

硕士研究生入学考试

# 英语测试研究文集

附80—86年入学试题详解

《大学英语》编写组编著

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北京航空學院出版社

Researches on English Enrolment Tests  
for Master Degree Candidates

攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试  
英语测试研究文集

——附80—86届研究生入学试题详解  
各种中高级水平英语试卷汇集

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## 内 容 提 要

本书根据现代测试理论对近年硕士研究生英语入学试题进行了深入的研究,对其科学性、标准性做了细致的剖析,对试卷的编写原则进行了广泛的讨论并对测试理论和方法通过实例加以介绍。在对80—86年七届试题语料的统计的基础上,作者提出了有科学根据的研究生入学试题语言知识的广度和深度。书后附有80—86年七年的攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试卷、试题参考答案及试题详释以及各种中高级英语试卷及答案。本书不仅可供研究生应考者和出国生做为考试复习指导材料,也是大专院校的公共英语教师研究测试理论的教学参考书。

### 硕 士 研 究 生 入 学 考 试 英 语 测 试 研 究 文 集

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# 前 言

硕士研究生英语入学考试已成为全国范围的规模巨大的国家考试。随着国家四化建设事业的蓬勃发展,对高级建设人材需求的数量日益增大,报考硕士研究生的人数与年俱增。

《大学英语》杂志为了帮助研究生应考者学好英语,特辟“硕士研究生英语入学考试专栏”。该栏文章对研究生应考者进行复习方法的指导,帮助应考者了解考题特点以提高应试能力,对考生错误进行分析,对试题答案进行详细注释等。该栏目受到广大研究生应考者及广大大学生的欢迎。但我们感到,要真正办好这个栏目,必须对硕士研究生入学考试的历届考题从语言上以及从测试理论上进行深入的研究,方能对考生进行更为切实和有效的指导。由于刊物篇幅有限,特出此文集。

编此文集的另外一个目的,是期望引起广大公共英语教师以及社会上有关人士对硕士研究生英语入学考试问题进行深入研究的兴趣。本文集对硕士研究生入学考试的下列问题进行了初步的探讨:1.考试的性质;2.考试的标准;3.考试所涉及语言知识的广度和深度;4.考试对语言能力的要求;5.试题制定的理论基础;6.考试标准化和科学化的问题;7.测试重点及考题编写原则;8.硕士生英语入学统考是否逐步取消等等问题。有好几篇文章提出了改进硕士生入学考题的建议。本书顺便对测试知识作了粗略介绍。

为了说明历届研究生入学考题涉及的语言的广度和深度,也考虑到本书的读者有不少研究生应考者,故将历届试题以及答案详细注释附于书后,便于参照阅读。答案注释中一部分收自《大学英语》杂志,一部分专为出此集子而编写。作者不同,注释有简有繁,编者未强求划一,基本保留原作者风格,以准确、详尽为原则。书后并附有几种不同类型的考题,以帮助硕士生应考者扩大眼界,也可用于试测自己的水平。特别值得向读者推荐的,是北京外国语学院王光宗教授编写的评估与诊断试题。

被收入本文集的文章作者有:上海复旦大学陆效用等、北京大学毕金献、北京化工学院朱泰祺同志,专为本文集撰稿的有中国科技大学袁道之同志,专为本文集进行大量调查统计工作并撰稿的有北京师范大学杨诚、臧君宏、北京化工学院陈健等同志。

专为本文集进行注译工作的，有北京邮电学院李一庆、北京师范大学臧君宏、杨诚、周定益、北京航空学院邹瑜、赵安华等同志。

本文集收入了发表在《大学英语》杂志中的全部研究生入学试题注释，作者有朱泰祺、徐本炫、曹杰、傅绪崑、徐定钧等同志。

清华大学李崇教授在百忙中仔细审阅了本书，特在此致以深忱的谢意。

为本书提供试卷或宝贵参考资料的，有人民大学谌馨荪、北京大学董眉君、西北工业大学杨先琇、北京邮电学院朱荣健、北京农业工程大学曹元寿、北京师范大学陈培根等同志。本书的编写得到北京航空学院高远同志的支持。在此，谨表示衷心的感谢。

另外，还要感谢北京航空学院刘祖华、许汝华同志，北京市研究生招生办公室周军同志，他们为编者提供了许多方便。

赵安华同志担任本书责任编辑，负责全书编辑工作。李安林、司马小维同志参加了编辑工作。

由于水平有限，时间仓促，书中难免有错误及不妥之处，热忱欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者

1986.10.2.

