

硕士研究生英语 入学试题详解

A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF ENGLISH TESTS
WITH DETAILED NOTES FOR THE ENROLLMENT
OF GRADUATES

肖立明 审校
唐时林 编著
中南工业大学出版社



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内 容 提 要

《硕士研究生英语入学试题详解》，选编了一九八六年至一九九二年的七套试卷，对其语法、词汇、阅读、翻译等采取逐题分析，指出难点，特别是对易错和容易失分的语法点，加以详尽讲解，并附相对的参考译文。

本书内容丰富，语法详尽，释义准确、语言通顺、通俗易懂、能起举一反三、触类旁通的作用。

你了解了整个研究生英语入学试题，就掌握了研究生英语考试的趋势和脉搏，本书不仅是研究生报考人员的必备书，对本科生的英语学习，对广大英语学习的爱好者来说不无裨益，对外语教师也有一定的资料和参考价值。

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硕士研究生英语入学试题详解

编 著：唐时林

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(21) 近年来,我国研究生入学考试日趋完善,一九九一年起,全国硕士研究生入学考试试行
(了新的考试大纲,已使其系统化、科学化、规范化。..... 卷新英

“硕士研究生英语入学试题详解”选编了一九八六——一九九二年各年度试卷,共有七
(38) 卷新英
(套。使应考生熟悉题型,掌握有关考试的命题趋势。试题后附有流畅的译文,帮助读者准确
(地领会原句语意。答案讲解详尽,并有释例。编者根据自己丰富的教学经验,有针对性地突
(出难点、要点,对易于混淆的词语、用法详加辨析;对语法不只就题论题,而是举一反三,
(使读者收到触类旁通的效果。本书材料通过历年试用,证实效果显著,不仅是应考的必备资
(料,而且可以帮助读者系统复习、巩固已学知识、获得新的背景及语言知识,确是一本值得
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一九八六年攻读硕士学位研究生考试

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. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (15 points)

EXAMPLE:

- (A) I was caught _____ the rain yesterday.
A. in B. by C. with D. at
- () 1. No doctors could cure the patient _____ his strange disease.
A. with B. of C. from D. off
- () 2. He was _____ his wits' end what to do.
A. in B. on C. at D. of
- () 3. Prior _____ his departure, he addressed a letter to his daughter.
A. to B. of C. in D. from
- () 4. The driving instructor told me to pull _____ at the post office.
A. up B. back C. round D. along
- () 5. When there's a doubt, the chairman's decision is _____.
A. right B. definite C. fixed D. final
- () 6. We can rely on William to carry out this mission, for his judgement is always _____.
A. unquestionable B. sound C. subtle D. healthy
- () 7. The noise of the plane died _____ in the distance.
A. away B. out C. down D. off
- () 8. Hospital doctors don't go out very often as their work _____ all their time.
A. takes away B. takes in C. takes over D. takes up
- () 9. Attendances at football matches have _____ since the coming of television.
A. dropped in B. dropped down C. dropped off D. dropped out

- () 10. After the death of their parents, the sisters got well and never quarrelled.
A. away B. in C. along D. out
- () 11. They always give the vacant seats to comes first.
A. who B. whom C. whoever D. whomever
- () 12. Advertising is distinguished from other forms of communication the advertiser pays for the message to be delivered.
A. in that B. in which C. in order that D. in the way
- () 13. He is of an actor.
A. anybody B. anyone C. somebody D. something
- () 14. The captain apologized to tell us more about the accident.
A. for to be unable B. that he was unable
C. to be unable D. for being unable
- () 15. is no reason for discharging her.
A. Because she was a few minutes late
B. Owing to a few minutes being late
C. The fact that she was a few minutes late
D. Being a few minutes late

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)

EXAMPLE:

For instance, the automobile tunnel might always huge ventilation problems.

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

On Wednesday afternoons Annie took the bus into town to shop in the market. For an hour or 16 she would walk up and down between the stalls looking at everything, buying here and there, and 17 a sharp lookout for the bargains that were sometimes to be had. And then, with all the things she needed 18, she would leave the market for the streets of the town to spend another hour 19 she liked best, looking in furniture-shop windows.

