreds of

[译文] 昨天晚上有数百人出席了会议。

[注释] hundred (百)，thousand (千)，million (百万)，billion (十亿) 等词作纯数词用时，通常用单数形式，可直接放在名词之前，不用介词；但它们单独作名词用时，一般用复数形式，表示不定数目，其后用 of + 名词。例如：

There are nearly three hundred young workers in their factory.

他们厂有将近三百名青年工人。

Hundreds and thousands of people have visited the exhibition.

成千上万的人参观了那个展览。

15. [答案] B. in the evening

[译文] 晚上你通常做什么？

[注释] 英语表示在某个时间，根据习惯要用不同的介词。如：