

南京大学

研究生院 编

南京大学出版社

硕士研究生  
英语学位课程  
考试题选评

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**硕士研究生英语学位课程考试题选评**

南京大学研究生院 编

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## 序 言

《硕士研究生英语学位课程考试题选评》是由南京大学研究生院组织编写的非英语专业研究生系列英语教材之一。目的在于以模拟考试的形式，为广大读者提供大量的练习机会，以积累应试经验，提高英语水平。

《选评》共收集了完整的英语试卷十份。这十份试题是以一九八三年以来南京大学硕士研究生英语学位课程考试题为基础，经统计分析、筛选增补而成，因而《选评》试题有较高的信度与效度。试题内容基本上限于国家教委“研究生外语学习和考试的规定”的范围，但考虑到参加出国英语考试的研究生及其他同志日益增多，所以，这些试题在内容及形式上又兼容了TOEFL、EPT、GRE（语言部分）、GMAT（语言部分）的一些特点，题形以综合选择为主，阅读材料题材广泛，强调答题速度。因此，《选评》既适用于在国内就读的研究生，也适用于准备参加出国考试的同志。

《选评》共分三大部分：试题正文（十份）、试题评析（含摘要范文）和参考答案。每份试题共有五项内容，即语法结构（含书面表达法）、词汇、完形填空、阅读理解和摘要写作。每部分各占总分的20%，每份试题考试时间为150分钟，其中语法结构及书面表达法25分钟、词汇20分钟、完形填空25分钟、阅读理解40分钟、摘要写作40分钟。

《选评》收入的十份试题中，第一至第四部分的难度大体相同，但第五部分的难度略有不一。总的倾向是最初几份试卷中的摘要写作较为容易，随后难度逐篇递增。我们作这样的安排主要是考虑到多数读者缺乏写摘要的经验，循序渐进地介绍文章摘要的写作方法将更有利于读者的英语学习，进一步提高《选评》作为教材的作用。

为了更有效地利用《选评》，我们建议广大读者应按规定时间依次完成每份试题，然后自我判分，并根据“试题评析”自我分析错误的原因，从而提高自己应试机率及英语水平。

我们在编写《选评》时，参考了刘候、侯焕镠、林阳景、夏国芳等老师的有关试题。由于编写《选评》时间较为仓促，错误在所难免，敬请读者谅解。你们的成功正是本书编写的宗旨。

编者：朱申生 吴 越 张小明  
一九八九年十二月一日

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# ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST I

## Part I. Grammatical Structure

Section A: There are ten items in this section. There are four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), beneath each sentence. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer by circling the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

1. We don't know what he is \_\_\_\_\_, after so much has been said.  
(A) going out of (C) choosing from among  
(B) leading up to (D) working in with
2. Clothes have been worn since prehistoric times for protection, for ornamentation, \_\_\_\_\_ social status.  
(A) and as a sign of (C) and as indicating  
(B) and for sign of (D) to indicate
3. \_\_\_\_\_ tapeworms and round worms, flukes are the most common parasitic worms.  
(A) Apart to (C) In addition for  
(B) Likewise as (D) Along with
4. A solar day is the length of time \_\_\_\_\_ the earth to revolve once around the sun.  
(A) and takes (C) it takes  
(B) takes it (D) which takes
5. \_\_\_\_\_ to develop more accurate methods of economic forecasting is generally recognized among economists.  
(A) There is a need (C) That a need  
(B) The need being (D) The need
6. Despite all his efforts and merits, Mr. Smith is not \_\_\_\_\_ a

good teacher.