# 目 录

## 一、一九八五年及一九八六年试卷评析

- 一九八五年攻读硕士学位研究生英语入学试卷  
浅析……………王忻娥 陆效用 (1)
- 试评一九八五年研究生英语入学试题的难度及对  
试题的一点建议……………朱泰祺 (5)
- 扬长避短, 日臻完善……………毕金猷 (8)
- 1986年硕士研究生入学考试英语试题刍议
- 一九八六年硕士研究生英语入学考试北京市两所  
重点院校成绩统计与分析……………余名权 (11)

## 二、试题设计评析与试题编写

- 研究生入学考试英语试题设计评析……………袁道之 (31)
- 谈谈多项选择题的编写……………陆效用 (46)

## 三、考试大纲问题探讨

- 颁布研究生英语入学考试大纲是当务之急  
——1986年硕士研究生入学考试阅卷随笔…王忻娥 (52)
- 八〇一八六年硕士研究生入学考试英语试题语法  
结构详析……………余名权 陈 健 (57)
- 八〇一八六年硕士研究生入学考试英语试卷中的  
词汇统计与分析……………杨 诚 臧君宏 余名权 (87)
- 近年研究生英语入学考试语法试题特点…陈 健 (97)

## 四、考试标准化问题探讨

- 研究生英语入学考试标准化问题管窥…余名权 (102)

## 附 录

### 一、一九八〇—一九八六年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试卷、试题参考答案及试题解答

#### A. 试卷及试题参考答案

1. 一九八〇年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试卷及试题参考答案…………… ( 1 )
2. 一九八一年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试卷及试题参考答案…………… ( 11 )
3. 一九八二年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试卷及试题参考答案…………… ( 22 )
4. 一九八三年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试卷及试题参考答案…………… ( 33 )
5. 一九八四年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试卷及试题参考答案…………… ( 44 )
6. 一九八五年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试卷及试题参考答案…………… ( 60 )
7. 一九八六年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试卷及试题参考答案…………… ( 74 )

#### B. 试题解答

1. 一九八〇年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试题解答…………… 邹 瑜 ( 87 )
2. 一九八一年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试题解答…………… 臧君宏 杨 诚 ( 110 )
3. 一九八二年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试题解答…………… 李一庆 ( 125 )

4. 一九八三年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试题  
解答……………李一庆 (138)
5. 一九八四年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试题  
解答……………杨诚 朱泰祺 臧君宏 桑霞云 周定益  
钱世民 赵安华 (153)
6. 一九八五年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试题  
解答……………臧君宏 徐琳钧 徐本炫 周定益 朱 添  
柳青青 曹 杰 (181)
7. 一九八六年攻读硕士学位研究生考试英语试题  
解答……………杨诚 黄淑琳 陆建非 曹元寿 傅绪崐  
李鹏飞 赵安华 陈健 李一庆 (203)

## 二、各种中高级水平英语试卷汇集

- A. 评估诊断测试试卷及参考答案 ……王光宗  
附：评估诊断测试介绍…………… (228)
- B. 学业成绩考试试卷  
北京市高等学校八三届四级统一考试英语试卷及试  
题答案 (包括听力试题文字纪录) …… (243)
- C. 出国人员水平测试试卷
  1. 一九八四年机械工业部出国人员考试英语试卷  
及参考答案 …… (264)
  2. 一九八五年航空工业部出国人员考试英语试卷  
及参考答案 …… (281)
  3. 一九八六年邮电部出国留学生 (V S T) 考试  
英语试卷及参考答案 …… (302)
  4. 一九八五年世界卫生组织 (W H O) 留学生考  
试英语试卷及参考答案 …… (320)
  5. 美国管理专业研究生入学考试 (G M A T) 英  
语试卷 (摘要)、简介及参考答案 …… (338)



一九八〇年攻读硕士学位研究生考试

英 語 試 卷

I. 在所给的介词中选择一个适当的填入空白: (本大题共5分, 每题  $\frac{1}{2}$  分) (注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

to, at, instead of, from, of, with, on, among, between, because of, about, for, into, with regard to, over