One Wednesday she found a new shop full of the most delightful things,

with a notice inviting anyone to walk in and look 20 without feeling they had to buy something. Annie hesitated for a moment before stepping through the doorway where, almost at once, she stopped 21 before a green armchair. There was a card on the chair which said: "This fine chair is yours 22 less than a pound a week," and very small at the bottom, "Cash price eighty-nine pounds fifty." A pound a week ... 23, she could almost pay that out of her housekeeping money and never miss it.

A voice at her shoulder made her 24. "Can I help you, Madam?" She looked round at the assistant who had come softly to her 25.

"Oh, well, no," she said. "I was just looking."

"We've chairs of all kinds in the showroom. If you'll just come up, you will find something to suit you."

Annie, worried at the thought of being persuaded to buy something she didn't need, left the shop hurriedly.

() 16. A. so

B. more

C. else

D. another

() 17. A. taking

B. making

C. fixing

D. keeping

() 18. A. buy

B. bought

C. buying

D. to have bought

() 19. A. in a way

B. by the way

C. in the way

D. on the way

() 20. A. behind

B. round

C. back

D. on

() 21. A. doubted

B. wondered

C. puzzled

D. delighted

() 22. A. at

B. for

C. with

D. in

() 23. A. Why

B. When

C. How

D. What

() 24. A. jump

B. leap

C. laugh

D. wonder

() 25. A. place

B. back

C. side

D. front

III. Each of the two passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

There are a great many careers in which the increasing emphasis is on specialization. You find these careers in engineering, in production, in statistical work, and in teaching. But there is an increasing demand for people who are able to take in a great area at a glance, people who perhaps do not know too much about any one field. There is, in other words, a demand for people who are capable of seeing the forest rather than the trees, of making general judgements. We can call these people "generalists". And these "generalists" are particularly needed for positions in administration, where it is their job to see that other people do the work, where they have to plan for other people, to organize other people's work, to begin it and judge it.

The specialist understands one field, his concern is with technique and tools. He is a "trained" man, and his educational background is properly technical or professional. The generalist—and especially the administrator—deals with people, his concern is with leadership, with planning, and with direction giving. He is an "educated" man, and the humanities are his strongest foundation. Very rarely is a specialist capable of being an administrator. And very rarely is a good generalist also a good specialist in a particular field. Any organization needs both kinds of people, though different organizations need them in different proportions. It is your task to find out, during your training period, into which of the two kinds of jobs you fit, and to plan your career accordingly.

Your first job may turn out to be the right job for you—but this is pure accident. Certainly you should not change jobs constantly or people will become suspicious of your ability to hold any job. At the same time you must not look upon the first job as the final job; it is primarily a training job, an opportunity to understand yourself and your fitness for being an employee.

26. There is an increasing demand for
- A. all-round people in their own fields.
 - B. people whose job is to organize other people's work.
 - C. generalists whose educational background is either technical or professional.
 - D. specialists whose chief concern is to provide administrative guidance to others.
27. The specialist is
- A. a man whose job is to train other people.
 - B. a man who has been trained in more than one field.
 - C. a man who can see the forest rather than the trees.
 - D. a man whose concern is mainly with technical or professional matters.
28. The administrator is
- A. a "trained" man who is more specialist than a generalist.
 - B. a man who sees the trees as well as the forest.
 - C. a man who is very strong in the humanities.
 - D. a man who is an "educated" specialist.
29. During your training period, it is important
- A. to try to be a generalist.
 - B. to choose a profitable job.
 - C. to find an organization which fits you.
 - D. to decide whether you are fit to be a specialist or a generalist.
30. A man's first job
- A. is never the right job for him.
 - B. should not be regarded as his final job.
 - C. should not be changed or people will become suspicious of his ability to hold any job.
 - D. is primarily an opportunity to fit himself for his final job.

II

At the bottom of the world lies a mighty continent still wrapped in the Ice Age and, until recent times, unknown to man. It is a great land mass with mountain ranges whose extent and elevation are still uncertain. Much of the continent is a complete blank on our maps. Man has explored, on foot, less than one per cent of its area.