(A) much of

(C) qualified

(B) adequate to

(D) somewhat for

7. He picked \_\_\_\_\_ flowers and presented them to his girl friend.

(A) two yellow little

(C) yellow two little

(B) little two yellow

(D) two little yellow

8. An acre of roses yields one ton of rose petals, \_\_\_\_\_ only a pound of essential oil can be distilled.

(A) from which

(C) but there is

(B) with that

(D) but from these

9. A body weighs \_\_\_\_\_ from the surface of the earth.

(A) the less, the farther it gets

(B) the farther it gets, the less

(C) less than it gets farther

(D) less than it, the farther it gets

10. All marble is composed of crystals of the mineral calcite or dolomite, \_\_\_\_\_, are perfectly white.

(A) when, pure which

(C) which, pure when

(B) when, which pure

(D) which, when pure

**Section B:** There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined. The four underlined parts are marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the one underlined part that is wrong. Mark your answer by circling the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

11. As you know that water is a compound produced from the reaction between hydrogen and oxygen.

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

12. Because the torrential rains that had devastated the area, the governor sent the army to assist in the clean-up operation.

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

13. The decision to withdraw all support from the activities of the

(A)

(B)

- athletes cause an uproar among the fans.  
(C) (D)
14. Pardon me but I was wondering if you'd mind helping me get my  
(A) (B) (C)  
car starting.  
(D)
15. Pedestrians should go cross this wide boulevard only when they  
(A) (B) (C)  
have the green light.  
(D)
16. That seems to be the advance ticket office right over there  
(A) (B)  
besides the bakery shop.  
(C) (D)
17. In many countries, you've got to bargain with the driver about  
(A)  
the fare before you get on the taxi, or else you may have an  
(B) (C)  
unpleasant argument when you arrive at your destination.  
(D)
18. As soon as the playing of the national anthem was over, the  
(A) (B) (C)  
officials commenced to start the championship game.  
(D)
19. The city was a small fishing village in 1854, after it the spot gained  
(A) (B)  
popularity as a fashionable resort for wealthy vacationers.  
(C) (D)
20. Laser beams can carry long-distance signals in a way quite similar  
(A) (B) (C)  
with radio waves.  
(D)

## Part II. Vocabulary

There are 20 items in this part. There are four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), beneath each sentence. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer by circling the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

21. The keynote of the symphony is the rebirth of an ancient nation.  
(A) theme (C) termination  
(B) title (D) inauguration



22. Einstein's early researches were carried out in such perfect freedom that there were no material or social constraints.  
 (A) encouragements (C) compulsions  
 (B) oppositions (D) difficulties
23. For years, she harbored a resentment against her stepmother.  
 (A) nurtured (C) tolerated  
 (B) discarded (D) gave refuge to
24. The soil expert always sticks his fingers into the soil to tell by the smell in what land he is.  
 (A) speak about in great detail  
 (B) calculated with care  
 (C) imagine fancifully  
 (D) figure out approximately
25. Scientists have discovered that the use of ultra-violet rays can enrich foods with vitamin D as an anti-rachitic agent.  
 (A) impoverish (C) disimprove  
 (B) upgrade (D) divert
26. Locked in their complacent, insular "objectivity", these professors and scholars could not see that they could be accused of anything unprofessional.  
 (A) self-satisfied, open-minded  
 (B) unsecured, far-sighted  
 (C) self-contented, narrow-minded  
 (D) self-secured, unprejudiced
27. To be used by others is to be degraded while to give oneself to others is to be elevated.  
 (A) eulogized (C) apologized  
 (B) attacked (D) debased
28. Having a Mississippi setting, Eudora Welty's novels and short stories always recount unusual incidents involving eccentric people.  
 (A) isolated (C) peculiar  
 (B) miserable (D) immortal
29. The early settlers used logs to throw up their wooden cabins as shelters for the severe winter.