1. The findings are far \_\_\_\_\_ satisfactory.
2. We shall divide the work \_\_\_\_\_ us research workers.
3. The rainy season in that country varies \_\_\_\_\_ 3-4 months.
4. They have never heard \_\_\_\_\_ such an invention.
5. We must pay attention \_\_\_\_\_ the latest development of the situation.
6. The newly-installed control computer will soon be put \_\_\_\_\_ use.
7. The news which I am going to tell you \_\_\_\_\_ is rather serious.
8. The engineer seemed to know what the sign stood \_\_\_\_\_
9. The machine tool went out of control \_\_\_\_\_ mishandling.
10. Don't be satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ what you have achieved.

II. 用所给动词的适当时态及语态填入空白: (本大题共10分, 第7题2分, 其余各题均1分) (注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

1. Those who'd like to visit the exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ (sign) your names here.
2. A great number of small power stations \_\_\_\_\_ (set up) in their county since liberation.
3. He asked me whether my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Beijing.

4. He fell asleep immediately last night; he must \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very tired.
5. "Have you moved into the new flat?" "Not yet. The rooms \_\_\_\_\_ (paint)."
6. The director recommended that she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) more English before going abroad.
7. The teacher told them since light \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) faster than sound, lightning \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) to go before thunder.
8. How long \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (dig) the ditch?
9. He refused to tell us whether he \_\_\_\_\_ (undertake) the job.

III. 用所给动词的适当形式 (不定式、分词、动名词) 填入空白:

(本大题共15分, 每题 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 分) (注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

1. Matter is the name \_\_\_\_\_ (give) to everything which has weight and occupies space.
2. I shall never forget \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) late Premier Zhou during his inspection of our factory.
3. I wonder if he could get it \_\_\_\_\_ (do) before tomorrow.
4. Night \_\_\_\_\_ (fall), we hurried home.
5. A beam of light will not bend round corners unless \_\_\_\_\_ (make) to do so with the help of a reflecting device.
6. We were busy \_\_\_\_\_ (get) things ready for the trial production when he phoned us.
7. Some molecules are large enough \_\_\_\_\_ (see) under the electronic microscope.
8. The floor does not look so bad when \_\_\_\_\_ (sweep) clean.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) several times, they need some encouragement.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) in the rain, he was wet to the skin.

IV. 选择填空, (本大题共15分, 每题1分) 在每题下面的 A, B, C, D 四个答案中, 将你认为最合适的答案画个“○”。(注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

例: He \_\_\_\_\_ me that he decided to leave on Monday.

A. spoke    B. said    C. talked    (D.) told

1. This test \_\_\_\_\_ a number of multiple choice questions.

A. composes of    B. composes in  
C. consists of    D. consists in

2. She writes as \_\_\_\_\_ as her sister.

A. clear    B. more clear  
C. clearly    D. most clearly

3. I prefer this diagram \_\_\_\_\_ that one.

A. than    B. more than  
C. rather than    D. to

4. I have been studying here for four years, by next summer I \_\_\_\_\_.

A. shall graduate    B. shall be graduated  
C. shall be graduating    D. shall have graduated

5. Hardly had he finished his speech \_\_\_\_\_ the audience started cheering.

A. and    B. when    C. than    D. as

6. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ like that.

A. don't talk    B. won't talk  
C. wouldn't talk    D. not to talk

7. Only when you have obtained sufficient data \_\_\_\_\_ come to a sound conclusion.

A. can you    B. would you  
C. you will    D. you can

8. I found \_\_\_\_\_ to answer all the questions within the time given.

A. no possibility    B. there was impossibility  
C. impossible    D. it impossible

9. You \_\_\_\_\_ go now. It's getting late.

A. had rather    B. would rather  
C. had better    D. would better

10. Hot metal \_\_\_\_\_ as it grows cooler.  
 A. contracts                      B. reduces  
 C. condenses                    D. compresses
11. Wood does not conduct electricity; \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. so doesn't rubber            B. also doesn't rubber  
 C. nor does rubber            D. nor rubber does
12. Comrade Li \_\_\_\_\_ be in Beijing because I saw him in town only a few minutes ago.  
 A. mustn't                      B. can't  
 C. may not                      D. isn't able to
13. I know it isn't important but I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ about it.  
 A. but to think                  B. thinking  
 C. think                          D. to think
14. The more we looked at the picture, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the less we liked it          B. we like it less  
 C. better we liked it            D. it looked better
15. To succeed in a scientific research project \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. one needs to be persistent  
 B. persistence is needed  
 C. one needs be a persistent person  
 D. persistence is what one needs

