

# 大学生

# 英语统考试题选

THE SELECTED GENERAL EXAMINATIONS OF ENGLISH  
FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

吕俊杰 编



广西人民出版社

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## 序 言

自从国家教育委员会颁布新的英语教学大纲，并决定对全国高等院校的在校大学生实行分级统一测试以来，全国部分省(市)的高等学校公共外语教学研究会组织了本地区的在校大学生统考。为了帮助在校大学生迎接国家教委组织的大学生英语分级测试，我将近年来(主要是一九八六年)全国部分省(市)的大学生英语统考试题汇集起来，编成此书，奉献给即将参加全国统一测试的在校大学生和其它英语自学者。

本书所收集的试题比较新颖，题目均具有一定的难度，很适合在校大学生在统考之前作自我检验之用。除编入统考试题外，本书还编入了一九八六年和一九八七年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试题和浙江大学的研究生英语竞赛题，以及成都电讯工程学院和天津大学招收博士研究生入学考试英语试题。全部试题均附有参考答案，以供读者参阅。

在试题收集过程中，曾得到华西医科大学曹家祚教授，南京航空学院顾伟刚副教授，北京钢铁学院宋国明副教授，海军电子工程学院王秀娟老师，东北工学院里佐亨副教授，以及天津市高教局阎英琰老师和北京市公共英语教学研究会秘书长周维焜老师的大力支持和帮助。广西师范学院唐小平副教授为本书作了审订。在此一并向他们表示衷心的感谢!

由于编者经验不足，加之时间仓促，书中存在的缺点和错误欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

一九八七年三月  
于北京钢铁学院

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# 第一部分 大学生英语统考试题

## 一、辽宁省高等院校公共英语统考试题(1984)

(120 minutes, 1 mark each)

I. 选出与划线的词(词组、句子)意义最相近的词(词组、句子):

1. Swimming in such a cool lake is really a joy.  
A. a happy thing                      B. a pleasant thing  
C. a comfortable matter              D. an exciting matter
2. The surface of the machine is very rough. It has to be made smooth.  
A. appearance      B. look      C. place      D. face
3. He is engaged in conversation with his guests.  
A. is doing      B. is having      C. is talking      D. is taking
4. It was discovered accidentally in the winter of 1930.  
A. by chance      B. suddenly      C. by the way      D. all of a sudden
5. It is very plain that something has gone wrong.  
A. probable      B. possible      C. likely      D. clear
6. He sleeps late on Sundays.  
A. gets up late                      B. stays up late  
C. goes to bed late                      D. goes to sleep late
7. John is not permitted to go abroad.  
A. asked      B. allowed      C. told      D. made
8. Everybody is supposed to observe the rules.  
A. follow      B. respect      C. carry out      D. work out
9. The horse is drawing a cart.  
A. is taking      B. is pushing      C. is pulling      D. is carrying
10. The report is false.  
A. not quite right                      B. not true  
C. correct                                  D. too simple
11. They tried to seek help from John.  
A. look in      B. get      C. offer      D. give

12. The knowledge you acquire from books cannot always be applied to your work.  
A. obtain    B. study    C. find    D. have
13. He'll give us what help we need.  
A. how much help    B. very little help  
C. as little help as    D. as much help as
14. We waited for the result to be declared by the city government.  
A. to be made public    B. announced  
C. to be expressed    D. being published
15. In spite of all difficulties, he accomplished his task in time.  
A. brought about    B. won over  
C. succeeded in    D. realized
16. He must have been very ill. He looks so pale.  
A. I guess he is very ill.  
B. I believe he was very ill.  
C. I am told he had been very ill.  
D. It is necessary for him to be very ill.
17. Apart from the books, she also bought a dictionary.  
A. except    B. besides    C. in spite of    D. except for
18. Let's decide right away so that we won't lose any time.  
A. later    B. without hesitation  
C. sooner or later    D. without delay
19. "Do you have sufficient money and time to do it?" she asked.  
A. a lot of    B. enough    C. much    D. plenty of
20. There were no fewer than 150 people at the meeting.  
A. as many as    B. only    C. no more than    D. at most

