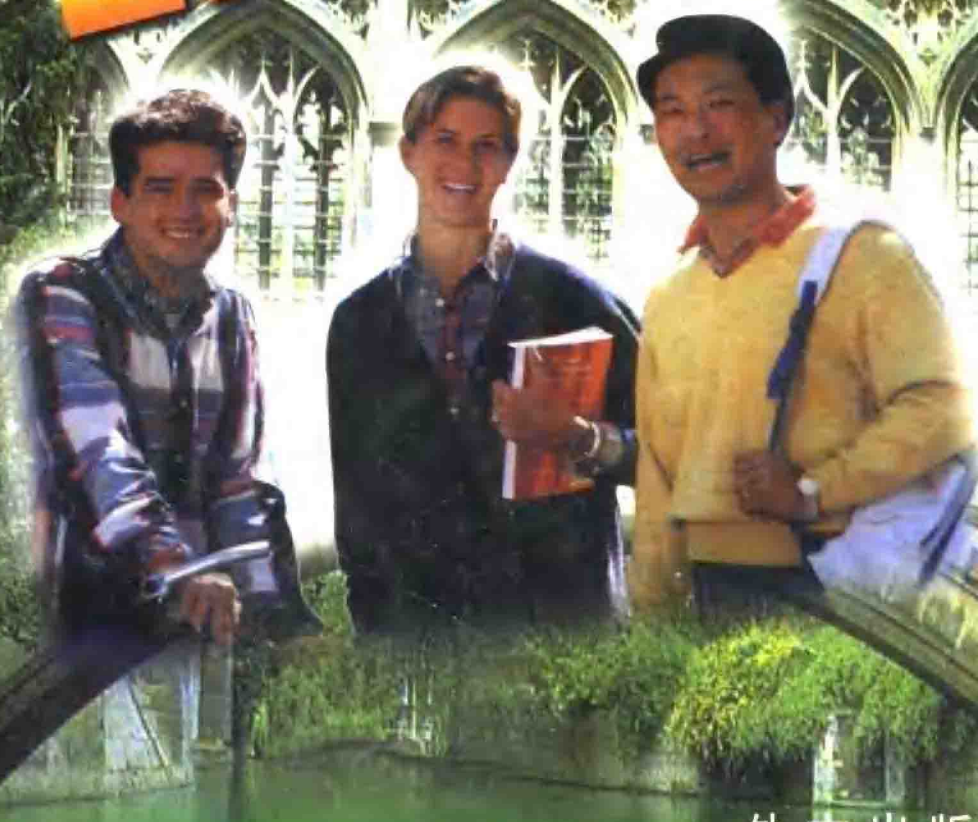


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硕士研究生

入学英语考试轻松过关

ENGLISH



外文出版社

硕士研究生 入学英语考试轻松过关

AN EASY SUCCESS
FOR ENTRANCE
OF MASTER ENGLISH

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前 言

随着考研的不断升温,英语入学考试的难度也在不断加大。如何在短时间内指导考生迅速把握考研脉络,找到自身弱点强化训练,快速提高成绩,使广大考生心想事成,是本书的目标与特色。为此,本书精心组织结构,斟酌题型,在大信息量基础上重点解析,突出关键,力求实效。

自从国家教委 94 年研究生入学英语考试大纲大幅变动以来,94 至 98 年每年大纲都在翻新,表现在实战考试中为:词汇的数量、险僻性加大;语法的难度,尤其是一些少见特殊句型、词组搭配、语法现象的增多;翻译部分的长度,句型嵌套的层数,语法的复合都在增加,完形填空与辨错部分更加要求考生对基本语法的熟练掌握和快速反应;阅读部分则考察考生词汇、语法、翻译的综合水平,尤其是对文章整体的理解,考生没有较多的词汇量和扎实的功底是很难在这部分拿高分的。而这部分的分值最高,直接决定了考研的成败,所以考生在综合各部分训练的基础上,一定要在这部分投入重点精力,争取多拿分;作文部分则需要考生的句型有所变化,句型、段落连贯紧凑,意思清楚。

纵观现有的考研教材,发现有两个误区:一是重点不突出,简单罗列各部分,考生象流水账一样翻看,结果脑子里没有鲜明的印象,平均分配精力并不能等值的提高成绩;二是题海战术,让考生付出大量时间,而考生的时间是相当宝贵的,这样作只能加重其负担,而且还会忘掉不少关键知识,显然是划不来的;三是没有把科学的方法贯穿于教材之中,不能事半功倍。

