

一九八三年
招考理工科硕士学位研究生
试题选编

黑龙江科学技术出版社

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招考理工科硕士学位研究生

Zhaokao ligongke Shuoshixueweiyanjiusheng

试 题 选 编

Shiti Xuanbian

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一九八四年·哈尔滨

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前 言

为了使各大专院校学生在报考硕士学位研究生时，能很好地选择专业，了解考试情况，我们搜集整理了全国六十三所大专院校及科研单位一九八三年招考硕士学位研究生的试题近三百份，三千多道试题，编集成册。

试题内容以电、机械为主，兼收了数学、化学、管理工程等其他一些学科的试题。试题按招生单位招收专业所考的科目成套编排。由于大部分同一专业不同研究方向的考试用题相近或相同，故各试题前没有注明研究方向。为了查阅方便，各招生单位按省份次序进行编排。

由于时间紧迫，搜集仓促，试题遗漏，不全之处难免，敬请谅解。编排方法也有不足之处，希广大读者批评指正。

哈尔滨电工学院研究生报名考试点办公室

一九八三年八月

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一、全国统考试题

(理、工、农、医各科)

政治理论试卷

一、必答题(每题5分,共20分)

1. 中国共产党在新的历史时期的总任务是什么?
2. 党的过渡时期总路线是什么?
3. 帝国主义时期银行的新作用是什么?
4. 物质的唯一特性和根本属性是什么?

二、选答题(从5、6、7三题中任选二题。每题10分,共20分)

5. 简述中国共产党英勇奋斗六十年来三次历史性转变。
6. 我国现阶段存在哪几种经济形式?简述多种经济形式存在的原因。
7. 简述党的群众路线及其理论依据。

三、必答题和选答题(每题15分,共60分)

必答题:

8. 什么是党的十二大提出的经济建设战略目标和战略重点?为什么要以这几项为战略重点?
9. 试述中国共产党同孙中山国民党建立统一战线的必要性和可能性及其历史作用,并说明今天坚持爱国统一战线的重要意义。
10. 为什么说相对人口过剩是资本主义制度的必然产物?

选答题(从11、12题中任选一题):

11. 试述必然性和偶然性及其辩证关系的原理,它对自然科学研究有什么指导意义?
12. 马克思主义的历史观对我们选择正确的人生道路有何重大指导意义?

英 语 试 卷

- I . In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Circle the letter before your choice. Only one choice is to be circled. (10 points)

EXAMPLE,

Tom has been unemployed he lost his job three weeks ago.

- A. after (B) since C. before D. while

1. born in Chicago, the author is most famous for his stories about New York City.

- A. Although B. Since C. As D. when

2. Allen and I are in the same history class, but his assignment is different mine.

- A. with B. from C. against D. to

3. They have all got up, and

- A. Jack has too B. so has Jack
C. Jack hasn't D. also has Jack

4. I am sure that you said is wrong.

- A. which B. all C. this D. what

5. four years since John left school.

- A. They have been B. It is C. It was D. Those are

6. I have been to the doctor's about my headache. He says there is, but I must lie up for a few days.

- A. something serious B. anything serious
C. not serious D. nothing serious

7. This bicycle is his, not

- A. their B. hers C. her D. your

8. A good writer is who can express the commonplace in an uncommon way.

- A. that B. he C. one D. this

9. Those are very pleasant rooms. How much do you them?

- A. want B. demand C. ask for D. ask

10. His honesty is : nobody can doubt it

- A. in question B. out of the question
C. beside the question D. without question

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in brackets.
(10 points)

EXAMPLE:

Will you call them up and tell them we'll start as soon as the rain
..... (stop)?

Will you call them up and tell them we'll start as soon as the rain
..... stops ?

1. He tried to avoid (answer) my questions.
2. (complete) one task, we started on another one.
3. I wish you (hurt) Jim so much. He is still very depressed.
4. In recent years a number of communications satellites (put) into orbit about the earth.
5. She sat at the window (read) a novel.
6. If you had spoken clearly, you (understand).
7. We think this house is worth (renovate).
8. Don't get your schedule (change); stay with us in this class.
9. I've got a loaf of bread; now I'm looking for a knife (cut) it with.
10. There's no use (cry) over spilt milk.