- (A) bring forth (C) make secure  
(B) build hastily (D) strengthen again and again
30. At present, that Asian country is adopting a policy of laissez-faire toward agriculture and industry.  
(A) full disclosure (C) cutting the corners  
(B) preferential taxes (D) noninterference
31. The boy got by without answering the teacher's question, saying that the teacher's best friend was coming in.  
(A) succeeded in a deception (C) got past  
(B) was dismissed (D) was greeted
32. After a great deal of contemplation, the governor finally reached his decision.  
(A) trouble (C) consideration  
(B) controversy (D) planning
33. In a society that grants the future some claims, research medicine, like politics, becomes a realm in which men have to sin bravely.  
(A) make experiments  
(B) praise the medical doctors  
(C) offend against morality  
(D) flatter the authorities
34. During the ten years of dark rule, the advancement of natural science in the region experienced a period of sterility.  
(A) unproductiveness (C) being prolific  
(B) difficulties (D) retrogression
35. The "Euthanasian" experts concerned were mainly geneticists, who accepted perversions of Darwinism.  
(A) true essence (C) revisions  
(B) distortions (D) similar versions
36. Most of the Chinese students could get along well with the meager subsidy offered by the foreign governments.  
(A) charity money (C) income  
(B) fringe benefit (D) subvention
37. The boxer was knocked down unconscious while coming at the world champion confidently but not so cautiously.  
(A) moving close to (C) getting by

- (B) chasing in order to attack (D) begging mercy from
38. By manipulating these mathematical terms according to the relevant conventions, new and sometimes unexpected relations are revealed.
- (A) understanding thoroughly (C) changing fraudulently  
(B) using skillfully (D) designing comprehensively
39. If the baby girl had volunteered for her experiment, the question of ethics would have evaporated.
- (A) disappeared (C) become very important  
(B) worsened (D) been less insignificant
40. It was decided by the Regime that the Jewish people were to be exterminated.
- (A) segregated (C) assaulted  
(B) ousted (D) massacred

### Part III. Cloze Test

For each space there are four alternatives provided. Choose the most appropriate one for the corresponding space.

It is tiny, only about a quarter of an inch square, and quite flat. 41 a microscope, it resembles a stylized Navaho rug or the aerial view of a railroad 42 yard. Like the 43 of sand on a beach, it is made mostly of silicon, 44 oxygen, the most abundant 45 on the surface of the earth.

Yet this inert fleck, still unfamiliar to the 46 majority of Americans, has astonishing power. It is cheap to 47 -produce, fast, infinitely versatile and convenient.

The miracle chip represents a quantum 48 in the technology of mankind, a development that 49 the past few years has acquired the force and significance 50 the development of hand tools or the discovery of the steam engine. Just as the Industrial Revolution 51 an immense 52 of tasks from men's 53 and enormously expanded productivity, 54 the microcomputer is rapidly assuming huge burdens of 55 from the human brain and 56 expanding the mind's capacities 57 that man has only begun to grasp. 58 the chip.

amazing feats of 59 become possible in everything from automobile engines to university laboratories and hospitals, from farms to banks and corporate offices, from 60 to a baby's nursery.

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 41. (A) Under         | (C) With                   |
| (B) From              | (D) Below                  |
| 42. (A) freight       | (C) relaying               |
| (B) passenger         | (D) switching              |
| 43. (A) drops         | (C) grains                 |
| (B) particles         | (D) fragments              |
| 44. (A) like          | (C) in the neighborhood of |
| (B) next to           | (D) same as                |
| 45. (A) material      | (C) element                |
| (B) molecule          | (D) resources              |
| 46. (A) wide          | (C) long                   |
| (B) deep              | (D) vast                   |
| 47. (A) mass          | (C) scope                  |
| (B) scale             | (D) wide                   |
| 48. (A) leap          | (C) aspect                 |
| (B) way               | (D) effect                 |
| 49. (A) before        | (C) after                  |
| (B) over              | (D) since                  |
| 50. (A) connected for | (C) attached on            |
| (B) related in        | (D) associated with        |
| 51. (A) resorted to   | (C) took over              |
| (B) succeeded to      | (D) left over              |
| 52. (A) aspect        | (C) fields                 |
| (B) range             | (D) side                   |
| 53. (A) hands         | (C) bodies                 |
| (B) brains            | (D) muscles                |
| 54. (A) therefore     | (C) however                |
| (B) thus              | (D) so                     |
| 55. (A) competence    | (C) efficiency             |
| (B) drudgery          | (D) excitement             |
| 56. (A) thereby       | (C) at least               |