### I. 选择填空:

21. If you had taken the doctor's advice a week earlier, you quite all right now  
A. might have been    B. would have been  
C. should have been    D. would be
22. Tom football with other boys when he should have been doing his home-work. That's why his mother scolded him.  
A. was playing    B. played  
C. had been playing    D. should have played
23. Neither of us knew before we met in Paris in 1980.  
A. one another    B. ourselves  
C. people    D. each other
24. in the doorway, everybody in the room gave her a cheer.  
A. Appearing    B. As she appeared  
C. Appeared    D. When appearing

25. The next afternoon, I went to call \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Barkley again.  
A. in      B. on      C. at      D. out
26. This is the house \_\_\_\_\_ ten years ago.  
A. where I lived in      B. in which I lived in  
C. which I lived      D. I lived in
27. Don't leave the building unless \_\_\_\_\_ to do so.  
A. being told      B. you will be told  
C. told      D. you are to be told
28. You are late for the meeting. \_\_\_\_\_ on time next time.  
A. Do be      B. To be surely  
C. Must be      D. Make sure
29. The sun is \_\_\_\_\_ the moon.  
A. much more brighter than      B. more brighter than  
C. brighter than      D. bright than
30. The liberation of the whole country brought \_\_\_\_\_ the sufferings of the Chinese working people.  
A. stop to      B. an end to      C. to end      D. an end of
31. It was not until 12 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ to bed  
A. that he went      B. did he go  
C. had he gone      D. that he had gone
32. The car \_\_\_\_\_ when it just got to the department store.  
A. broke out      B. was broken down  
C. broke down      D. was away
33. \_\_\_\_\_, our next step is to determine how to carry it out.  
A. Having made the plan      B. The plan being made  
C. Making the plan      D. The plan having been made
34. He is \_\_\_\_\_ of the five students.  
A. the highest      B. the tallest  
C. tallest      D. most tall
35. You can take whatever farm tools \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you are needed      B. of which you are in need  
C. you need      D. as you need
36. We were delighted at the thought \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
A. to come back home      B. to come to our homes  
C. of coming back home      D. of coming back to homes
37. John \_\_\_\_\_ at the news.  
A. surprised      B. was being surprised  
C. surprises      D. was surprised
38. If you drove a car at such a speed, it \_\_\_\_\_ you a year to get there.



- A. will take                      B. would have taken  
C. would take                    D. might have taken

39. She goes to work every day \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unless she will be ill      B. except when she gets ill  
C. except for her illness      D. except that she got ill
40. John is painting \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. walls white                  B. the wall white  
C. on the wall white          D. the walls into white

### I. 圈出每句中的错处

41. If it will snow tomorrow, we'll have to go by train.  
A                                      B                                      C                                      D
42. You shouldn't give him any medicine because he wasn't ill at all.  
A                                      B                                      C                                      D
43. He tried keeping his room clean on cleaning it three times a day.  
A                                      B                                      C                                      D
44. Mary and Jane all agreed on setting up the study group without any delay.  
A                                      B                                      C                                      D
45. He wishes that he can pass the examination.  
A                                      B                                      C                                      D
46. Let's hurry, or the train will have left by the time we get the station.  
A                                      B                                      C                                      D
47. The factory we are to visit it next Sunday morning is about 20 li north of  
A                                      B                                      C                                      D  
Shenyang.
48. Not until you are in the third grade you will be able to understand that talk.  
A                                      B                                      C                                      D
49. The more people praised him, the more modestly he became.  
A                                      B                                      C                                      D
50. Although it was raining heavily yesterday afternoon, but the students of 1982  
A                                      B                                      C                                      D  
kept working in the fields.

### IV. 阅读下列短文，圈出所列四个答案中最正确的一个

For a number of years, scientists and engineers have been making a strange kind of music in their laboratories. The sounds they work with are no pleasant tones. Some are a thousand times stronger than a clap (一声) of thunder, yet they can not be heard by the human ear. These sound waves are capable of performing an amazing amount of useful work, from washing dishes to cutting round holes in steel. They can locate submarines (潜水艇) and schools (群) of fish under water, and also can help to determine various depths in the earth.

51. Scientists and engineers  
(A) have been studying music.  
(B) are washing dishes.

- (C) have been conducting research on sound.  
(D) are cutting steel.
52. (A) All sounds can't be heard by the human ear.  
(B) All sounds can be felt by human body.  
(C) Sounds cannot travel under water.  
(D) Sounds cannot travel in the earth.
53. The strange music scientists and engineers have been making in their laboratories is  
(A) very loud.  
(B) not very pleasant.  
(C) very low.  
(D) very nice.