针对以上情况,本书尽可能突出重点,涵盖主要知识点,体现新变化,合理安排结构。历届考研试题详解部分详细剖析了 1993~1997 年的五套考研真题,通过对这部分的学习,考生既可了解考研英语的难度和全貌,又可判定自己的水平;模拟试题部分提供了十套精选试题,并附有讲解,帮助考生全面练兵,进入状态;习题部分帮助考生针对弱项强化训练,各个击破;试题、模拟题、习题各部分于本书最后均列有参考答案,可帮助考生检验学习效果。

本书得到了英语专家学者的帮助指正,在此表示感谢。另外,本书还将出版多媒体学习光盘,集中了国内教育软件的最新成果,相信会取得事半功倍的效果。

最后,预祝广大考生考研成功。

编者

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试题部分

(一)历年硕士学位研究生入学考试英语全真试题

1993 年全国硕士学位研究生入学考试 英语全真试题

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (15 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____ 1979.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| [A]from | [B]after |
| [C]for | [D]since |

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose [D].

1. The board deemed it urgent that these files _____ right away.
[A]had to be printed [B]should have been printed
[C]must be printed [D]should be printed
2. The local health organization is reported _____ twenty-five years ago when Dr. Andon became its first president.
[A]to be set up [B]being set up
[C]to have been set up [D]having been set up
3. The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers _____ for.
[A]be demonstration [B]demonstrate
[C]had been demonstrating [D]have demonstrated
4. Ted has told me that he always escapes _____ as he has got a very fast sports car.
[A]to fine [B]to be fined
[C]being fined [D]having been fined
5. More than one third of the Chinese in the United States live in California, _____ in San Francisco.
[A]previously [B]predominantly
[C]practically [D]permanently
6. Prof. Lee's book will show you _____ can be used in other contexts.
[A]that you have observed [B]that how you have observed
[C]how that you have observed [D]how what you have observed
7. All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, we decided to take the train.
[A]were canceled [B]had been canceled
[C]having canceled [D]having been canceled

8. The new secretary has written a remarkably _____ report only in a few pages but with all the details.
 [A]concise [B]clear
 [C]precise [D]elaborate
9. With prices _____ so much, it's hard for the company to plan a budget.
 [A]fluctuating [B]waving
 [C]swinging [D]vibrating
10. Experts say walking is one of the best ways for a person to _____ healthy.
 [A]preserve [B]stay
 [C]maintain [D]reserve
11. Expected noises are usually more _____ than unexpected ones of the like magnitude.
 [A]manageable [B]controllable
 [C]tolerable [D]perceivable
12. It isn't so much whether he works hard; The question is whether he works _____.
 [A]above all [B]in all
 [C]at all [D]after all
13. There is an incorrect assumption among scientists and medical people that everyone agrees _____ what constitutes a benefit to an individual.
 [A]on [B]with
 [C]to [D]in
14. All the information we have collected in relation to that case _____ very little.
 [A]makes up for [B]adds up to
 [C]comes up with [D]puts up with
15. A really powerful speaker can _____ the feelings of the audience to the fever of excitement.
 [A]work out [B]work over
 [C]work at [D]work up
16. Before the students set off, they spent much time setting a limit _____ the expenses of the trip.
 [A]to [B]about
 [C]in [D]for
17. According to the psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, wisdom comes from the _____ of maturity.
 [A]fulfillment [B]achievement
 [C]establishment [D]accomplishment
18. From the tears in Nedra's eyes we can deduce that something sad _____.
 [A]must have occurred [B]would have occurred
 [C]might be occurring [D]should occur
19. You can arrive in Beijing earlier for the meeting _____ you don't mind taking the night train.
 [A]provided [B]unless
 [C]though [D]until
20. Hardly a month goes by without _____ of another survey revealing new depths of scientific illiteracy among U. S. citizens.
 [A]words [B]a word
 [C]the word [D]word
21. If you _____ Jerry Brown until recently, you'd think the photograph on the right was strange.
 [A]shouldn't contact [B]didn't contact
 [C]weren't to contact [D]hadn't contacted

