

中国社会科学院研究生院

1979年研究生试题

(内部参考)

# 目 录

<b>政治试题</b> .....	1
政治补考题.....	2
<b>外语试题</b>	
英语.....	3
英语补考.....	6
俄语.....	9
俄语补考.....	12
德语.....	15
法语.....	18
日语.....	21
其他外语.....	23
<b>常识试题</b> .....	23
<b>马列主义毛泽东思想研究所</b>	
高等数学试题.....	30
初等数学试题.....	31
政治试题.....	33
语文逻辑试题.....	33
常识试题.....	36
马列主义毛泽东思想专业知识试题.....	46
政治经济学专业知识试题.....	47
<b>哲学研究所</b>	
西方哲学史试题.....	48

现代西方哲学常识试题·····	49
辩证唯物主义和历史唯物主义试题·····	49
<b>工业经济研究所</b>	
经济学知识试题·····	51
调节原理试题·····	51
电工基础试题·····	54
机械原理及机械另件试题·····	56
城市规划试题·····	60
电力网及电力系统试题·····	62
建筑设计试题·····	65
水能利用试题·····	66
数学试题·····	67
经济学知识补考试题·····	69
<b>财贸物资经济研究所</b>	
资本论试题·····	71
商业经济试题·····	71
银行管理试题·····	72
财政专业试题·····	72
<b>世界经济研究所</b>	
政治经济学试题·····	73
世界经济统计试题·····	75
苏联经济试题·····	76
主要资本主义国家经济试题·····	77
<b>语言研究所</b>	
<b>语言学情报研究专业(俄语资料为主)</b>	
语言学与语言学史基础·····	79
俄译汉·····	79

英汉对译(第二外语) .....	82
<b>语言学情报研究专业(英语资料为主)</b>	
语言学基础知识试题 .....	83
语言学史常识试题 .....	85
英译汉试题 .....	85
<b>实验语音学专业</b>	
现代语音学试题(用英文答卷) .....	87
声学语音学试题 .....	89
言语的声谱分析与合成试题 .....	90
<b>历史研究所</b>	
中国通史试题 .....	91
古代汉语试题 .....	91
原始社会史试题 .....	94
奴隶社会史试题 .....	94
西周史试题 .....	95
元史专业试题 .....	96
明史专业试题 .....	96
中国思想史专业试题 .....	97
中外关系史试题 .....	98
中外关系史古汉语试题 .....	98
<b>近代史研究所</b>	
中国近代史专业中国通史试题 .....	100
世界通史试题 .....	101
中国近代史(近代史方向)试题 .....	102
中国近代史(中国革命史方向)试题 .....	102
中国近代史(中华民国史方向)试题 .....	103
中国近代史(中俄关系史方向)试题 .....	103

太平天国史试题·····	104
太平天国史汉语试题·····	104
先秦史试题·····	105
先秦史古汉语试题·····	106
<b>考古研究所</b>	
殷周铜器研究专业先秦史试题·····	107
殷周铜器研究专业殷周考古试题·····	107
殷周铜器研究专业古文字学基础知识试题·····	108
考古学通论试题·····	109
石器时代考古专业课试题·····	109
历代铭刻学专业考古学通论试题·····	110
中西交通考古专业课试题·····	110
魏晋南北朝隋唐考古试题·····	110
魏晋南北朝隋唐考古专业中国古代史试题·····	112
<b>世界历史研究所</b>	
世界通史试题·····	113
世界现代史试题·····	113
世界古代史专业世界古代史试题·····	114
世界中世纪史专业欧洲中世纪史试题·····	116
拉丁美洲史专业试题·····	117
西欧主要资本主义国家近现代史专业试题·····	118
俄国史专业试题·····	119
美国史专业试题·····	119
印度史专业试题·····	121
印度史专业亚洲史、中国史试题·····	128
中日关系史专业古汉语试题·····	129
中日关系史专业中国史试题·····	131

中日关系史专业日本史试题·····	132
<b>法学研究所</b>	
语文试题·····	133
民法基本知识专业试题·····	133
国家与法的理论专业试题·····	133
国际私法专业试题·····	134
宪法专业试题·····	134
国际公法专业试题·····	134
<b>新闻研究所</b>	
<b>新闻业务专业</b>	
中外史地试题·····	135
新闻业务试题·····	136
新闻理论试题·····	139
<b>国际新闻报道专业</b>	
作文试题·····	142
世界史试题·····	142
世界地理试题·····	144
<b>英语写作专业</b>	
英语试题(一)·····	147
英语试题(二)·····	149
英语写作专业新闻理论和业务试题·····	155
中外史地试题·····	155
<b>世界宗教研究所</b>	
辩证唯物主义与历史唯物主义试题·····	158
古汉语试题·····	159
基督教专业基督教知识试题·····	160
基督教专业世界通史试题·····	161

中国通史试题.....	161
佛教知识试题.....	162
中国哲学史试题.....	162
<b>南亚研究所</b>	
印地语试题.....	164
( 加注释 )	

