

1993年

研究生入学考试
英语模拟试题

袁秉政 徐汝舟 梁昌新 等主编



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前 言

硕士学位研究生入学考试是每年一次的标准化考试。近年来参加考试的人数越来越多。为了方便各地考生复习，更好地把握考试要求，获得较好成绩，我们按国家教委规定的考试大纲要求，对近年来的试题进行了反复的研究，并结合我们在长期英语教学实践中的经验，针对考生容易出现的错误，编写了这本模拟试题集。希望通过本书的训练，能使读者在考试中有一个较大的突破。

该书取材较为广泛，全书共十二套试题，每套试题均根据研究生入学试题题型分为选择题、阅读理解、完形填空、认错并改错、英译中和写作六类，并在书后附有参考答案。

该书所选题材实用、难易适度，既比较全面系统又有所侧重，除供报考研究生的考生复习、自测外，也可用来测试具有相当英语基础的在职职工、干部、教师、科技人员和其他读者的英语水平。另外，自学者还可根据本书提供的试题范例进行自学并测试自己的实际英语水平。

参加本书编写的同志来自北京大学、中国人民大学、中科院、北京师范大学、华东师范大学等单位。

由于水平有限，疏漏之处在所难免，欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者

1992年8月

目 录

- D. neither have several other states
6. Manufacturers often sacrifice quality ____.
- A. for a larger profit margin
B. in place of to earn more money
C. to gain more quantities of money
D. and instead earn a bigger amount of profit
7. It is often difficult for ex-convicts to keep to the ____ and narrow.
- A. wide B. straight C. deep D. long
8. If only everything ____ out as we wanted it to in life!
- A. works B. worked
C. is working D. has worked
9. ____ I realized the consequences, I would never have contemplated getting involved.
- A. If B. When C. Had D. Unless
10. Look, Officer. I'm not drunk. I'm as ____ as a judge.
- A. calm B. steady C. clear D. sober
11. What he told me was a ____ of lies.
- A. pack B. load C. mob D. flock
12. That magnificent ____ temple was constructed by the Chinese.
- A. eight-centuries-old B. eight-century's-old
C. old-eight-centuries D. eight-century-old
13. Mr. Duncan does not know ____ the lawn mower after they had finished using it.
- A. where did they put B. where they did put
C. where they put D. where to put
14. The committee members resented ____.

- A. the president that he did not tell them about the meeting
B. the president not to inform them of the meeting
C. the president's not informing them of the meeting
D. that the president had failed informing themselves that there was going to be a meeting
15. The gloves were really too small, and it was only by _____ them that I managed to get them on.
A. spreading
B. bending
C. squeezing
D. stretching
16. The workmen made so much _____ that Mrs. Walker had to spend three days cleaning up afterwards.
A. trouble
B. damage
C. mess
D. destruction
17. Large waves were _____ on the seashore.
A. coming
B. running
C. hitting
D. breaking
18. When my aunt lost her cat last summer, it turned _____ a week later at a house in the next village.
A. in
B. over
C. out
D. up
19. It isn't quite _____ that he will be present at the meeting.
A. sure
B. right
C. exact
D. certain
20. Is it time for the game to begin _____? No, not _____.
A. already... yet
B. yet ... yet
C. already ... already
D. yet ... already
21. There are many kinds of metals, _____.
A. each having its special properties
B. having its special properties

C. one has its special properties

D. each has its special properties

22. The storm ~~delayed~~ us. ____ the storm we would have been in time.

A. If it were

B. With

C. Unless

D. But for

23. They bought the land with a ____ to building a new office block.

A. view

B. purpose

C. goal

D. reason

24. ____ the invention of the steam engine, most forms of transport were horsedrawn

A. Akin to

B. Prior to

C. In addition to

D. With reference to

25. Don't upset her ____ you do!

A. whoever

B. whenever

C. however

D. whatever

26. You must pay import ____ on certain goods brought into this country.

A. fees

B. surcharges

C. supplements

D. duties

27. There has been some ____ in the relationship between those two countries recently.

A. deterioration

B. decomposition

C. destitution

D. depreciation

28. Let us hope that ____ a nuclear war, the human race might still survive.

A. with reference to

B. in relation to

- C. in the event of D. within the realms of
29. The ____ question in this case is whether the accused had a motive for this crime or not.
- A. forcible B. supreme
- C. valuable D. crucial
30. This is ____ the most difficult job I have ever tackled.
- A. by rights B. by all means
- C. by the way D. by far

II. 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).

1

More than three years after moving from Australia to this remote part of England, we are still learning how things are done here.