22. Some teenagers harbor a generalized resentment against society, which _____ them the rights and privileges of adults, although physically they are mature.
 [A]deprives [B]restricts
 [C]rejects [D]denies
23. I must go now. _____, if you want that book I'll bring it next time.
 [A]Incidentally [B]Accidentally
 [C]Occasionally [D]Subsequently
24. There is no reason they should limit how much vitamin you take, _____ they can limit how much water you drink.
 [A]much more than [B]no more than
 [C]no less than [D]any more than
25. Though _____ in San Francisco, Dave Mitchell had always preferred to record the plain facts of small-town life.
 [A]raised [B]grown
 [C]developed [D]cultivated
26. Most electronic devices of this kind, _____ manufactured for such purposes, are tightly packed.
 [A]that are [B]as are
 [C]which is [D]it is
27. As for the winter, it is inconvenient to be cold, with most of _____ furnace fuel is allowed saved for the dawn.
 [A]what [B]that
 [C]which [D]such
28. Achieving a high degree of proficiency in English as a foreign language is not a mysterious _____ without scientific basis.
 [A]process [B]practice
 [C]procedure [D]program
29. We cannot always _____ the wind, so new windmills should be so designed that they can also be driven by water.
 [A]hang on [B]count on
 [C]hold on [D]come on
30. The storm sweeping over this area now is sure to cause _____ of vegetables in the coming days.
 [A]rarity [B]scarcity
 [C]invalidity [D]variety

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A],[B],[C]and[D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (30 point)

Passage 1

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century, it may be. Hoping to

discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such severe lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and makes vowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy - bear with the sound pattern 'toy - bear'. And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyze, to combine and recombine the parts of language in new ways.

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the signals in the child's babbling, grasping and smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

31. The purpose of Frederick II's experiment was _____.

- [A] to prove that children are born with the ability to speak
- [B] to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech
- [C] to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak
- [D] to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language

32. The reason some children are backward in speaking is most probably that _____.

- [A] they are incapable of learning language rapidly
- [B] they are exposed to too much language at once
- [C] their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak
- [D] their mother are not intelligent enough to help them

33. What exceptionally remarkable about a child is that _____.

- [A] he is born with the capacity to speak
- [B] he has a brain more complex than an animal's
- [C] he can produce his own sentences
- [D] he owes his speech ability to good nursing

34. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?

- [A] The faculty of speech is inborn in man.
- [B] Encouragement is anything but essential to a child in language learning.
- [C] The child's brain is highly selective.
- [D] Most children learn their language in definite stages.

35. If a child starts to speak later than others, he will _____ in future.

- [A] have a high IQ
- [B] be less intelligent
- [C] be insensitive to verbal signals
- [D] not necessarily be backward

Passage 2

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled cog in the machinery. The oiling is done with higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and "human-relations" experts; yet all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he does not wholeheartedly participate in his work and that he is bored with it. In fact, the blue- and the white-collar workers have become economic puppets who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The worker and employee are anxious, not only because they might find themselves out of a job; they are anxious also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life. They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates. They are even more insecure in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect. When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the right mixture of submissiveness and independence. From that moment on they are tested again and again—by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the preindustrial mode of production or to nineteenth-century "free enterprise" capitalism? Certainly not. Problems are never solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities—those of love and of reason—are the aims of all social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

36. By "a well-oiled cog in the machinery" the author intends to render the idea that man is _____.
- [A] a necessary part of the society though each individual's function is negligible
 - [B] working in complete harmony with the rest of the society
 - [C] an unimportant part in comparison with the rest of the society, though functioning smoothly
 - [D] a humble component of the society, especially when working smoothly
37. The real cause of the anxiety of the workers and employees is that _____.
- [A] they are likely to lose their jobs
 - [B] they have no genuine satisfaction or interest in life
 - [C] they are faced with the fundamental realities of human existence
 - [D] they are deprived of their individuality and independence
38. From the passage we can infer that real happiness of life belongs to those _____.
- [A] who are at the bottom of the society
 - [B] who are higher up in their social status
 - [C] who prove better than their fellow-competitors

- [D] who could keep far away from this competitive world
39. To solve the present social problems the author suggests that we should _____.
[A] resort to the production mode of our ancestors
[B] offer higher wages to the workers and employees
[C] enable man to fully develop his potentialities
[D] take the fundamental realities for granted
40. The author's attitude towards industrialism might best be summarized as one of _____.
[A] approval
[B] dissatisfaction
[C] suspicion
[D] tolerance

Passage 3

When an invention is made, the inventor has three possible courses of action open to him: he can give the invention to the world by publishing it, keep the idea secret, or patent it.