# 政治试题

(一、二、三题必作，四、五题为一组选作一题，六、七题为一组选作一题。每题20分)

- 一、十一届三中全会提出全党工作着重点转移到社会主义现代化建设上来的根据和意义是什么？你对实现四个现代化有什么看法？
- 二、如何认识实践在认识过程中的作用？
- 三、货币是如何转化为资本的？资本的本质是什么？
- 四、五届人大和十一届三中全会提出发扬民主和加强法制的意义是什么？你对发扬民主和加强法制有什么看法？
- 五、略论社会主义社会的基本矛盾。
- 六、简述《论人民民主专政》中的无产阶级专政思想。
- 七、如何正确认识“各尽所能，按劳分配”原则？

# 政治补考题

(一、二、三题必作，四、五题为一组选作一题，六、七题为一组选作一题，每题20分)

- 一、唯物主义世界观的发展经历了哪三个主要阶段？各阶段的主要特征是什么？
- 二、怎样理解商品的二重性和体现在商品中的劳动的二重性？
- 三、我国宪法规定的公民的基本权利和义务的内容及其相互关系。
- 四、略论社会主义制度的优越性。
- 五、简述同一性和斗争性的辩证关系。
- 六、如何理解《共产党宣言》中所说的：“工人革命的第一步就是使无产阶级上升为统治阶级，争得民主”？
- 七、扼要说明《论十大关系》的基本思想和现实意义。

# 外语考试题

## 英语试题

I. 填空 ( 每个空格中填入一个英文单字 ): ( 每题2分, 共10分 )

1. He does not like playing basketball, \_\_\_\_\_ do I.
2. I prefer this book \_\_\_\_\_ that one.
2. They sent the letter to me \_\_\_\_\_ mistake.
4. We spent the whole afternoon rowing \_\_\_\_\_ the lake.
5. He looked \_\_\_\_\_ his examination paper again before he handed it \_\_\_\_\_.

II. 将括号内的原形动词改填为适当的动词形式: ( 每题2分, 共10分 )

1. Unless you go now, you (be) late.
2. He saw that he (make) a mistake.
3. Had you not helped me, I (fail) in the test.
4. While we (talk) with her, the team leader came in.
5. I have had my breakfast. I (have) it at 8 o'clock.

III. 改错 ( 将下列句子中的错误部分改正 ): ( 每题2分, 共10分 )

1. He told me that the train will be late.
2. All that can be done have been done.

3. The climate of North China is different from South China.
4. I don't understand why don't you believe me.
5. They put him in prison and was most cruelly tortured.

N. 汉译英: (每题10分, 共20分):

1. 我们的知识分子要把自己的才能完全贡献给伟大的社会主义事业, 为加速实现四个现代化而继续努力。
2. 马克思主义者认为, 只有人的社会实践, 才是人们对于外界认识的真理性的标准 (criterion)。

V. 英译汉: (共50分, 其中A题20分, B题30分)

A. (20分)

U.S. President Carter's decision to normalize relations with China has fulfilled a goal set nearly seven years ago by Peking and Washington, but the question of how the United States should exploit the development in its future global (全球的) policy is far from being resolved.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Carter's move was merely symbolic (象征性的) or was meant to signal a new phase of closer Chinese American cooperation. If the latter is intended, the government will soon have to deal with the question whether relations between Peking and Washington should be allowed to develop along military lines and what consequences this might have for relations with Moscow.

B. (30分)

Thomas Edison (托马斯·爱迪生) was so famous as an inventor that people thought there was nothing he could not

do. They began to call him "the wizard (魔术师)," as if he could produce an invention like magic. Few people realized how hard Edison worked, often twenty hours a day, and that most of his inventions were the results of hundreds of experiments.

It is no wonder that Edison received many honours during his life for contributions to the progress of mankind. Yet, in spite of all his fame, Edison remained a modest man. He preferred to continue his work, rather than rest on his achievements. His motto (格言) was: "I find what the world needs; then, I go ahead and try to invent it." He never considered himself a brilliant man and once remarked that genius was "two percent inspiration and ninety-eight percent perspiration."

When Edison died in 1931, it was proposed that the American people turn off all power in their homes, streets, and factories for several minutes in honour of this great man. Of course, it was quickly realized that such an honour would be impossible. Its impossibility was indeed the real tribute to Edison's achievements. Electric power had become so important and vital a part of America's life that a complete shut-down for even a few seconds would have created chaos. As "one of the great heroes of invention," Edison rightfully belongs among America's and the world's great contributors to the progress of man.

## 英语补考题

I. 填空 (每个空格中填入一个英文单字) (每题2分, 共10分)

1. He was born \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai, \_\_\_\_\_ April 22, 1970.
2. He comes to school \_\_\_\_\_ bus.
3. I have lost my watch. Will you help me to look \_\_\_\_\_ it?
4. She does not like the film; I do not like it \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Not \_\_\_\_\_ then shall we meet again.