Not too long after we arrived and unpacked, we were invited for a 'drink on Sunday morning' by a retired couple nearby. We got there about noon, to find the living-room crowded—lots of chat and discussions, and in all a very jolly occasion.

Trouble was, there was no food—no self-respecting Australian would regard a tray of crisps as food. In Sydney, when you are invited for a drink any time after midday on a Sunday, you know you will be fed as well as watered and you plan accordingly. Meaning the hardworked little woman makes no plans to cook lunch because you are eating out.

By one—fifteen my stomach was sending up 'please explains'

to me. Even the crisps had gone. There was nothing we could do except wait, and wonder if the hostess was going to perform some magic and feed us fashionably late. Then as quickly as if word had spread that there was free beer at the local pub, the room emptied. By one-forty-five there were only a few guests left, so we decided to go home. Tinned soup for lunch that day because the little woman was not really interested in real cooking for us.

A few weeks ago we were invited out for 'supper' and the hostess suggested 8.15. Ah, we thought greedily, this is going to be the real thing.

We dressed with some care—I putting on my one dark suit—and arrived on time. My wife looked pretty good, I thought—little black dress and so on. But when we walked in I had a terrible feeling we had got the night wrong because the hostess was dressed in a daytime kind of way and the husband was in jeans and an open-neck shirt. But no, we were greeted and shown into the sitting-room.

After a drink I looked around and saw that this was indeed a superior cottage because it had a (more or less) separate diningroom. But there were no signs of a table-setting. Not again! I thought. Were we meant to eat before we came? I decided that in future my wife and I would always carry a chocolate bar. About 9.30 our hostess went out of the room, saying something about food. Ten minutes later she returned and asked us to follow. We were led out to the kitchen... There on the table were country-style plates and a huge bowl of soup, rough bread and all the makings of a simple meal. And that is what it was. In other

words we had not read the signals right when we were invited for 'supper'. If they want you to come to dinner, they say so, and you know that means dark suits and so on. If they mean supper, they say it, and you get fed in the kitchen.

If they make such a distinction between 'dinner' and 'supper' does this mean we were not worth making an all out effort for? Candles, best silver and all the rest?

It is enough to give a person a complex. When you think about it, it's pretty depressing. They must use the dining-room sometimes, because they had all those high-backed chairs and candle-holders.

31. When the author and his wife were invited out for a 'drink on Sunday morning', they thought ____.

- A. they would be the only people there
- B. they would be given lunch as well
- C. they would be taken to a restaurant for lunch
- D. they would be asked to take some food with them

32. The 'party' had been going on for about an hour and three quarters when ____.

- A. the hostess decided to feed her guests
- B. everyone had tinned soup for lunch
- C. most of the guests went to lunch at the pub
- D. the author realised he would go home hungry

33. When invited out for 'supper' a few weeks later, the writer ____.

- A. expected to be served a proper dinner
- B. arrived on the wrong evening

- C. interpreted the invitation correctly this time
D. realised there was no dining-room in the cottage.
34. As the evening wore on, the writer became aware that _____.
A. no one used their dining-rooms in the countryside
B. he should have had a meal before going out
C. 'supper' meant a simple, informal meal
D. he should, in future, eat only chocolate in the evening
35. The writer eventually came to the conclusion that _____.
A. no one considered him important enough to invite to dinner
B. no one wished to be friendly with him and his wife
C. no one had time to spend cooking formal meals
D. no one possessed the right cutlery and crockery for formal meals.

2

Opinion polls are now beginning to show a reluctant consensus(舆论) that, whoever is to blame and whatever happens from now on, high unemployment is probably here to stay. This means we shall have to find ways of sharing the available employment more widely.

But we need to go further. We must ask some fundamental questions about the future of work. Should we continue to treat employment as the norm? should we not rather encourage many other ways for self-respecting people to work? Should we not create conditions in which many of us can work for ourselves, rather than for an employer? Should we not aim to revive the household and the neighbourhood, as well as the factory and the

office, as centres of production and work?