Li Hua was born in a poor doctor's family in Jiangsu Province. Her father took the whole family wandering from place to place offering his cures, but they hardly had enough to eat. Li Hua's childhood was one of hunger and poverty. She knew how anxious the labouring people were to have a doctor of their own, who would cure their diseases and relieve their suffering. When she was sixteen she started doing medical work and made up her mind to be a doctor in the countryside. She read the article In Memory of Norman Bethune many times, each time trying to grasp more deeply the significance of how to serve the people wholeheartedly. Once she wrote in her diary: "I used to think that learning from Dr. Bethune meant only giving my whole heart to the people. Now I know I must perfect my skill as Dr. Bethune did. Only then can I serve the people better."

54. Li Hua's father was a  
(A) rich doctor.  
(B) famous doctor.  
(C) successful doctor.  
(D) poor doctor.
55. Li Hua wished to be  
(A) a doctor as famous as Dr. Bethune.  
(B) a doctor who is strong both in politics and in medicine.  
(C) a doctor who has high medical skill.  
(D) a very experienced doctor.

The previous night something went wrong with the dam. Ten workers had spent a whole night on it without success, and the water kept rising. At any moment, the dam might break. Everybody there was worried but could do nothing about it. Engineer Li told the men to keep a careful watch over the dam, and he himself got into the water in a diver's suit (潜水衣) to repair the dam at its bottom. "Do you want to kill yourself?" someone shouted. "Come out, man, quick!" But Li refused.

"Never mind me," he said, "I grew up by a river. I can swim very well. If the dam breaks, thousands of lives will be lost." After half an hour, he came out of water, half frozen. But the floodgate was set right. He was taken back to his house by a cart.

56. When the floodgate went wrong,

- (A) nobody but the engineer Li repaired it.
- (B) Li tried to repair it but was prevented.
- (C) Li and his friends worked together and succeeded.
- (D) other workers also tried to repair it but did not succeed.

57. Engineer Li got into cold water,

- (A) because he was an engineer. He knew better than others how to repair the floodgate.
- (B) because he swam better than others.
- (C) because he knew thousands of lives might be lost if he didn't get the floodgate repaired.
- (D) because he was very strong and could stand hardship.

58. When someone warned Engineer Li of danger,

- (A) he was frightened.
- (B) he was not frightened.
- (C) he stopped his repair work.
- (D) he did not say anything.

59. (A) Li didn't succeed in his job. He was almost frozen to death.

- (B) Li succeeded in his job, and walked back to his home himself.
- (C) Li succeeded in his job but was almost frozen to death.
- (D) Li did not succeed in his job, and was taken back to his house.

"Don't worry," said Mother calmly. "There is no point in getting married unless you're really sure. Grandmother used to say that if you marry in haste, you'll repent (后悔) at leisure."

I smiled up at her. I thought to myself how Grandmother used to use these old sayings all the time. Meanwhile Mother went on washing.

"How long did you know John before he proposed (求婚)?" she asked.

"Oh, about three months," I said.

"Did you like his parents?" Mother asked.

"That's just it." I said. "I like them very much."

"What kind of people are they?" Mother asked.

"They're pretty well off, I guess. They have a big house and three cars."

"Well, you know that Grandmother used to say you marry a man. You don't marry his family."

