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英语专业
硕士研究生
入学试题汇编

姚保慧 孔庆华 编

陕西人民教育出版社

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(一九七八——一九八六)

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前 言

由于四化建设迫切需要人材，近年来报考英语专业硕士学位研究生的同志愈来愈多。为了使复习应试的考生对历届入学试题的形式和内容等方面有所了解，以便加强复习的针对性，我们收集了自一九七八年以来，全国部分高等院校英语专业硕士研究生的入学试题，从中精选了三十份，编成此书。

在试题选编的范围方面，考虑到大专院校有不少青年教师报考助教进修班，且试题的份量也与报考研究生的试题相仿，因此，在重点选编硕士研究生试题的同时，也收录了一份报考助教进修班的试题。

在试题的时间和内容方面，我们重点选编了一九八二年至一九八六年的基础英语试卷，也适当选编了语言学、语法学、语音学和英美文学等专业课的试卷。书中选编的试题，除了个别涉及到作文和评论性的试题外，都提供了参考答案。个别试题作了稍许改动，特此说明。

本书的主要读者对象是报考硕士研究生的同志和大专院校英语专业的高年级学生，亦可供中学英语教师进修提高和高校教师教学参考用。

编写过程中，我们得到一些高等院校的专家、教授的大力支持和热情帮助，不少同行为我们提供了宝贵资料。在此一并致以诚挚的谢意。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏错误之处在所难免，期望广大读者和行家批评指正。

编 者

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基础英语

一、北京外贸学院一九七八年硕士研究生入学考试试题 (第一试卷)

考试科目: 基础英语

I. Here are some passages with missing parts. For each missing part three alternatives are offered. Choose the alternative that fits best with the context, and tick it off (45%): (Warning: If you tick off two, both will be counted as incorrect.)

Example: Please tell him _____ here.

✓ a. to come b. come c. will come

1. A: The window glass is broken again.

B: Who do you think _____ it this time?

a. that has done b. that did c. has done

2. We are late. By the time we get to the Exhibition Hall, all the comrades _____.

a. will go in b. will have gone in

c. have gone in

3. Shall we _____ again and make sure nothing is left out?

a. go over the list b. go the list over

c. go on with

4. A: How can I get to the place?
 B: I wouldn't know. Wang Tung is the one _____, he knows Peking well.
- a. to ask b. to be asked
 c. who will be asked
5. Haven't you found the key yet? You _____ in the bedroom.
- a. had to have left it b. must leave it
 c. must have left it
6. I think I can confidently recommend Comrade Cheng for the job. He works _____ and is completely trustworthy.
- a. very well b. much hard c. hard
7. We don't like a nuclear war _____ other people do, but we need a means to counter the super-power's nuclear blackmail.
- a. as much as b. the same as
 c. any more than
8. Let's go, Wen Ling. It's not a matter worth _____.
- a. arguing b. arguing about c. argument
9. You can't get them on the long-distance now. Everybody is certain _____ to the fields by this time.
- a. to have gone b. having gone c. going
10. Hardly _____ any training in spoken English before, he felt very nervous when he was asked to interpret for the speaker.
- a. having had b. did he have c. has he had
11. Linguistics is _____.
- a. the science of language b. science of language

c. science of the language

12. I dislike _____ on Sundays.

a. to shop b. to shopping c. that I shop

13. A: Do you think he can let me have the book today?

B: I don't know if he's finished it yet. He _____ it yesterday.

a. read b. was reading c. has been reading

14. I'd like _____ this book. It shows what hardships the Red Army had to come through during the Long March.

a. all of you to read b. that all of you read
c. all of you reading

15. You'd better stay a while. It _____.

a. is to begin to rain b. is beginning raining
c. is beginning to rain

16. I've brought a camera _____.

a. to take a snapshots b. to take snapshots
c. for snapshots to be taken

17. A: What did he ask you about?

B: He wants to know _____ at tomorrow's meeting.

a. which question should we deal with first
b. with which question we should deal first
c. which question we should deal with first

18. Will you _____ everything is ready before the guests come?

a. see so that b. see to that c. see that

19. A: If you feel so strongly about it, why don't you write to People's Daily?

- B. All right. I think_____.
- a. I'm going to b. I will
c. I'm writing
20. Talking about foreigners_____ China in the early days, do you know what country Marco Polo came from?
a. visiting b. to visit c. visit
21. He pulled his belt_____ and started to climb the cliff.
a. tight b. tightly c. more
22. Even if he'd been well, he_____ the exam.
a. couldn't pass b. wouldn't have passed
c. wouldn't pass
23. When my wife_____ back, please tell her I won't be home for lunch.
a. comes b. will come c. is going to come
24. I don't know when she_____ back, but give her the message if she comes in before two.
a. is b. will be c. has been
25. One third of the class_____ against the plan.
a. is b. are c. may be
26. You can't expect her to look after the baby as well as_____ the cooking.
a. doing b. do c. does
27. _____ is essential to a country's industrial development.
a. Modern technology
b. The modern technology
c. The technology that is modern
28. Let me know the moment_____.