A granted patent is the result of a bargain struck between an inventor and the state, by which the inventor gets a limited period of monopoly and publishes full details of his invention to the public after that period terminates.

Only in the most exceptional circumstances is the life-span of a patent extended to alter this normal process of events.

The longest extension ever granted was to Georges Valensi: his 1939 patent for color TV receiver circuitry was until 1971 because for most of the patent's normal life there was no color TV to receive and thus no hope of reward for the invention.

Because a patent remains permanently public after it has terminated, the shelves of the library attached to the patent office contain details of literally millions of ideas that are free for anyone to use and, if older than half a century, sometimes even re-patent. Indeed, patent experts often advise anyone wishing to avoid the high cost of conducting a search through live patents that the one sure way of avoiding violation of any other inventor's right is to plagiarize a dead patent. Likewise, because publication of an idea in any other form permanently invalidates further patents on that idea, it is traditionally safe to take ideas from other areas of print. Much modern technological advance is based on these presumptions of legal security.

Anyone closely involved in patents and inventions soon learns that most 'new' ideas are, in fact, as old as the hills. It is their reduction to commercial practice, either through necessity or dedication, or through the availability of new technology, that makes news and money. The basic patent for the theory of magnetic recording dates back to 1886. Many of the original ideas behind television originate from the late 19th and early 20th century. Even the Volkswagen rear engine car was anticipated by a 1904 patent for a cart with the horse at the rear.

41. The passage is mainly about _____.
[A] an approach to patents
[B] the application for patents
[C] the use of patents
[D] the access to patents
42. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
[A] When a patent becomes out of effect, it can be re-patented or extended if necessary.
[B] It is necessary for an inventor to apply for a patent before he makes his invention public.

- [C] A patent holder must publicize the details of his invention when its legal period is over.
 [D] One can get all the details of a patented invention from a library attached to the patent office.
43. Georges Valensi's patent lasted until 1971 because _____.
 [A] nobody would offer any reward for his patent prior to that time
 [B] his patent could not be put to use for an unusually long time
 [C] there were not enough TV stations to provide color programmes
 [D] the colour TV receiver was not available until that time
44. The word "plagiarize" (Line 5, Para. 5) most probably means "_____".
 [A] steal and use
 [B] give reward to
 [C] make public
 [D] take and change
45. From the passage we learn that _____.
 [A] an invention will not benefit the inventor unless it is reduced to commercial practice
 [B] products are actually inventions which were made a long time ago
 [C] it is much cheaper to buy an old patent than a new one
 [D] patent experts often recommend patents to others by conducting a search through dead patents.

Part III Close Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the bracket. (15 points)

Although interior design has existed since the beginning of architecture, its development into a specialized field is really quite recent. Interior designers have become important partly because of the many functions that might be (46) in a single large building.

The importance of interior design becomes (47) when we realize how much time we (48) surrounded by four walls. Whenever we need to be indoors, we want our surroundings to be (49) attractive and comfortable as possible. We also expect (50) place to be appropriate to its use. You would be (51) if the inside of your bedroom were suddenly changed to look (52) the inside of a restaurant. And you wouldn't feel (53) in a business office that has the appearance of a school.

It soon becomes clear that the interior designer's most important basic (54) is the function of the particular (55). For example a theater with poor sight lines, poor sound-shaping qualities, and (56) few entries and exits will not work for (57) purpose, no matter how beautifully it might be (58). Nevertheless, for any kind of space, the designer has to make many of the same kind of (59). He or she must coordinate the shapes, lighting and decoration of everything from ceiling to floor. (60) addition, the designer must usually select furniture or design built-in furniture, according to the functions that need to be served.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 46. [A] consisted | [B] contained | [C] composed | [D] comprised |
| 47. [A] obscure | [B] attractive | [C] appropriate | [D] evident |
| 48. [A] spend | [B] require | [C] settle | [D] retain |
| 49. [A] so | [B] as | [C] thus | [D] such |
| 50. [A] some | [B] any | [C] this | [D] each |
| 51. [A] amused | [B] interested | [C] shocked | [D] frightened |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 52. [A]like | [B]for | [C]at | [D]into |
| 53. [A]correct | [B]proper | [C]right | [D]suitable |
| 54. [A]care | [B]concern | [C]attention | [D]intention |
| 55. [A]circumstance | [B]environment | [C]surroundings | [D]space |
| 56. [A]too | [B]quite | [C]a | [D]far |
| 57. [A]their | [B]its | [C]those | [D]that |
| 58. [A]painted | [B]covered | [C]ornamented | [D]decorated |
| 59. [A]solution | [B]conclusions | [C]decisions | [D]determinations |
| 60. [A]For | [B]In | [C]As | [D]With |

Part IV Error Correction

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Example:

A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition which they saw many new products.