V. 认辨错误：（本大题共5分，每题1分）下面句子中有 A, B, C, D 四处划线部分，在你认为是错误的一处画上“○”。（注意：各题只能填写一个答案，多填答案不得分）

例. It is very kind A of you to supply me with B C many informations. (D)

1. Never before A has so many people B in C our country been D interested in athletic sports.
2. A Those of us B who work in that chemical plant should have C their lungs X-rayed. D
3. A After the traffic accident he B laid in bed for two weeks.

waiting for his wound to heal.

C

D

4. We advise him to give up smoking and do a lot of exercises.

A

B

C

D

5. The principal reason for the great number of smoke is that

A

B

there are too many factories in the city.

C

D

Ⅶ. 将下列句子译成英语：（本大题共20分，第1题2分，其余各题均3分）

1. 水一煮沸请立即把开关关掉。
2. 在八十年代，中国人民将以更大的步伐向前迈进。
3. 我们都同意李同志已作出的决定。
4. 这个结果比我们预期的要好得多。
5. 在过去的三年中，在恢复我国国民经济方面做了大量的工作。
6. 我们把英语作为学习西方先进科学技术的一种工具。
7. 没有党的领导，我国的社会主义现代化是不可能实现的。

Ⅷ. 将下列短文译成汉语：（本大题30分）（文科类专业译第1段，理、工、医、农、体类专业译第2段）

(1)

The life of Albert Einstein is a model in many ways for both natural and political scientists<sup>1</sup>.

First of all, he always employed the scientific method of seeking truth from facts.<sup>2</sup> He firmly believed as he put it, that "there is nothing in comprehensible about the universe," and through painstaking work, explained many of the phenomena thought to be "incomprehensible" in his day.<sup>3</sup> Einstein was also never afraid to admit mistakes when facts proved his theories wrong.

Second, Einstein's contributions showed the great importance of theoretical work to scientific effort<sup>4</sup>. Although he himself rarely worked in laboratories, the concepts he developed led to many of the scientific advances which have shaped modern technology<sup>5</sup>.

Third, Einstein believed very deeply that scientists must have a moral and social consciousness<sup>6</sup>. In this way, he provided inspiration for a whole generation of scientists who became active in the Communist movement.<sup>7</sup>

Einstein is often portrayed in bourgeois writings as a "genius" whose theories are so complicated that no one but a few best scientists can understand them.<sup>8</sup> But he himself rejected the efforts to put him in a position far above other people.<sup>9</sup> He was well known for his humble manner and often stressed to interviewers that his accomplishments would certainly have been achieved by others had he never lived.<sup>10</sup>

Actually, Einstein's theory of relativity and his other scientific works are not that hard<sup>11</sup> to understand with a little study. But beyond learning Einstein's theories, his overall attitude towards science as a tool to liberate humanity is something from which everyone can and should learn.<sup>12</sup>

## (2)

Between now and the end of the century, there will be many exciting development and also many difficult problems to deal with.<sup>1</sup> Perhaps the most urgent problem is to provide enough food. The world's population is expected to reach 7,000 million by the year 2000, but already scientists have produced new and better varieties<sup>2</sup> of wheat and rice and animal. They have also been experimenting with<sup>3</sup> techniques of cultivating plants by using mixtures of chemical compounds and water only, and then<sup>4</sup> there will be no need for ordinary soil. Another problem which the world will face is to get rid of refuse (废料).<sup>5</sup> One solution is to burn refuse at very high temperatures in incinerators (焚化炉). A development of this,<sup>6</sup> which may prove very useful in the future, is to use these incinerators to generate steam power. In fact, any new source of energy will be very welcome, as there is already a shortage of petroleum. To solve the energy problem, scientists will probably also try to make more use of solar energy.