Antarctica differs fundamentally from the Arctic regions. The Arctic is an ocean, covered with drifting packed ice and hemmed in by the land masses of Europe, Asia, and North America. The Antarctic is a continent almost as large as Europe and Australia combined, centered roughly on the

South Pole and surrounded by the most unobstructed water areas of the world—the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

The continental ice sheet is more than two miles high in its centre; thus, the air over the Antarctic is far more refrigerated than it is over the Arctic regions. This cold air current from the land is so forceful that it makes the nearby seas the stormiest in the world and renders unliveable those regions whose counterparts at the opposite end of the globe are inhabited. Thus, more than a million persons live within 2,000 miles of the North Pole in an area that includes most of Alaska, Siberia, and Scandinavia—a region rich in forest and mining industries. Apart from a handful of weather stations, within the same distance of the South Pole there is not a single tree, industry, or settlement.

31. The best title for this selection would be
- A. Iceland
 - B. Land of Opportunity
 - C. The Unknown Continent
 - D. Utopia at Last
32. At the time this article was written, our knowledge of Antarctica was
- A. very limited
 - B. vast
 - C. fairly rich
 - D. nonexistent
33. Antarctica is bordered by the
- A. Pacific Ocean
 - B. Indian Ocean
 - C. Atlantic Ocean
 - D. All three
34. The Antarctic is made uninhabitable primarily by
- A. cold air
 - B. calm seas
 - C. ice
 - D. lack of knowledge about the continent
35. According to this article
- A. 2,000 people live on the Antarctic Continent
 - B. a million people live within 2,000 miles of the South Pole
 - C. weather conditions within a 2,000 mile radius of the South Pole make settlements impractical
 - D. only a handful of natives inhabit Antarctica

IV. Fill in the blanks with the words which best complete the sentences. Put your choices in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

(D) It was the largest experiment we have ever had; it _____ six hours.

- A. ended B. finished C. was D. lasted

() 36. Music often _____ us of events in the past.

- A. remembers B. memorizes C. reminds D. reflects

() 37. If I take this medicine twice a day it should _____ my cold.

- A. heal B. cure C. treat D. recover

() 38. I could just see a car in the distance, but I couldn't _____ what colour it was.

- A. make out B. look to C. look out D. take in

() 39. I could tell he was surprised from the _____ on his face.

- A. appearance B. shock C. look D. sight

() 40. The toy boat turned over and sank to the _____ of the pool.

- A. base B. depth C. ground D. bottom

() 41. Mary never tells anyone what she does for a _____.

- A. job B. work C. profession D. living

() 42. That boy is such a good violinist he will probably make quite a _____ for himself.

- A. star B. credit C. name D. character

() 43. Old photographs give one a brief _____ of the past.

- A. glance B. glimpse C. sight D. look

() 44. The novelist is a highly _____ person.

- A. imaginable B. imaginative C. imaginary D. imagined

() 45. Although the pay is not good, people usually find social work _____ in other ways.

- A. payable B. respectful C. grateful D. rewarding

V. 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 put your choice in the brackets on the left. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down the correct word or phrase on the line following the brackets. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

You've to hurry up if you want to buy something because there's hardly

something left.

(C) anything

46. The professor told the economics student that he didn't approve in his

taking the advanced course before he made a passing mark in Econ-

omics I.

() nothing

47. Although a great number of houses in that area are still in need of repair,

there have been improvement in the facilities.

() there has been

48. Mr Gilmore is one of those men who appears to be friendly, however,

it is very hard to deal with him.

() it is very easy to deal with him.

49. To understand the situation completely requires more thought than

has given thus far.

() has been given thus far.

50. A great many educators firmly believe that English is one of the poorest

taught subjects in high schools today.

() most

51. Of all his outdoor activities, Paul likes fishing best of all, but he doesn't

enjoy cleaning fishing rods afterwards.

()

52. I should not have recognized the man even you had told me his name.

53. In an hour's time I had done the work with my satisfaction, I got my

hat in the hall and slipped out unnoticed.

()

54. The new hotel has erected a beautiful building with recreation areas

and conference facilities on the top floor in which the finest view of

the city can be obtained.

()

55. While in Europe, the tourists enjoyed to their heart's content the

weather, the food and going to the theatre.

