

# 研究生

# 英语入学考试指南

(1987年增订版)

楼世正 编

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## 前 言

近年来，大学英语教学由于使用的教材不同，基本词汇、语法及技能的要求也就有差异，有的学校在教学过程中忽视练好语言基本功，因此报考研究生的考生往往对研究生试题的要求心中无数，只好做各种试题，特别是做大量TOEFL类型圈A B C的试题，不知不觉陷入了“题海”之中，而未能在练好基本功方面下功夫。从近几年试卷中所暴露的问题看，这种被动、消极的影响是比较大的。因此，如何指导研究生英语入学考试，仍然是值得探讨的问题。

多年来，我一直在考虑如何写一本辅导用书帮助考生明确考试要求和了解试题趋向，以发现考生自己的薄弱环节，做好复习迎考多方面的准备，从而把握应考的主动权。我想，这比单一编“试题集”对考生更为有益。本书就是基于这个目的编写的。

书中试题趋向的探讨，涉及考试要求、题型、题量以及比分等。关于考试要求，请参看本书摘引的1983年4月颁布的《研究生外语学习和考试规定》。1984年的研究生英语入学考试，是在上述《规定》颁布以后进行的，它体现了《规定》的新要求。因此，这份试题可以说是一个新的起点，是《规定》的具体化。不少考生并不了解这一点，所以，我侧重分析1984年的试题，对比《规定》颁布以前的试题；以1983年的试题作为典型来进行分析，探讨1984年、1985年以及1986年试题作了哪些改进？为什么要作改进？这对指导考生展望未来，是具有现实意义的。1984年研究生英语入学考试后，我尽量收集了全国公开发表的有关试题的评论文章，结合近年来个人每年参加阅卷工作的体会，对1984

年的试题曾写过“解析报告”。1985年修订1984年的“解析报告”后，由湖南教育出版社出版，卢思源教授审稿。1986年又对湖南版本作了较大的结构修订；增加了1986年研究生入学考试试卷的解析和对学生较为困难的“汉译英讲座”。1984、1985和1986三年的试题解析，每小题均加原题和译文。建议读者先独立做题，用纸片覆盖答案和解析部分，做题后再对照，以加深理解。

因作者在西安西北工业大学工作，为就近联系方便，征得湖南教育出版社的同意，1986年由西北工业大学出版社出版，改名《研究生英语入学考试指南》，由西安医学院邵循道教授审稿。对邵循道教授百忙中给予的热情支持，对卢思源教授审订湖南版的帮助，对西安交通大学周森冬副教授在本书编写过程中的指教，一并表示谢意！

由于编者水平有限，书中难免存在缺点错误，敬希读者不吝指正。

楼世正

一九八六年四月

## 增订版前言

本书第一版1986年7月出版后，深受考生、辅导教师欢迎。应广大读者要求，今年决定出增订版，删去“1984年试题的解析”，增加“1987年试题的解析”；删去“如何复习迎考”部分，增写“1988年考试展望和迎考准备”部分，并订正了第一版中发现的错误。

本书增写时再次得到西安交通大学周森冬副教授的指教，这里深表谢意。

楼世正

1987年3月

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## 1985年研究生入学英语试题解析

- I. In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (15 points) (选择填空)

EXAMPLE:

(A) I was caught \_\_\_\_\_ the rain yesterday.

A. in    B. by    C. with    D. at

( ) 1. The travellers sought shelter \_\_\_\_\_ the rain and happened to find a roadside inn.

A. from    B. by    C. for    D. with

旅客要寻找避雨的地方，正好在路旁找到了小旅店。

A. sought (seek) 及物或不及物。如: He came to seek shelter. (及物), 表示“寻找”。试对比: to seek for shelter (不及物, 语气稍强); to seek after shelter (不及物, 语气最强)。

本句选 from 并非出于 seek 的要求, 而是出于 shelter 的要求 (shelter from the rain 躲雨的地方)。有人选 C, 可能是受了 seek for 用法的影响。

( ) 2. To our delight, she quickly adapted herself \_\_\_\_\_ the situation.