60. The reason why the girl wants to marry the boy is that

- (A) the boy is an excellent young man.
  - (B) his family is very rich.
  - (C) she loves the boy very much.
  - (D) his parents are very kind to her.
61. The girl knew the boy
- (A) for a long time.
  - (B) for about three months.
  - (C) for quite a few months.
  - (D) for almost a year.
62. (A) Her grandmother opposed her marriage.
- (B) Her mother opposed her marriage.
  - (C) She herself didn't want to marry the boy.
  - (D) Her mother didn't oppose her marriage.
- My brother Hank has a strange eating habit at breakfast. Each morning he waits until the last moment to get up. Then he has to rush to catch the bus, so he eats breakfast as he moves around, picking up his books and coat. Mother keeps trying to get him to sit down, but Father says at least he is eating. And a glass of milk with a piece of toast is better than no breakfast at all. It looks to me as if he doesn't know what he is eating or what he is missing. If he slowed down enough to see what good things are on the table, he might decide to get up early enough to enjoy them. But until then, we will have a study in continuous motion each morning at breakfast.
63. The reason why Hank has to move around is that
- (A) he is too busy.
  - (B) he likes to do so.
  - (C) moving around will help one eat faster.
  - (D) he gets up too late.
64. (A) His parents think it good to eat his breakfast that way.
- (B) His father says Hank has either to eat his breakfast in such a hurry or to miss it altogether.
  - (C) His mother thinks it good to eat so fast.
  - (D) Hank eats his breakfast in such a hurry that he leaves a lot of food untouched.
65. (A) His father likes (B) Except his mother, they all like  
(C) His brother likes (D) None of them likes
- Hank's strange habit of eating breakfast.
66. According to the above passage, Hank must be
- (A) a worker. (B) a student. (C) a dancer. (D) a peasant.
67. Hank's family is at least made up of

- (A) two people.                      (B) three people.  
(C) four people.                      (D) five people.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens grew up in a small town beside the Mississippi River around the middle of the nineteenth century. He liked to watch steamboats (轮船) traveling along the river. When he was seventeen, he went east to New York, but never forgot his boyhood experiences. At the age of twenty-one, he returned home and became a steamboat pilot (领航员). He was very happy on the river.

Later, when he began to write stories, he used the name Mark Twain, which was a term used by riverboat men. Most people have forgotten that his name was really Samuel Clemens.

Mark Twain wrote many famous books, but he is remembered most for his stories about young boys. He knew how young people felt about living in a world controlled by adults (成年人).

68. (A) Samuel Langhorne Clemens was a famous American writer of the early nineteenth century.  
(B) Like Samuel Langhorne Clemens, Mark Twain was also a famous American writer.  
(C) Clemens grew up in a small town beside the Mississippi while Mark Twain was brought up in New York.  
(D) Mark Twain was an American writer who once worked on a ship.
69. (A) Mark Twain is famous for his stories about young boys because he knew their feelings.  
(B) Mark Twain is famous for his poetry.  
(C) Mark Twain is famous because he is a worker writer.  
(D) Mark Twain is famous because young people all like him.
70. Mark Twain (A) did not like his boyhood experiences.  
(B) forgot  
(C) did not think of  
(D) could never forget

A man and his wife were very poor. They kept hoping for new clothes and good food. The man enjoyed eating, and he especially liked pancakes (薄煎饼). One night an old woman came to their house and told them she would let them have three wishes. They could wish for anything they wanted.

The man had just finished eating a little bread for his dinner, and was still hungry. He said, "I wish I had a big pancake!"

Suddenly a pancake appeared on his plate.

"You fool!" his wife cried. "You could have wished for a house full of wonderful food, but you wished for a pancake. I wish that pancake were on the end of your nose!"

Immediately the pancake stuck to the end of his nose.

"Oh!" the wife cried. "I wish none of this had ever happened!"

Immediately the pancake was gone, and the man was saying "I'm still hungry. How I wish I had some pancake!"

But of course nothing happened.

71. Which of the following lessons could be learned from this story?

- (A) Wives are often wiser than their husband.
- (B) It is wrong to waste food.
- (C) Wise people work instead of wishing.
- (D) Foolish people waste their opportunities.

72. The pancake was gone

- (A) because the wife wished it to be gone.
- (B) because his wife thought it was no good.
- (C) because the man wanted something better.
- (D) because man and wife blamed each other.

73. The three wishes were

- (A) realized.                      (B) not realized.
- (C) half realized.              (D) hardly realized.

74. The old woman

- (A) was a relative of the man and his wife.
- (B) knew the family very well.
- (C) did not know the family.
- (D) was a friend of the man and his wife.

75. The man

- (A) had his pancake at last.
- (B) lost his pancake at last.
- (C) did not finish eating his pancake.
- (D) only ate a little of the pancake.

76. (A) It was the wife's fault that they lost the pancake.

- (B) It was the man's fault that they lost the pancake.
- (C) It was the old woman's fault that they lost the pancake.
- (D) It was nobody's fault that they lost the pancake.

