

1993年全国硕士研究生入学考试

# 英语考试大纲

(非英语专业)

中华人民共和国国家教育委员会制订

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## 一、考试说明

英语是硕士学位研究生入学考试的统测科目之一。

本考试为水平考试,目的在于测试考生是否已具备攻读硕士学位所应达到的英语水平。考试所涉及的词汇、短语范围限于本大纲附表,语言为现代规范的书面语。试题为主客观混合型。主观型试题占总分的30%,客观型试题占总分的70%。试题包括六个部分:

**第一部分:词汇与语法结构。**共30小题,每小题0.5分。本部分测试考生对词汇、短语及语法知识的掌握情况。

每题为一个或二个句子,其中留有空白处,要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个供填入空白的最佳答案

**第二部分:阅读理解。**共15小题,每题2分。本部分测试考生综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料的能力。

在若干篇阅读材料后分别列出15道理解判断题。考生应根据文章内容从各题下所列的四个选择项中选取一个最佳答案。

阅读材料的选取遵循三个原则:

- (1) 阅读量为1200个词左右,篇数不少于3篇;
- (2) 题材包括社会生活、人物传记、一般科技、文化、史地、政治、经济等;
- (3) 体裁包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。

本部分主要测试下述能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;

2. 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节；
3. 根据上下文或全文判断词汇或短语的意义；
4. 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系；
5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引伸；
6. 领会作者的观点和态度。

**第三部分：完形填空。**共 15 小题，每题 1 分。本部分测试考生综合运用语言的能力。

在长度为 150 词左右的短文中留出 15 个空白，每个空白为一题，每题有四个选项。要求考生在全面理解文章内容的基础上，选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构完整、合理。

**第四部分：辨错与改错。**共 10 小题，每题 1 分（辨错 0.5 分，改错 0.5 分）。本部分测试考生辨认与改正词语或结构错误的能力。

每道题为一个句子，有四个划线部分，其中有一处错误，要求考生认出并将其改正。

**第五部分：英译汉。**共 5 小题，每题 3 分。本部分测试考生理解英语书面材料并将其译成汉语的能力。

在一篇长度为 400 词左右的英语短文中有五个划线部分。要求考生根据上下文（其中包括指代关系、词义选择等）将各划线部分译成汉语。

**第六部分：短文写作。**共一题，15 分。本部分测试考生的英语书面表达能力。

考生应根据要求（命题、规定情景、图表、段首句等）写出 120—150 词的短文。要求内容切题，表达清楚，意义连贯，语言正确。

试卷题目数、计分和时间安排如下：

题号	内容	题数	计分(百分比)	时间(分钟)
I	语汇与语法结构	30	15	25
II	阅读理解	15	30	40
III	完形填空	15	15	25
IV	辨错与改错	10	10	20
V	英译汉	5	15	30
VI	短文写作	1	15	40
总计		76	100	180

## 二、攻读硕士学位研究生 入学考试英语样题

(注意:答案必须写在答题纸上)

**1. In each sentence, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET.**  
(15 points)

- They lost their way in the forest, and \_\_\_\_\_ made matters worse was that night began to fall.  
A. that  
B. it  
C. what  
D. which
- \_\_\_\_\_ my return, I learned that Professor Smith had been at the Museum and would not be back for several hours.  
A. At  
B. On  
C. With  
D. During
- Anyone who has spent time with children is aware of the difference in the way boys and girls respond to \_\_\_\_\_ situations.  
A. similar  
B. alike  
C. same  
D. likely
- There is not much time left; so I'll tell you about it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in detail  
B. in brief  
C. in short  
D. in all



5. In this factory, suggestions often have to wait for months before they are fully \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. admitted                      B. acknowledged  
C. absorbed                        D. considered
6. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, \_\_\_\_\_ a sudden loud noise.
- A. being there                    B. should there be  
C. there was                        D. there having been
7. By the year 2000, scientists probably \_\_\_\_\_ a cure for cancer.
- A. will be discovering          B. are discovering  
C. will have discovered        D. have discovered
8. Jim isn't \_\_\_\_\_, but he did badly in the final exams last semester.
- A. gloomy                          B. dull  
C. awkward                        D. tedious
9. The boy slipped out of the room and headed for the swimming pool without his parents' \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. command                        B. conviction  
C. consent                          D. compromise
10. He had \_\_\_\_\_ on the subject.
- A. a rather strong opinion      B. rather strong opinion  
    ion  
C. rather the strong              D. the rather strong opinion  
    opinion
11. When Jane fell off the bike, the other children \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. were not able to help      B. could not help but laugh-  
    laughter                      ing
- C. could not help laugh-      D. could not help to laugh  
    ing
12. It is better to die on one's feet than \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. living on one's knees      B. live on one's knees  
C. on one's knees              D. to live on one's knees
13. The most important \_\_\_\_\_ of his speech was that we should all work whole-heartedly for the people.
- A. element                      B. spot  
C. sense                          D. point
14. This watch is \_\_\_\_\_ to all the other watches on the market.
- A. superior                      B. advantageous  
C. super                          D. beneficial
15. In a typhoon, winds \_\_\_\_\_ a speed greater than 120 kilometers per hour.
- A. assume                        B. accomplish  
C. attain                          D. assemble
16. \_\_\_\_\_ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.
- A. In spite of                    B. But for  
C. Because of                    D. As for
17. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ my letter; otherwise she would have replied before now.
- A. has received                B. ought to have received  
C. couldn't have re-          D. shouldn't have received

ceived

18. \_\_\_\_\_ to speak when the audience interrupted him.  
A. Hardly had he begun    B. No sooner had he begun  
C. Not until he began    D. Scarcely did he begin
19. Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, completely \_\_\_\_\_ to the outside world.  
A. being lost    B. having lost  
C. losing    D. lost
20. The policemen went into action \_\_\_\_\_ they heard the alarm.  
A. promptly    B. presently  
C. quickly    D. directly
21. The lost car of the Lees was found \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods off the highway.  
A. vanished    B. abandoned  
C. scattered    D. rejected
22. Dress warmly, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll catch cold.  
A. on the contrary    B. or rather  
C. or else    D. in no way
23. Our research has focussed on a drug which is so \_\_\_\_\_ as to be able to change brain chemistry.  
A. powerful    B. influential  
C. monstrous    D. vigorous
24. Bob was completely \_\_\_\_\_ by the robber's disguise.  
A. taken away    B. taken down