()

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

EXAMPLE:

It is highly desirable that a new president (appoint) for this college.

It is highly desirable that a new president (should) be appointed for this college.

56. The enemy retreated to the woods after they (defeat).

57. I (speak) to him for some time before I realized who he was.

58. One should never lose one's heart when (confront) with temporary difficulties.

59. The house suddenly collapsed while it (pull) down.

60. On _____ (give) an assignment to make a business tour abroad, he gladly accepted it.

61. _____ (get) everything ready, they got down to map out a plan for the construction of a new express way.

62. After Peter grew a beard, even his close friends _____ (not recognize) him at first sight.

63. Darkness _____ (set) in, the young people lingered on merrymaking.

64. The students were to _____ (assemble) at the auditorium before 1:30 p.m., but the lecture was cancelled at the last minute.

65. Emphasis is laid on the necessity that all the objectives to be attained _____ (take) into account before starting a new project.

54. The new hotel has erected a beautiful building with recreation areas

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

the city can be obtained

66. 去年的好收成是由于农场管理的改进和有利的气候条件。

67. 他在科研上取得的成就要比预期的大。

68. 我们现在必须做的是把情况作一番仔细的调查。

69. 很难说哪个方案更为切实可行。

70. 昨晚如果他来了, 问题也许已得到解决。

V. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of

the verbs given in brackets. (10 points)

VI. Translate the following passage into Chinese. Only the sentences underlined are to be translated.
(20 points)

EXAMPLE:

It would be interesting to discover how many young people go to university without any clear idea of what they are going to do afterwards. (71) If one considers the enormous variety of courses offered, it is not hard to see how difficult it is for a student to select the course most suited to his interests and abilities. (72) If a student goes to university to acquire a broader perspective of life, to enlarge his ideas and to learn to think for himself, he will undoubtedly benefit. (73) Schools often have too restricting an atmosphere, with its timetables and disciplines, to allow him much time for independent assessment of the work he is asked to do. (74) Most stu-

dents would, I believe, profit by a year or so's exploration of different academic studies, especially those "all-rounders" with no particular interest. They should have longer time to decide in what subject they want to take their degrees, so that in later life, they do not look and say, "I should like to have been an archaeologist. If I hadn't taken a degree in Modern Languages, I shouldn't have ended up as an interpreter, but it's too late now, I couldn't go back and begin all over again."

(75) There is, of course, another side to the question of how to make the best use of one's time at university. (76) This is the case of the student who excels in a particular branch of learning. (77) He is immediately accepted by the University of his choice, and spends his three or four years becoming a specialist, emerging with a first-class Honour Degree and very little knowledge of what the rest of the world is all about. (78) It therefore becomes more and more important that, if students are not to waste their opportunities, there will have to be much more detailed information about courses and more advice. Only in this way can we be sure that we are not to have, on the one hand, a band of specialists ignorant of anything outside of their own subject, and on the other hand, an ever-increasing number of graduates qualified in subjects for which there is little or no demand in the working world.

49. (C) has been given

51. (B) (the) best. (the) most

53. (B) to

55. (D) the theatre

56. were defeated / had been defeated

57. had been speaking

58. confronted

59. was being pulled

60. being given

61. Having got

62. could / did not recognize, were not able to recognize

63. setting

64. have assembled / assemble

65. (should) be taken

一九八六年试题参考答案

- I. 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. D
6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. C
11. C 12. A 13. D 14. D 15. C
- II. 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. B
21. D 22. B 23. A 24. A 25. C
- III. 26. B 27. D 28. C 29. D 30. B
31. C 32. A 33. D 34. A 35. C
- IV. 36. C 37. B 38. A 39. C 40. D
41. D 42. C 43. B 44. B 45. D
- V. 46. (C) approve of 47. (C) has been
48. (A) appear 49. (C) has been given
50. (C) most poorly 51. (B) (the) best, (the) most
52. (C) even if, even though 53. (B) to
54. (C) where, from which, on which 55. (D) the theatre
- VI. 56. were defeated/had been defeated
57. had been speaking
58. confronted
59. was being pulled
60. being given
61. Having got
62. could / did not recognize, were not able to recognize
63. setting
64. have assembled/assemble
65. (should) be taken