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (B) otherwise                | (D) inversely               |
| 57. (A) at fields            | (C) in ways                 |
| (B) on aspects               | (D) for areas               |
| 58. (A) With                 | (C) Within                  |
| (B) After                    | (D) Despite                 |
| 59. (A) wonder and enjoyment | (C) adjustment and repair   |
| (B) memory and execution     | (D) manual and mental labor |
| 60. (A) universe place       | (C) outer space             |
| (B) beyond sky               | (D) black hole              |

#### Part IV: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read three passages. Each one will be followed by several questions. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passages.

Questions 61-68 are based on the following passage.

- Before the 1870's, trained nurses were virtually unknown in the United States. Hospital nursing was an unskilled occupation, taken up by women of the lower classes, some of whom were conscripted from the penitentiary or the almshouse. The movement for
- 5 reform originated not with doctors, but among upper-class women, who had taken on the role of guardians of a new hygienic order. Though some doctors approved of the women's desire to establish a nurses' training school, which would attract the daughters of the middle class, other medical men were opposed. Plainly threatened
- 10 by the prospect, they objected that educated nurses would not do as they were told—a remarkable comment on the status anxieties of nineteenth-century physicians. But the women reformers did not depend on the physicians' approval. When resisted, as they were at Bellevue in efforts to install trained nurses on the maternity
- 15 wards, they went over the heads of the doctors to men of their own class of greater power and authority. (Florence Nightingale, who had friends high in the English government, had followed exactly the same course in reforming her country's military hospitals.) Professional nursing, in short, emerged neither from medi-

- cal discoveries nor from a program of hospital reform initiated by physicians; outsiders saw the need first.
61. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Public Hygiene in the United States
  - (B) Florence Nightingale: A Nurse's Story
  - (C) The Fight for Nursing Education in the United States
  - (D) Health Care in Upper- and Lower-Class Neighborhoods
62. According to the passage, nurses in the United States in the 1850's could best be described as
- (A) poor, untrained women
  - (C) wives of military officers
  - (B) young medical students
  - (D) middle-class men and women
63. The author states that the first advocates of nursing training in the United States were
- (A) medical men
  - (C) professional nurses
  - (B) upper-class women
  - (D) military commanders
64. According to the passage, some doctors objected to the establishment of nursing schools because they believed that
- (A) nursing was an art that could not be taught
  - (B) additional medical care from nurses was unnecessary
  - (C) volunteer nurses from the upper class were adequate
  - (D) educated nurses would undermine their authority
65. It can be inferred from the passage that Bellevue was a
- (A) hospital
  - (C) government agency
  - (B) university
  - (D) women's penitentiary
66. Why does the author mention Florence Nightingale?
- (A) To describe the career of a pioneer of United States medicine
  - (B) To show that women doctors supported the effort to upgrade nursing
  - (C) To prove that conditions differed in military and civilian hospitals
  - (D) To show the similarity of her tactics to those used by United States reformers
67. In Line 21, is the word "outsiders" refers to people who
- (A) had been rejected by society

- (B) were not part of the medical establishment
  - (C) had been severely injured in military combat
  - (D) were not citizens of the United States
68. The author implies that the success of the nurses' training schools rested in large measure on which of the following?
- (A) Medical discoveries that called for greater nursing skills
  - (B) Educational assistance provided by some medical schools
  - (C) The social position of the early reformers
  - (D) The leadership provided by women doctors

Questions 69-73 are asked about the following passage.

Today's trumpet is one of the world's oldest musical instruments. It is the result of many centuries of development. Although it looks nothing like its ancestors, there are many similarities. All trumpets are hollow tubes. They are all blown. And they all use the player's lips to produce the basic sound.