A. with    B. to    C. of    D. into

我们高兴的是她很快使自己适应了环境。

B. 题中只有 to 能和 adapt 搭配, 表示“与……适应”, 如:



You must adapt yourself to new manners and customs.(你必须使自己适应于新的风俗习惯。)

for 也可以和 adapt 搭配,但意思不同,如: Shakespeare's plays have been adapted for children. (莎士比亚的戏剧已改编成儿童剧本。)

( ) 3. The key \_\_\_\_\_ success is hard work and persistence.

A. on    B. for    C. to    D. of

成功的秘诀是勤奋与恒心。

C. key 作“秘诀”、“线索”解,其后跟 to。如 the key to a puzzle (谜底)。还可以跟 for, 如: a key for the use of teachers only (专供教师使用的题解)。

( ) 4. "Do you regret paying five hundred dollars for the painting?"

"No, I would gladly have paid \_\_\_\_\_ for it."

A. twice so much    B. twice as much  
C. as much twice    D. so much twice

“你是不是后悔花五百美元买了那张油画?”

“没有,就是多花一倍的钱我也乐意。”

B. 本句的关键是掌握 twice as 的用法。twice as + 形容(副)词如: I want twice as much (或 many)。(我要两倍那么多。)

twice as + 形容(副)词 + as…。(为…的两倍)如: This room is twice as large as that one. (这间房有那间房两间那么大。)

但 twice 不能与 so + 形容(副)词连用, C, D 的说法也是不成立的,所以只能选 B

( ) 5. This pair of shoes isn't good, but that pair is \_\_\_\_\_ better.

A. rather B. less C. ever D. hardly

这双鞋不好，那双也未必好些。

D. rather 可以和形容词及其比较级连用，如：It's rather good. (这相当好。) My brother is rather better today.

(我的兄弟今天好得多了。)

正因为 rather better 是成立的，不少人错选了 A。因为前半句是否定的 (isn't good)，故后半句的比较级也应是否定的，所以用 hardly (=almost no)。

( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ do we go for picnics.

A. Certainly B. Sometimes

C. Seldom D. Once

我们很少出外野餐。

C. 本句是部分倒装句 (助动词 do 在主语 we 之前)，当 rarely, hardly, little, seldom, never 含有否定意义的副词以及 only, well 等副词置于句首时，往往引出半倒装句，如：Never have I met such a strange person. 试比较：I have never met such a strange person.

( ) 7. Kunming is usually cool in the summer, but Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is rarely B. scarcely is

C. hardly is D. rarely is

夏季昆明通常很凉爽，而在上海却很难得。

D. 从词义看，hardly 是 (几乎不)，scarcely 是 (几乎不，简直不)，rarely 是 (很少，难得)，各词的词义不同。所以根据上下文，B, C 可首先排除。因为后半句 "is" 后面有词的省略现象，状语必须前置，故不能选 A，而只能选 D。张道真编

著的《实用英语语法》(79年新版 P.525)指出,“当助动词、情态动词或动词 be 后面的部分省略或搁到前面去时,这种状语就只能放在它前面”。如: She is always happy and gay, which her sister never is. 类似常用的频度副词还有 often, usually 等。

- ( ) 8. A university is an educational institution which awards degrees and \_\_\_\_\_ research.

A. carries out                      B. carries through  
C. carries off                      D. carries about

大学是授予学位和研究工作的教育机构。

A. 试对比下列动词短语的含义: carry off 获得(奖品、荣誉等), 如: Tom carried off all the prizes at school.

carry through 完成(将…进行到底), 如: We haven't enough money to carry the undertaking through.

carry about 随带(有), 如: I never carry much money about me.

carry out 完成, 实行(往往指计划、命令、政策等)。

It's often easier to make plans than it is to carry them out.

- ( ) 9. On entering another country, a tourist will have to \_\_\_\_\_ the Customs.