San Francisco has been called one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is built on fourteen hills, with the Pacific Ocean on one side, and San Francisco Bay on the other. Each hill has a view over the water. San Francisco people are proud of their views. Everyone wants a house with a view. Most big cities in the United States are built on flat land. People can't see very far. They can only see tall buildings. When they choose their homes, they look inside. They want a house with pleasant rooms to look at. When San Francisco people choose their homes, they look

outside. They want a house with a view.

77. (A) San Francisco is a city on hills.

(B) In the United States, most cities like San Francisco are built on hills.

(C) San Francisco is surrounded by sea on all sides.

(D) San Francisco is a big city built on flat land.

78. (A) The people in big American cities often pay attention to the outside appearances of their houses only.

(B) The people in San Francisco pay attention only to the outside appearance of their houses.

(C) The people in San Francisco pay attention only to the inside of their houses.

(D) People in San Francisco like to have a house with a good view.

79. People in San Francisco are proud of

(A) their tall buildings. (B) their lovely scenery.

(C) their blue sea. (D) their green hills.

80. San Francisco faces

(A) many tall buildings.

(B) many hills.

(C) the Pacific Ocean.

(D) a long river.

V. 在下列标号的空白内, 从所附的四个选择中, 选取最好的答案, 在答案纸上标出  
TRAINING A DOG

A dog has two (81) (A) quantities that make it one of the easiest animals to

(B) points

(C) respects

(D) qualities

train. Its intelligence (智力) helps it to learn (82) (A) quickly and to understand

(B) fast

(C) quick

(D) suddenly

what you want. Its desire to (83) (A) delight makes it eager to learn and obey.

(B) enjoy

(C) be happy

(D) please

Before learning about specific (具体的) commands, you (84) (A) could know

(B) can

(C) should

(D) may

some general rules about training a dog. First, always be firm. (85) (A) Making

- (B) Doing
- (C) Being
- (D) Showing

firm does not mean being cruel to your dog. It means making sure your dog understands very clearly that it must obey you even if it is not paying attention. Next, teach only (86) (A) a command at a time. Always use the same words of com-

- (B) two
- (C) one
- (D) single

mand, and repeat the lesson every day (87) (A) as soon as your dog learned

- (B) when
- (C) until
- (D) after

it. Finally, praise your dog when it has done well. Praise is one of the greatest rewards (奖赏) (88) (A) that you can give a dog, and it will help a dog to

- (B) which
- (C) what
- (D) whom

learn.

The basic kind of training to give a dog is obedience (服从) training, which teaches (89) (A) few simple commands. A dog that has learned obedience com-

- (B) several
- (C) certain
- (D) any

mands, like "heel" (用后脚跟着走), "sit", or "lie down" has formed the (90)

(A) rule of obedience, and other commands will come (91) (A) easily to it. One

- (B) way
- (C) attitude
- (D) habit
- (B) quickly
- (C) well
- (D) close

of the basic commands is "heel", because it (92) (A) controls a dog when it is

- (B) catches
- (C) orders
- (D) forces

moving. To teach your dog this command, jerk (猛地一拉) its leash (系狗的皮带) and give the word of command (93) (A) until it moves ahead or steps behind you.

- (B) before
- (C) whenever
- (D) whatever

Praise your dog when it moves to the correct (94) (A) position. (95) (A) At



- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| (B) scene. | (B) On |
| (C) point. | (C) By |
| (D) spot.  | (D) In |

time it will obey even when it is not on a leash.

Another command, "sit", (96) (A) is teaching by jerking the leash and push-

- (B) is taught
- (C) taught
- (D) teaching

ing the dog's head as you (97) (A) will give the word of command.

- (B) give
- (C) give
- (D) giving

To teach a third important command, "lie down", put your dog in a sitting position, and pull the leash almost tight. Then bring your free hand down on the leash, gently forcing the dog into the desired position as you give the command.

98 (A) In training a dog, the trainer's qualities are as important as 99

- (B) On
- (C) With
- (D) Of

(A) the dog's. A dog learns 100 (A) good from a patient, kind trainer, who is

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| (B) the dog. | (B) nice       |
| (C) a dog's  | (C) successful |
| (D) a dog.   | (D) best       |

firm in giving commands and ready to reward the dog with praise.