The trumpet developed as players and makers worked to improve its design, size, shape, material, and method of construction. They wanted to create an instrument that would produce a beautiful and attractive tone, enable the performer to play all the notes of the scale, extend the range higher and lower, make it possible to play more difficult music, and, in general, be easier to play well. The remarkable way in which the modern trumpet achieves these goals is a measure of the success of all those who struggled to perfect this glorious instrument.

The trumpet is actually the leading member of an entire family of related instruments. There are trumpets of several different sizes, and in several different keys. There are cornets, bugles, flugel horns, and a number of others that are all similar to the trumpet in the way they are made and played.

The trumpet family is much more than a group of related instruments that can stir one with their sound, or narrow tubes of metal capable of producing a variety of musical sounds. It is a link to many different periods of history and to people of many cultures. From the use of trumpets in ancient religious ceremonies

25. to the part they play in modern rock bands, the trumpet family of instruments has much to tell about civilization and its development.
69. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Science and the Trumpet
  - (B) Recordings of the Trumpet
  - (C) The Trumpet and Its Ancestry
  - (D) How the Trumpet is Made
70. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is needed to make the trumpet work?
- (A) Air pressure
  - (B) Keen eyesight
  - (C) Daily cleaning
  - (D) Long fingers
71. Which of the following can be inferred about the first trumpet players?
- (A) They could not play all the notes of the scale.
  - (B) They were not able to pick up the trumpet.
  - (C) They could not play simple tunes.
  - (D) They had difficulty improving upon the trumpet.
72. In Line 21, the word "one" could best be replaced by
- (A) the listener
  - (B) a family
  - (C) the composer
  - (D) an instrument
73. The author believes that the trumpet is particularly important because it
- (A) can be used in rock bands
  - (B) has historical significance
  - (C) is a religious instrument
  - (D) has a narrow range

Questions 74-80 refer to the passage below.

- Indeed, some of the developments which contributed most to the growth of industrial America were a positive disadvantage to labor. Two of these we can note briefly: the mechanization of industry and the rise of the corporation. Mechanization tended, on the whole, to lower the standards of labor. The skills which workmen had painfully acquired ceased to have their old-time value, for the machine could do better, cheaper, and quicker most of the things the trained artisan had done. The creative instinct



of craftsmanship was largely destroyed, and workingmen were  
10 reduced to a mere part of a mechanical process, automata performing every minute of the day some monotonous and deadening operation.

Machinery had a tendency, too, to usurp the place of the worker in the economy of industry. It represented an enormous  
15 capital investment; it could work twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, and it came to determine working conditions. The fact that furnaces had to be kept going continuously was decisive in maintaining the twelve-hour day in the iron and steel industry for half a century. Machinery was in part responsible, finally, for a great  
20 deal of unemployment. It is probably true that in the end machines made more jobs than they eliminated, but it was not always the same people who got the new jobs, and there were usually agonizing periods of want before older men found new work. Large-scale unemployment is a product of the machine age.

Several other factors, unique to the United States, conditioned the welfare of labor. The first of these was the passing of good cheap land a generation or so after the Civil War. It would be an  
exaggeration to say that the West had served as a "safety valve" for labor discontent or as a refuge for very many workingmen. But it is  
30 clear that for two or three generations the open land did drain off the surplus population of the countryside, the villages, and even the cities, and the immigrants from abroad. Had the five million immigrants who came over between 1850 and 1870 all stayed in the industrial cities of the East instead of scattering over the country,  
35 the position of labor would have been vastly worse than it actually was. With the rise in the cost of farming and the disappearance of good cheap land, surplus population did stay in the industrial areas. Farming was no longer a practical alternative to the factory. Labor could no longer escape the problems of an  
40 industrialized society but was forced to stand and face them.

A second factor, peculiar to the United States among industrial nations, was continuous and unrestricted immigration. In the forty years from 1870 to 1910 more than twenty million people