A. pass through                      B. pass by  
C. pass over                      D. pass for

进入另一个国家时, 旅行者需要通过海关。

A. 只有 pass through 穿过(相当于 go through) 的含义, 适用于本句。如: He passed through a village. (他穿过了一个村庄。)

pass by (经过, 绕过) A bus passed by just a moment ago.

pass over (disregard 故意忽略) If you don't know the answer, just pass it over.

pass for (be accepted as 被认为是, 被看作) He passes for a learned man.

( ) 10. The old lady can't hope to \_\_\_\_\_ her cold in a few days.

A. get away

B. get off

C. get out

D. get over

那位老太太不能指望感冒在几天内会好的。

D. 只有 get over (recover from 复原) 的含义适用于本句。如: It took me a long time to get over my cold.

试对比: get away (escape 逃脱) I tried to catch the bird; but it got away.

get off (leave a conveyance, 下车) The driver told me to get off at the next stop.

get out (of) (be released from 离开, 摆脱) We got out of the theatre at 11:15 P.M.

( ) 11. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ my article to find out whether I've made any mistakes?

A. look after

B. look through

C. look up

D. look into

你是否可以通读一下我的文章找找我有什么错误?

B. 只有 look through (examine, 仔细阅读, 通读) 的含义适用于本句。如: He looked through a number of journals. 试对比: look after (take care of 照看)

I'll look after your house while you're on your trip.

look into (investigate, 调查) The police are looking into the numerous fire that have occurred recently.

look up (search for 从字典查出) I spend lots of time looking words up in the dictionary.

( ) 12. "Where should I send my application?"

"The Personnel Office is the place\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. to send it                      B. sent it to  
C. to send it to                  D. for sending it

"我该把申请书送到哪里去?"

"得送到人事处去。"

C. 本句 the place 的后置定语 to V 表示动作方向(人事处是交申请书的地方。)C 相当于 (the place) I should send my application to. (介词 to 不能省)。类似的结构如: I've brought this stool to sit on.

不少人选A, 实际上颠倒了人事处和申请人的关系, 显然不合逻辑。

( ) 13. David, something important has happened.

I wish to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. talk it over with you    B. talk over it  
C. talk over                  D. talk you over it

戴维, 发生了重要的事了, 我想和你谈谈。

A. talk over 译为“讨论”, 相当于 discuss, 与代词搭配时, 代词必须置于 over 之前, 如: to talk it over with you. 所以只有A对。试对比: to talk over a matter (如跟名词则可置于 over 之后)。

( ) 14. I was advised \_\_\_\_\_ for reservations.

A. to either telephone or to write the hotel

B. either to telephone or to write the hotel

C. that I should telephone or either write the hotel

D. I ought either to telephone or write the hotel

有人建议我给旅馆打电话或去信定房间。

B. advise 只用于宾语+to V (或带 that 的从句), 所以 D 可以排除。either...or... 为并列连词, 应分别置于同类词之前, 不能置于 to V 之中 (to either telephone or to write), 也不能紧连 (telephone or either write), 所以 C, A 均错, 只有 B 正确。

( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.

A. For now

B. Since that

C. Now that

D. By now

C. 原句含有两个主谓结构, 故应选一连词。四个供选择的词, 只有 now that (既然, 因为) 为正确的连词。如: Now (that) you've grown up, you must put a stop to this malpractice.

既然我们已学完了课程, 就应该开始做更多的复习工作。

II. For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and put your choice in the brackets below the passage. Read the whole passage before making your choices. (10 points) (综合填空)

## EXAMPLE,

For instance, the automobile tunnel might \_\_\_\_\_  
huge ventilation problems.