III. Each question consists of a sentence with four underlined parts (words or phrases). These parts are labelled A, B, C, and D. Choose the part of the sentence that is incorrect, and circle the letter of your choice. If you find no mistakes in a sentence, circle the letter E for "No Error". Only one choice is to be circled.
(10 points)

EXAMPLES:

- 1) The plant manager, like many workers, were very experienced in safety precautions. No Error.
A B C D E
- 2) To comprehend well, a student must read frequently. No Error.
A B C D E
1. Because of an election was in progress, voters from all walks of life were
A B C

- heatedly discussing political problems. No Error.
D E
7. I move that he is to be discharged for his serious mistake. No Error.
D E
8. Some adult novels have been adopted for young readers. No Error.
A B C D E
9. A number of errors made by him was surprising. No Error.
A B C D E
10. This article deals with the natural phenomenon which are most interesting to everyone. No Error.
A B C D E
11. Often did we ask her not to be late for school. No Error.
A B C D E
12. The sun warms the earth, this makes it possible for plants to grow. No Error.
A B C D E
13. Of the best of my knowledge, he did very well in his previous job. No Error.
A B C D E
14. While walking along the street early in the morning, he heard someone crying. No Error.
A B C D E
15. When you make a decision, you must take everything in account. No Error.
A B C D E

IV. For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labelled A, B, C, and D. Choose the correct one and circle the letter before your choice. Only one choice is to be circled. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

Bill came to work at the University thirty years 1 today.
 1. A. since B. before C. from (D) ago
 In the 20th century chemists have learned to make 1
 of new compounds that never existed 2. Many of them
 are useful to industry. Industry also found new uses 3 old,
 well-known 4 such as mercury, arsenic, and lead. We
 have learned to use radioactive substances in manufacturing electrical power, and
 some materials used in medicine. Many of these substances are poisonous to people.

Accidentally or purpose, many of them are discharged
5

into streams and lakes. Birds and fish are killed by them. In some
6

..... people have been killed or by them. In
7

some countries, many people were killed by eating fish that had lived in water
contaminated with mercury ; others were crippled
8

..... life. There is no solution at present
9 10

..... the problem of water pollution by many different kinds of industrial
wastes. Ideally, all the wastes should be collected and used again.

1. A. the thousand B. thousands C. a thousand D. one thousand
2. A. earlier B. early C. ago D. before
3. A. for B. to C. of D. with
4. A. things B. matters C. substances D. materials
5. A. in B. with C. on D. for
6. A. cases B. conditions C. situations D. environments
7. A. got sick B. fell sick C. became sick D. made sick
8. A. more B. still C. the D. most
9. A. in B. of C. for D. by
10. A. of B. in C. about D. to

V. Each sentence below is followed by four statements. One of the statements is a
suggestion which can be made from the information given in the original sentence.
Read the sentences carefully and circle your choice. Only one choice is to be
circled. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

What is most obvious in this book are all those details of daily living which
make Mrs. Richards anything but common.

- A. Mrs. Richards is very obvious.
- ☒ B. Mrs. Richards is an unusual person.
- C. Mrs. Richards is anything she wants to be.
- D. Mrs. Richards is quite ordinary.

1. Dr. Smith made a long speech in which he implied that he was a friend of
the Dean's.
 - A. Dr. Smith was not a friend of the Dean's.
 - B. Dr. Smith gave a talk in which he said he was a friend of the Dean's.
 - C. Dr Smith suggested in his speech that he was a friend of the Dean's.