II. 将括号内的原形动词改填为适当的动词形式: (每题2分, 共10分)

1. I (begin) my work two hours ago.
2. He (finish) his composition when I called on him yesterday.
3. He kept me (wait) for two hours.
4. They want to know when you (go) to Shanghai.
5. If you had come five minutes earlier, you (meet) him.

III. 改错 (将下列句子中的错误部分改正): (每题2分, 共10分)

1. His father has died ten years ago...
2. I feel better in the morning than the afternoon.
3. More new factories will build in this area.
4. Is this the boy you gave the book?
5. He asked me where was I going.

IV. 汉译英: (每题10分, 共20分)

1. 马克思主义者认为人类的生产活动是最基本的实践活动, 是决定其他一切活动的东西。
2. 不论你学习自然科学或社会科学, 学习的目的是为人民服务, 而不是为自己谋利益。

V. 英译汉: (共50分, 其中A题35分, B题15分)

A. (35分)

"As we enjoy great advantages from the inventions of others, we should be glad to serve others by any inventions of our own... I have no private interest in the acceptance of my inventions by the world. I have never made, nor propose to make, the least profit by any of them."

Benjamin Franklin (本杰明·富兰克林) spoke these words in the year 1742. Today his philosophy of serving others through science and invention still influences the history of science in the United States.

Franklin had many of the qualities of an inventor. They included great curiosity (好奇心), broad interest, mechanical skills, the ability to continue with a task until completed, and a practical view of life. But, even more than these, he also had a sense of the valuable uses of science for the benefit of his fellow man.

At the age of twenty-one, Franklin formed a club. It was a discussion group which met each week. At the meetings, each member presented a question of science, politics, literature, or philosophy which was discussed by the entire group. Franklin's social philosophy is clearly seen in the

promise he required of each new member. He asked that they love their fellow man regardless of what religion or profession they followed; that they see that no person was harmed for holding any opinion; that they love truth for the sake of truth and try to find truth and communicate (传达) it to others.

Franklin always had faith in the steady progress of science. His vision of things to come was never clearer than when he remarked: "The rapid progress of science makes me regret (遗憾) sometimes that I was born too soon. It is impossible to imagine the height to which the power of man over matter may be carried in a thousand years."

B. (15分)

Although the U.S. President's announcement Friday night caught members of Congress (国会) and the diplomatic circles by surprise (意外), it was no secret that the White House had made the diplomatic recognition of China one of its key foreign policy priorities (优先考虑的事). Thus, critics of the move, including members of Mr. Carter's own party, have been quick to argue that in agreeing to terminate the 1955 defense treaty with Taiwan, the United States has given up a strategic base in East Asia and has cast doubt on the credibility (可信性) of its guarantees to other countries.

## 俄语试题

### 一、将下列单词联成句子并加标点符号：（共20分）

1. Третий пленум ЦК КПК считать что с начало 1979 год необходимо перенести центр тяжесть работа весь партия на осуществление социалистический модернизация
2. Ленин творчески развить марксизм обогатить /付动词/ его новый важнейший вывод
3. Определенный уровень производительный сила соответствовать определенный характер производственный отношение
4. Практика являться единственный критерий для проверка истина
5. Каждый из мы должен быть достойный свой великий время

### 二、用适当的前置词填空：（共5分）

1. \_\_\_\_\_окончании учебы мы отдадим все свои силы и знания служению народу.
2. Победа революции в нашей стране открыла \_\_\_\_\_нашим народом путь к светлому будущему.
3. Мы питаем безграничную любовь \_\_\_\_\_родной Компартии.
4. Скоро исполнится 30 лет \_\_\_\_\_дня образования КНР.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ дождя митинг был перенесен на другой день.

三、用适当的连接词或关联词填空：（共5分）

1. Мы достигли таких успехов, \_\_\_\_\_ не знала история.
2. Наша партия велика и непобедима, \_\_\_\_\_ она имеет связь с народом.
3. Нет силы более могучей, \_\_\_\_\_ народные массы.
4. Партия требует от нас, \_\_\_\_\_ мы стали мастерами своего дела.
5. Скажи товарищу, \_\_\_\_\_ ждет меня, что я сейчас приду.

四、中译俄：（共20分）

1. 中国革命进程证明，没有共产党就没有新中国。  
（5分）
2. 我们应该学好外语，因为它是我们进行革命活动的武器。（5分）
3. 以华国锋同志为首的党中央高举毛泽东思想伟大旗帜，率领全国人民进行新的长征，走向光辉的目标——把我国变为伟大的社会主义强国。（10分）

五、俄译中：（50分）

Великие революционные эпохи рожают великих людей, способных возглавить борьбу передовых социальных сил за разрешение назревших задач общественного развития. Чем сложнее и шире преобразования, совершаемые данным классом, тем большее значение приобретают действия выдающихся личностей, выдвигаемых этим клас-