Answer [C] is wrong because the sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition where they saw many new products." So you should choose [C] and write the correction "where" on the line.

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [●] [D] where

61. He cannot tell the difference between true praise and flattering statements making only to gain his favor.
62. They want to expose those educational disadvantaged students to creative, enriching educational experiences for a five-year period.
63. The changes that took place in air travel during the last sixty years would have seemed completely impossible to even the most brilliant scientists at the turn of the 19th century.
64. I don't think it advisable that he will be assigned to the job since he has no experience whatsoever.
65. Beethoven, the great musician, wrote nine symphonies in his life, most of them were written after he had lost his hearing.
66. Mr Jankin regretted to blame his secretary for the mistake, for he later discovered it was his own fault.
67. As for the influence of computerization, nowhere we have seen the results more clearly than in the U. S., which really have surprised us all.
68. At times, more care goes into the composition of newspaper and magazine advertisements than the writing of features and editorials.
69. It is required by law that a husband have to pay the debts of his wife until formal notice is given that he no longer has to pay her.

**1994 年全国硕士学位研究生入学考试
英语全真试题**

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Sections A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____ 1979.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| [A] from | [B] after |
| [C] for | [D] since |

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose [D].

1. By the time you arrive in London, we _____ in Europe for two weeks.
[A] shall stay [B] have stayed
[C] will have stayed [D] have been staying
2. I appreciated _____ the opportunity to study abroad two years ago.
[A] having been given [B] having given
[C] to have been given [D] to have given
3. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least.
[A] of which [B] for what
[C] as [D] whose
4. The heart is _____ intelligent than the stomach, for they are both controlled by the brain.
[A] not so [B] not much
[C] much more [D] no more
5. _____ the fact that his initial experiments had failed, Prof. White persisted in his research.
[A] Because of [B] As to
[C] In spite of [D] In view of
6. Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry is his insistence that it _____ in a religious, as well as worldly, frame of reference.
[A] is to be analyzed [B] has been analyzed
[C] be analyzed [D] should have been analyzed
7. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, _____ all practical value by the time they were finished.
[A] could lose [B] would have lost
[C] might lose [D] ought to have lost
8. No bread eaten by man is so sweet as _____ earned by his own labour.
[A] one [B] that

- [C]such [D]what
9. It isn't cold enough for there _____ a frost tonight, so I can leave Jim's car out quite safely.
[A]would be [B]being
[C]was [D]to be
10. Scientists generally agree that the Earth's climate will warm up over the next 50 to 100 years _____ it has warmed in the 20,000 years since the Ice Age.
[A]as long as [B]as much as
[C]as soon as [D]as well as

Section B

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked[A],[B],[C]and[D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

Example:

A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition which they saw many new products.
A B C D

Answer [C]is wrong. The sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition where they saw many new products." So you should choose[C].

11. Similar elements in the prehistoric remains from both areas suggest that Indians and their neighbours had maintained distant but real connections ever before 1500 B. C.
A B C D
12. It soon became obviously that instead of being trained to sing she would be trained as the astronomer's assistant.
A B C D
13. He also conceived that the solar system and the universe would come into existence by a natural process and would disappear one day.
A B C D
14. The moon has a mass that is nearly one hundred times less than the earth; in consequence, the force of gravity at the moon's surface is only one-sixth of that at the earth's surface.
A B C D
15. The Bunsen burner is so named because it is thought to be invented by Robert Bunsen, who was German by birth.
A B C D
16. Much although I have traveled. I have never seen anyone to equal her in thoroughness, whatever the job.
A B C D
17. The weeds and grass in that yard makes the house look as if it had been vacant for quite some time.
A B C D
18. If only the nature of the aging process is better understood, the possibility of discovering a medicine that can block the fundamental process of aging seems very remote.
A B C D
19. When I consider how talented he is as a painter, I cannot help but believing that the public will appreciate his gift.
A B C D
20. Allen has stated that he has always had a great interest and admiration for the work of the British economist Keynes.
A B C D

Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked[A],[B],[C]and[D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the