- D. Dr. Smith made a moving speech in which he said that he was a friend of the Dean's.
2. Reading between the lines, I should say the scientists are disappointed at the outcome of the research project, though they will not openly admit it.
- A. The scientists admit that their research project is a failure.
B. The scientists are not satisfied with the outcome of the research project.
C. The scientists deny that the outcome of the research project is a failure.
D. The outcome of the research project is not a failure.
3. John and I did not see each other very often, but whenever I was in trouble he always came to me and offered his help.
- A. I was often in trouble.
B. John was a true friend of mine.
C. John came to see me only when I was in trouble.
D. Time and again John came to my help.
4. When he entered the room, we all stopped talking and glanced at each other uneasily.
- A. We were all afraid of him.
B. We all respected him.
C. He was a friend of ours.
D. He was an opponent to all of us.
5. It is a tale which holds children from play, and old men from the chimney corner.
- A. The children are playing.
B. The story is fascinating.
C. The old men are sitting near the chimney corner.
D. The tale is about children and old men.

VI Fill in the blanks with the words which best complete the meaning of the sentences. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

If the teams were not so evenly matched, it would be easier to the outcome.

A. precede B. expect C. foretell D. count

- 1 The twins are so much and it is difficult to tell one from the other.

A. similar B. equal C. like D. alike

- 2 The photo happy memories of my early childhood.

A. refreshes B. brings to mind C. stimulates D. reminds myself

3. This album is as it was the only one ever signed by the President.
A. unusual B. unique C. rare D. singular
4. The firemen managed to the fire in time.
A. extinguish B. prevent C. stop D. suppress
5. I believe reserves of coal here are to last for fifty years.
A. sufficient B. efficient C. persistent D. rich
6. This room is partly with a few old armchairs.
A. provided B. decorated C. beautified D. furnished
7. Henry's news report covering the conference was so that nothing had been omitted.
A. clear B. integrated C. comprehensive D. understandable
8. These plastic flowers look so that many people think they are real.
A. beautiful B. natural C. comparable D. similar
9. We are now a new English-Chinese dictionary.
A. composing B. writing C. compiling D. creating
10. The students their thanks to Professor Davis by presenting him with a parting gift.
A. revealed B. expressed C. showed D. said

VII. Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

1. 我们不同意他刚才说的话。
2. 在老师再解释一遍后，同学们才听懂这句话的意思。
3. 我们很高兴他如期完成任务。
4. 我们对他解决问题的方法很感兴趣。
5. 我们虽然引进新技术和设备，但是我们将主要依靠自己来实现四个现代化。

VIII. Choose either of the following two passages and translate it into Chinese. (25 points)

(1)

Let us suppose that you are in the position of a parent. Would you allow your children to read any book they wanted to without first checking its contents? Would you take your children to see any film without first finding out whether it is suitable for them? If your answer to these questions is 'yes', then you are just plain irresponsible. If your answer is 'no', then you are exercising your right

as a parent to protect your children from what you consider to be undesirable influences. In other words, by acting as an examiner yourself, you are admitting that there is a strong case for censorship.

Now, of course, you will say that it is one thing to exercise censorship where children are concerned and quite another to do the same for adults. Children need protection and it is the parents' responsibility to provide it. But what about adults? Aren't they old enough to decide what is good for them? The answer is that many adults are, but don't make the mistake of thinking that all adults are like yourself. Censorship is for the good of society as a whole. Like the law, it contributes to the common good.

Some people think that it is a shame that a censor should interfere with works of art. But we must bear in mind that the great proportion of books, plays and films which come before the censor are very far from being 'works of art'.

When censorship laws are relaxed, dishonest people are given a chance to produce virtually anything in the name of 'art'. One of the great things that censorship does is to prevent certain people from making fat profits by corrupting the minds of others. To argue in favour of absolute freedom is to argue in favour of anarchy. Society would really be the better if it were protected by correct censorship.

(2)

If the sun has enough power to warm and light the whole earth, it must have enough power to do other things, too. Can we use the sun's abundant energy to supply electricity, or at least to perform the functions which electricity or other types of power usually perform? The answer is yes.

For example, people have for many years been using the reflected heat of the sun to cook by. Solar cookers have been built with several curved mirrors reflecting the sun and focusing its heat on the cooking element. This apparatus can be used just like a gas or electric stove, it is more expensive to make but it does not need any fuel, and so costs nothing to use. Another possibility of using solar energy is in house-heating.