- a. he is arriving b. he arrive
c. when he arrives
29. It's a pity I had an appointment with the dentist that day. I _____ the exhibition.
a. would like to see b. would have liked to see
c. liked to have seen
30. It's such a nice day. Let's go to the park, _____?
a. shan't we b. shall we c. will we
31. A: What did the teacher want to see you about?
B: He wanted _____ into several study groups.
a. that we divide b. us to divide
c. us dividing
32. I _____ to come, but something turned up at the last minute and I was called out of town.
a. meant b. had meant c. was meaning
33. Do they sell _____ in that shop?
a. the furniture b. furniture c. furnitures
34. Do you think we can _____ for the night?
It's raining so hard.
a. put him up b. put up him c. put him in
35. A: Has the Department Head said anything to you about the exam paper yet?
B: All he said was that we _____ talk to anybody else about it before the exam.
a. hadn't to b. mustn't c. didn't need to
36. A: Did you ask him if he could take you to the museum?

B, I did, but he said he _____ a friend at the station, so he couldn't.

- a. was meeting b. will meet c. would meet

37. They in that office assemble all kinds of _____ in commodity markets.

- a. informations b. information
c. raw materials

38. The Soviet representative _____ what he called a "new" proposal, which turned out to be exactly the old one, only slightly whitewashed.

- a. come across b. come up with c. raised

39. It's true that TV sets are a bit difficult to _____ at the moment. But they won't be in a year or two.

- a. be bought b. come up with c. come by

40. Everyone seemed to have so much to say that _____ was the meeting over.

- a. until midnight b. not until midnight
c. hardly before midnight

41. You've accepted our wording of the contract. I'm afraid you can't _____ it now.

- a. get back to b. get about c. get round

42. To fulfil the task assigned me, I'm quite prepared to _____ whatever danger may be ahead.

- a. face with b. face up against c. face up to

43. I think I had better follow his _____. He's my tutor after all.

- a. advices b. pieces of advice c. advice

44. The "gang of four" said the call for modernization was a call for capitalist restoration. That _____

how much they knew about Marxism.

- a. just showed b. has just shown
c. was just showing

45. I didn't suppose he was serious when he said that, _____?

- a. wasn't he b. was he c. do I

II. Here are some excerpts from a book, but one word has been omitted from each line. Write the missing word in the left-hand margin against each line and mark out its place in the line (No more than one word should be inserted in each line 25%).

Examples:

a Before we take up study of structural and
 generative grammars,
with it is advisable to begin some orientation as
to where we take up our study and some ideas
 as to the objectives
we have in mind.

Man talks. He communicates speech he transmits others his experience and thoughts, his hopes and fears by means of oral sounds. As he does, men listen and comprehend. This is true all communities of men, the most primitive to the most sophisticated.

There are, of course, means of communications. Hand signals, shrugs, nods, smoke signals and marks paper are a few of these. But the sounds made

man's vocal organs are basic, the patterns of sounds form with them are the raw materials language.

Each language community has different set of rules for stringing together sounds so that one speaks, another one understands what is said.

The more than 3,000 languages known to exist in the world only comparatively few have a written form of the language. Those have no written form have, nevertheless, a grammatical system that is less complex than our own. Some systems are even more complex. The fact the language has a written form does not necessarily mean grammatical system is superior the grammatical system of a language has no written form. If a language satisfies the needs of who use it, it is unrealistic to judge it to be superior or inferior an arbitrary standard our own.

II. Here are some excerpts from a news article, followed by 5 groups of alternatives to test your comprehension. Choose the one in each group that fits in best with the information in the passages. Tick it off (10%) :

(Warning: If you tick off two alternatives in any one group, both will be counted as incorrect.)
Example:

Time Inc. announced today that it would buy the Washington Star for \$20 million.

Acquisitions of the newspaper, the only evening daily in the nation's capital, will place Time Inc. in direct competition in Washington with another large communications company, the Washington Post Company, which owns this city's morning newspapers and News Week magazine.

The take over will take place

a. Time Inc. in direct competition with News Week Inc.

b. Time Inc. in direct competition with the Washington Star.

✓c. Time Inc. in direct competition with the Washington Post Company.

It is the best of times, it is the worst of times for the American newspaper industry.

On the one hand, newspapers have become so economically profitable in general that market analysis list them among the most desirable investments around. In the last two years, newspaper chains claim that, out of 1,762 newspapers in the country, only about 400 are still under single ownership. These are being wooed intensively by the 25 major newspaper chains.

On the other hand, afternoon newspapers in large cities, once the strongest in the industry, are losing their struggle against the forces of change. They are collapsing under the effects of the flight of the middle class to the suburbs, the attraction of evening television news programs and the immense difficulties in trucking paper on clogged streets during rush hours

to newstands and homes.

While evening newspapers in smaller cities are doing well, the tide is going out for evening papers in large cities.

Weekly newspapers have begun to proliferate in the suburbs and to compass for the local advertising dollar. Why should people living in Chery Chass, Md., or Fairfield, Conn., buy a Washington or a New York City afternoon newspaper when, in their own local newspaper they can find out what is playing at the movies and what the supermarket is featuring this week?

1. In the United States in the past two years
 - a. many newspaper concerns that have a smaller monopoly interest have been bought up by bigger monopolies that own chains of newspapers.
 - b. newspaper concerns that have a monopoly in a community have bought up one after another newspaper concerns in their communities so that single ownership of newspapers has declined.
 - c. many newspapers have been bought up by government controlling agencies who want to subject the American press to stricter control.
2. Afternoon newspapers in large cities are having a hard time. One of the reasons is.
 - a. it is difficult to sell them in the streets during rush hours.
 - b. it is difficult to deliver them in time.
 - c. their delivery is often held up by crowds of middle-class people rushing to the suburbs.