The possible effects of some scientific fields, such as lasers and cryogenics (低温学) are difficult to imagine and both already have a number of uses. The supercooling effects of the cryogenics which convert liquid helium (液态氦), and other gases into "superfluids" and metals into "superconductors", making them non-resistant to electricity, could change the world in a number of ways.<sup>7</sup> The laser, with its beam of strong light, can drill a hole in a diamond, and yet can be so well controlled that it can be used in delicate eye operations.<sup>8</sup> The question is whether it will be most used for peaceful purposes or as a deadly weapon.

But perhaps the most remarkable developments will occur in space flight. One of the difficulties in the past has been the high cost, but now

the space shuttle is being developed, and can be used a large number of times instead of only once.<sup>9</sup> Already man has been to the moon. Perhaps by the end of the century he will have had a close-up view of Venus (金星) or Mars (火星).<sup>10</sup>

一九八〇年试题

参 考 答 案

I. 介词

1. from 2. among 3. between 4. of 5. to 6. to, into  
7. about 8. for 9. because of 10. with

II. 时态、语态

1. sign 2. have been set up 3. had flown 4. have been  
5. are being painted 6. study 7. travels, appears 8. have ...  
been 9. would undertake digging

III. 非谓语动词

1. given 2. meeting 3. done 4. falling 5. made 6. getting  
7. to be seen 8. swept 9. Having failed 10. Caught (Having  
been caught, Being caught)

IV. 选择填空

1. C 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. C  
10. A 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. A

V. 认辨错误

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B

VI. 汉译英

1. Please turn off the switch (switch off) as soon as the water boils.  
2. The Chinese people will forge ahead (march on, march onward,  
march forward) with greater strides in 1980's.  
3. We all agree to the decision comrade Li has made (made).  
4. The result is much (far) better than we expected.  
5. During the past three years a lot (of work) has been done in  
the recovery (restoration) of our national economy. (in recover-  
ing our national economy, in restoring our national economy)  
6. We use English as a tool in learning Western advanced science  
and technology.



7. It is impossible to accomplish (carry out, fulfil, materialize) the socialist modernization of our country (our socialist modernization) without the leadership of the Party.

## Ⅶ. 英译汉

### (1)

阿伯特·爱因斯坦的一生在许多方面，无论是对自然科学家，还是政治科学家，都是一个范例。

首先，他总是运用从事实中寻求真理的科学方法。正如他所说的，他坚信“关于宇宙没有东西是不可知的，”并经过艰苦的劳动，阐述了许多在他那个时代被认为是“不可知”的种种现象。而且，当事实证明他的理论是错误的时候，爱因斯坦也从不害怕承认错误。

其次，爱因斯坦的贡献说明理论工作对科学成就的巨大的重要性。虽然他自己很少在实验室工作，他所发展的各种概念使科学取得了许多进展，从而形成了现代技术。

第三，爱因斯坦深信科学家必须具有道德和社会意识。这样，他鼓舞了整个一代的科学家，使他们积极参加共产主义运动。

爱因斯坦在资产阶级的笔下被描绘为一个“天才”，他的理论是如此地难于理解，以致只有少数最杰出的科学家才能懂得。但是，他本人不同意别人把他高置于他人之上的那些做法。他的谦逊态度是众所周知的，他常常对来访者强调说，如果没有他的话，别人也肯定能够取得他那样的成就。

事实上，爱因斯坦的相对论以及他的其他科学论著稍加研究是不难懂得的。但是除了学习爱因斯坦的理论外，他对于利用科学作为一种工具来解放人类的总的态度是每个人能够学习的，而且也是应该学习的。

### (2)

从现在到本世纪末，将有许多令人兴奋的发展，同样也有许多困难的问题，需要加以处理。也许最为迫切的问题是提供足够的粮食。到2000年世界人口预期将达到70亿，但是科学家们已经培育出各种小麦、稻谷和牲畜的新的优良品种。他们还在实验只用化合物和水的混合剂来培植作物的技术，到那时就可不需一般的土壤了。世界将面对着的另一问题是处理废物。有一个解决办法就是焚化炉中用高温把废物烧掉。这种方法的一个新发展，可能在将来证明极为有用，即是以这些焚化炉来产生蒸汽动力。事实是，任何新的能源都将是非常受欢迎的，因为石油已感不足。要解决能源问题，科学家们也许会设法更多地利用太阳能。