The form of energy we use most is electricity, and every day more is needed. But electricity has to be made, too, and to make it huge quantities of fuel are required—oil, coal, gas and nowadays even uranium.

The question which worries everyone today is: how long will these fuels last? Nobody knows for sure, but most experts think it will soon be difficult to obtain sufficient electricity from these sources. It is possible that the sun can make

a contribution here, too.

Solar power has already been used to produce terrific heat. In Southern France a solar furnace has been built, where temperatures reach more than 3000° Centigrade. This furnace is only used for experiments at present, but could be used to produce steam for a power station.

So it is possible that one day in the near future we will depend on solar furnaces and power stations to provide our electrical needs. Or perhaps each home will have a solar generator to provide power for lighting and heating.

日 語 試 卷

一、

A. 次の文の（ ）に漢字の読み方を書き入れなさい。（各0.25点、計5点）

1. 技術（ ）を交流（ ）する。
2. 腐食（ ）に耐（ ）える。
3. 釣合（ ）を保（ ）つ。
4. 慎重（ ）に取り扱（ ）う。
5. 音（ ）が響（ ）く。
6. 役割（ ）を果（ ）す。
7. 都合（ ）が悪（ ）い。
8. 湯（ ）が冷（ ）める。
9. 社会主義建設の新（ ）たな局面を全面的（ ）にきりひらこう。
10. 実験の成功を聞いて、みな小躍（ ）りして喜（ ）んだ。

B. 次の文の（ ）に漢字を当てなさい。（各0.25点、計5点）

1. ちゃくじつ（ ）に仕事をすす（ ）める。
2. ニュートンの「かんせい（ ）のほうそく（ ）に基づいて実験を行う。
3. ガソリンのよくしょうもう（ ）する自動車はこの（ ）まれない。
4. いま、でんしけいさんき（ ）は各ぶんや（ ）に広く使われている。
5. さんそ（ ）は人間にとってはふかけつ（ ）ものだ。

6. 今日の会議はみなそっちよく（ ）で、自分の意見をの（ ）べた。
7. よくこ（ ）えた土は植物のせいちょう（ ）にいい。
8. この二、三年来、電気製品の品質はいちじる（ ）しくこうじょう（ ）した。
9. 水はとうめい（ ）、むしょく（ ）の液体である。
10. この粉薬は水にひた（ ）すと、すぐと（ ）けてしまう。

二、次の文章の（ ）に適切な助詞を書き入れなさい。（各1点、計10点）

先月、私は出張途中の駅（ ）のことでした。

混雑している階段付近（ ）整理していた駅員さんに、五十歳ぐらいの乗客のおじさんが、「オハヨウ」と声をかけました。すると、駅員さん（ ）気持ちよく「おはようございます」と答えました。

一方では、背（ ）まるめ、おかしな顔で、階段を上り下りする人びとがいます。ホームでは、目の前に吸いがら入れがある（ ）、平気で吸いがらを投げ捨てる人がいます。また、電車が着けば、降りる人を待たず、われ先に（ ）ばかり乗り込もうとする人、他人の迷惑など考えず（ ）、ドア付近で新聞を広げている人などもあります。そんな中（ ）、乗客のおじさんがにっこりし（ ）言ったその一言が、その日一日、私の気分をよくしてくれました。

それと同時に、「いまの私たちは、これでいいのか、大事な何かを忘れているんじゃないが。」（ ）、しみじみ考えさせられたのです。

三、次の文の（ ）の中に適切な言葉を①～⑤から選んで、その番号を書き入れなさい。（各1.5点、計7.5点）

1. 新しくできた機械に対する国家検定試験は来週の土曜日に行われる（ ）。

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| ① ことがある | ④ こととしている |
| ② ことである | ⑤ ことにある |
| ③ ことになっている | |

2. 道が車でこんでいた。（ ）会議におくれてしまった。

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| ① それから | ④ そして |
| ② それで | ⑤ それに |
| ③ そこで | |

3. 何度も説明してもらって（ ）分りました。

- | | |
|------|-------|
| ① すぐ | ② やはり |
|------|-------|