The industrial age has been the only period of human history in which most people's work has taken the form of jobs. The industrial age may now be coming to an end, and some of the changes in work patterns which it brought may have to be reversed. This seems a daunting thought. But, in fact, it could offer the prospect of a better future for work. Universal employment, as its history shows, has not meant economic freedom.

Employment became widespread when the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries made many people dependent on paid work by depriving them of the use of the land, and, thus of the means to provide a living for themselves. Then the factory system destroyed the cottage industries and removed work from people's homes. Later, as transport improved, first by rail and then by road, people commuted longer distances to their places of employment until, eventually, many people's work lost all connection with their home lives and the places in which they lived.

Meanwhile, employment put women at a disadvantage. In preindustrial times, men and women had shared the productive work of the household and village community. Now it became customary for the husband to go out to paid employment, leaving the unpaid work of the home and family to his wife. Tax and benefit regulations still assume this norm today, and restrict more flexible sharing of work roles between the sexes.

It was not only women whose work status suffered. As employment became the dominant form of work, young people and old people were excluded a problem now, as more teenagers be-

come frustrated at school and more retired people want to live active lives.

All this may now have to change. The time has certainly come to switch some effort and resources away from the utopian (空想的) goal of creating jobs for all, to the urgent practical task of helping many people to manage without full-time jobs.

36. Research carried out in recent opinion polls shows that ____.

- A. available employment should be restricted to a small percentage of the population
- B. new jobs must be created in order to rectify high unemployment figures
- C. available employment must be more widely distributed among the unemployed
- D. the present high unemployment figures are a fact of life

37. The article suggests that we should now re-examine our thinking about the future of work and ____.

- A. be prepared to admit that being employed is not the only kind of work
- B. create more factories in order to increase our productivity
- C. set up smaller private enterprises so that we in turn can employ others
- D. be prepared to fill in time at home by taking up hobbies and leisure activities

38. The arrival of the industrial age in our historical evolution meant that ____.

- A. universal employment virtually guaranteed prosperity
- B. economic freedom came within everyone's grasp

C. patterns of work were fundamentally changed

D. people's attitudes to work had to be reversed

39. The enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries meant that

_____.
A. people were no longer legally entitled to own land

B. people were forced to look elsewhere for means of supporting themselves

C. people were not adequately compensated for the loss of their land

D. people were badly paid for the work they managed to find

40. The article concludes that _____.

A. the creation of jobs for all is an impossibility

B. our efforts and resources in terms of tackling unemployment are insufficient

C. people should start to support themselves by learning a practical skill

D. we should help those whose jobs are only part-time

3

At the southern tip of the Balkan peninsula lies Athens, the capital of Greece. Twenty-four hundred years ago, five hundred years before the birth of Christ, what happened in what was then a small city still affects our thoughts and feelings today. In fewer than two hundred years, Athens produced in almost every realm of mind and spirit a flowering of genius so great that the A-thenian-Greek experience has left its indelible (去不掉的) stamp on the entire western world.

What the Greeks discovered, the methods of their

discoveries, and the artistic merit of their creations—all in such a relatively short period of time, and at a time when the rest of the western world was in a relatively state of barbarism—are not only of great significance, but remain somewhat mysterious as well. How did such a small group of people accomplish so much in so little time?

Here, in fewer than twenty decades, Thucydides compiled the first real history, Plato wrote political prose and pioneered in political theory, Homer produced great epics, Pindar composed incomparable odes, some of the world's greatest tragedians wrote dramas, and marvelous works of art and sculpture were created.

The Greeks lived and produced in what historians generally agree was the ancient world, but were they really part of it? Although surrounded by despotic states, the Greeks conceived a democratic form of government. Despite the traditionalist civilizations that bordered them, they pioneered a spirit of discovery. In their way of life, they also exhibited and exemplified the rationality and richness of the human mind.

What conditions fostered this flowering of genius and ennobling(使崇高) of the human spirit? Whereas other contemporary civilizations deadened the human body and spirit, the Greeks delighted in man's physical and mental attributes and abilities. Their Olympic games embodied their love of life and play. Whereas other civilizations set strict limits to human thought, the Greeks set no limits. They believed that the best employment of leisure time was to think and discover; to understand everything about everything. Two of their inscribed goals were Know thyself