- C. taken to                                  D. taken in
25. Difficulties and hardships have \_\_\_\_\_ the best qualities of the young geologist.
- A. brought out                              B. brought about  
C. brought forth                          D. brought up
26. Our modern civilization must not be thought of as \_\_\_\_\_ in a short period of time.
- A. being created                              B. to have been created  
C. having been created                  D. to be created
27. Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive than, \_\_\_\_\_ at the other store.
- A. anyone                                      B. the others  
C. that    D. the ones
28. The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to \_\_\_\_\_ the investment plan within a week.
- A. work out                                      B. put out  
C. make out                                      D. set out
29. He knows little of mathematics, and \_\_\_\_\_ of chemistry.
- A. even more                                      B. still less  
C. no less    D. still more
30. The students expected there \_\_\_\_\_ more reviewing classes before the final exams.
- A. is    B. being  
C. have been                                      D. to be

**I . Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (30 points)**

### **I**

A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So, as a police officer, I have some urgent things to say to good people.

Day after day my men and I struggle to hold back a tidal wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our onceproud American way of life. It has happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing, and I think I know what it is; accountability.

Accountability isn't hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and liable for their consequences.

Of the many values that hold civilization together—honesty, kindness, and so on—accountability may be the most important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law—and, ultimately, no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or have never learned, to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, external controls on people's behavior are far less effective than internal

restraints such as guilt, shame and embarrassment.

Fortunately there are still communities—smaller towns, usually—where schools maintain discipline and where parents hold up standards that proclaim; “In this family certain things are not tolerated—they simply are not done!”

Yet more and more, especially in our larger cities and suburbs, these inner restraints are loosening. Your typical robber has none. He considers your property his property; he takes what he wants, including your life if you enrage him.

The main cause of this break-down is a radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered the victim. Now, in a shocking reversal, it's the criminal who is considered victimized; by his underprivileged upbringing, by the school that didn't teach him to read, by the church that failed to reach him with moral guidance, by the parents who didn't provide a stable home.

I don't believe it. Many others in equally disadvantaged circumstances choose not to engage in criminal activities. If we free the criminal, even partly, from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything.

We in America desperately need more people who believe that the person who commits a crime is the one responsible for it.

31. What the wise man said suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it's unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil
- B. it's certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it
- C. it's only natural for virtue to defeat evil
- D. it's desirable for good men to keep away from evil
32. According to the author, if a person is found guilty of a crime, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. society is to be held responsible
- B. modern civilization is responsible for it
- C. the criminal himself should bear the blame
- D. the standards of living should be improved
33. Compared with those in small towns, people in large cities have \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. less self-discipline
- B. better sense of discipline
- C. more mutual respect
- D. less effective government
34. The writer is sorry to have noticed that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people in large cities tend to excuse criminals
- B. people in small towns still stick to old discipline and standards
- C. today's society lacks sympathy for people in difficulty
- D. people in disadvantaged circumstances are engaged in criminal activities
35. The key point of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. stricter discipline should be maintained in schools and

families

- B. more good examples should be set for people to follow
- C. more restrictions should be imposed on people's behavior
- D. more people should accept the value of accountability

## 2

The period of adolescence, i. e., the period between childhood and adulthood, may be long or short, depending on social expectations and on society's definition as to what constitutes maturity and adulthood. In primitive societies adolescence is frequently a relatively short period of time, while in industrial societies with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws against child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer and may include most of the second decade of one's life. Furthermore, the length of the adolescent period and the definition of adulthood status may change in a given society as social and economic conditions change. Examples of this type of change are the disappearance of the frontier in the latter part of the nineteenth century in the United States, and more universally, the industrialization of an agricultural society.

In modern society, ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance and there no longer is agreement as to what constitutes initiation ceremonies. Social ones have been replaced by a sequence of steps that lead to increased recognition and social status.



For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation constitute such a sequence, and while each step implies certain behavioral changes and social recognition, the significance of each depends on the socio-economic status and the educational ambition of the individual. Ceremonies for adolescence have also been replaced by legal definitions of status roles, rights, privileges and responsibilities. It is during the nine years from the twelfth birthday to the twenty-first that the protective and restrictive aspects of childhood and minor status are removed and adult privileges and responsibilities are granted. The twelve-year-old is no longer considered a child and has to pay full fare for train, airplane, theater and movie tickets. Basically, the individual at this age loses childhood privileges without gaining significant adult rights. At the age of sixteen the adolescent is granted certain adult rights which increases his social status by providing him with more freedom and choices. He now can obtain a driver's license; he can leave public schools; and he can work without the restrictions of child labor laws. At the age of eighteen the law provides adult responsibilities as well as rights; the young man can now be a soldier, but he also can marry without parental permission. At the age of twenty-one the individual obtains his full legal rights as an adult. He now can vote, he can buy liquor, he can enter into financial contracts, and he is entitled to run for public office. No additional basic rights are acquired as a function of age after majority status has