(D) A. make B. bring C. raise D. create

When I was about twelve, I suddenly developed a great passion 16 writing poetry. I gave up all my other hobbies, such as 17 stamps, and spent all my 18 time reading poetry and writing it. This habit of writing poetry on every possible 19 soon got me into trouble at school. If a lesson did not interest me, I would take out my notebook and start writing poems in class. Of course I did this very 20, but it was not long before I got caught. One day while I was busy writing a poem during a geography lesson, I looked up to find the teacher standing over me, fuming with anger because I was not 21 attention. He tore the poem up, with a 22 not to waste time in his lesson. All the same I was convinced that I had written a good poem, so that evening I wrote it out again from memory. Not long after, I read about a poetry contest and I decided to send in my poem. Weeks later, long after I had given up hope, I got a letter informing me I had won first 23. Everyone at school was very impressed—except the geography teacher, who 24 me more carefully than ever. He was quite 25 that I was not going to write poetry in his lesson!

( ) 16. A. for

B. in

- |         |               |                |
|---------|---------------|----------------|
|         | C. on         | D. at          |
| ( ) 17. | A. arranging  | B. collecting  |
|         | C. gathering  | D. keeping     |
| ( ) 18. | A. additional | B. extra       |
|         | C. other      | D. spare       |
| ( ) 19. | A. chance     | B. moment      |
|         | C. occasion   | D. time        |
| ( ) 20. | A. anxiously  | B. attentively |
|         | C. cautiously | D. silently    |
| ( ) 21. | A. calling    | B. devoting    |
|         | C. attracting | D. paying      |
| ( ) 22. | A. warning    | B. notice      |
|         | C. word       | D. look        |
| ( ) 23. | A. position   | B. prize       |
|         | C. reward     | D. victory     |
| ( ) 24. | A. guarded    | B. inspected   |
|         | C. observed   | D. watched     |
| ( ) 25. | A. determined | B. annoyed     |
|         | C. fixed      | D. assured     |

16. A. passion (爱好) 与 for 连用, 表示“对……有强烈的爱好”, 如: She has a passion for painting. 这题答错者较多, 可能因不了解 passion 的词义和用法。

17. B. collect 和 gather 均指“收集或聚集”, 但 gather 是把散开的东西收集起来, 如: I gather the scattered papers. 而 collect 往往指有计划地收集, 如: She collected clothes for the fashion show. (时装展览)

题中“集邮”是指有计划的收集, 故宜选 B. 其它词如 arranging (整理), keeping (保存) 的意思与上下文不吻合。



18. D. 题中说“把我所有的…时间用来读诗和写诗”所以选填spare( 馀暇)。其它词 additional( 附加的), extra( 额外的) 和 other( 另外的) 均不妥。

19. C. B (moment) 和 D (time) 与题中 on every possible 不好搭配, 故可首先排除。而 chance 和 occasion 均可表示“机会”, 但 chance 往往有“偶然”或“侥幸”的意思在内, 如: I went on the chance that I might find him there. 而 occasion 则有“时机”的意思。本句讲“写诗已成习惯”, 不是“偶然”的, 所以用 occasion。

20. C. 题中 anxiously( 焦急地) 和 silently( 寂静地) 的意思与上下文不吻合, 首先排除。attentively 和 cautiously 均指“留心”, 但 attentively 指“专心”(directing one's thoughts to sth.), 如: They listened attentively to the teacher. 而 cautiously 指“谨慎”(pay attentively to avoid danger or making mistakes) 而言, 故选 cautiously。

21. D. devoting 与 attention 不能搭配, 首先排除。其它词 calling attention( 唤起注意) 和 attracting attention( 吸引注意) 均表示引起别人注意。如: I will call his attention to this matter. (我将请他注意这事。) She shouted to attract attention. (她大声呼喊以引人注意。) 只有 paying attention 指本人注意, 所以选 D。

22. A. 题中上文说“老师撕了诗句”, 下文说“不要浪费他上课的时间”, 这显然是一种警告, 故只能用 warning, warning 后面的不定式短语“not to waste time in his class”是同位语。

23. B. 上文说“我参加了诗歌比赛”, 故应选 prize( 获得最佳奖)。对于诗歌比赛, 用其它词均不妥。

24. D. guarded( 警卫) 和 inspected( 检查) 意思均与