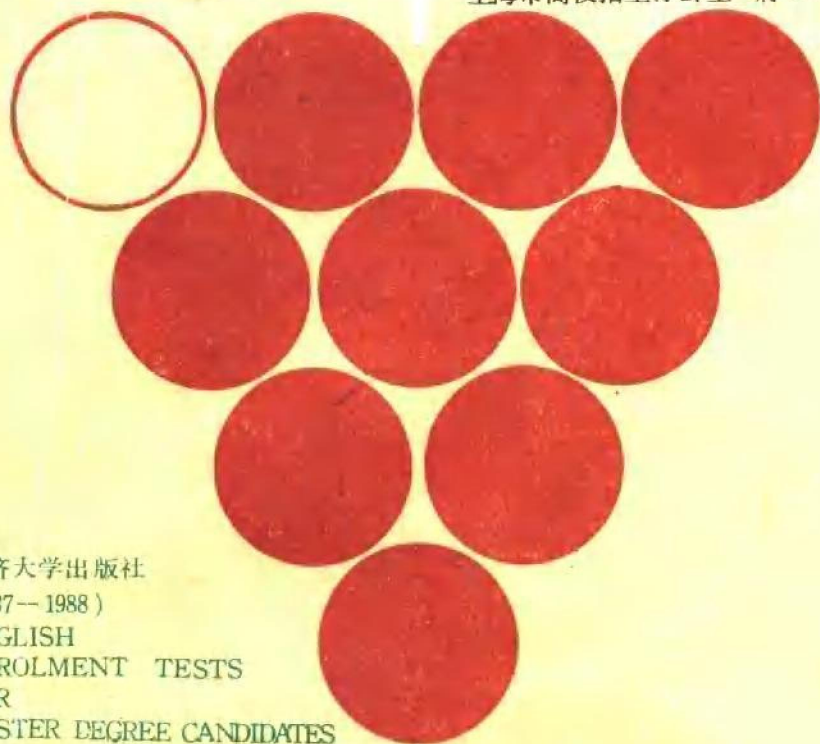
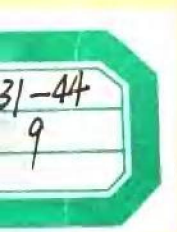


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硕士学位研究生入学英语试题汇编

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内 容 提 要

本书由国家教委委托全国硕士学位研究生外语统考命题单位组织编写。书中汇编1987年、1988年两年硕士研究生入学考试英语试题及有关资料。其中包括：各年正、副试题、评分标准、正副题参考答案以及上海地区使用的第二外语试题及参考答案。编者还对每套试题参考答案加以重点注释，以提高读者的识别能力。

本书资料完整，注释精当，可供大专院校师生、报考硕士研究生的考生及出国人员参考。

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前 言

自从1978年恢复研究生招生制度以来,招生人数逐年增加。为了提高研究生的入学质量,从1980年起,我国硕士研究生的外语入学考试,实行全国统考。试题委托上海市高校招生办公室组织编制,至今已历时八年。从1987年起外语专业(第二外语)的入学考试,也实行单独、统一命题。我们把它分语种、按年序汇编成册,每册中除试题外,还有参考答案和评分标准,及答案注释。这是研究生外语入学试题汇编最齐全、最完整的丛书,供各语种应试者选择使用,也可供高等学校公共外语课教师参考,图书馆、资料室备用。

应考者在全面复习的基础上,通过此书可以了解到历届考题的形式。试题形式是体现考试要求的一个重要手段,它与考试目的密切相关。八年来,研究生入学外语试题的形式,逐年都有改进,既增加新的形式,又保持上下年度的连贯性。近五年来,英语考试采用选择填空、综合填空、阅读理解、词汇理解选择、辨错、改错、动词形式、汉译英和英译汉等九种形式,每一种试题形式都有自己的考核重点。在熟悉试题形式的同时,还必须对历届试题的内容进行剖析和揣摩,以求达到掌握测试要领,提高复习的效果。

研究生入学考试是一种选拔性考试,通过考试,择优选才。它不同于在校生的学业成绩考试,也不同于一般的水平测试。因此,命题原则必须严格遵照研究生入学外语程度的规

定，又要考虑全国公共外语课教学的实际水平。通过考试，尽量做到有利于选拔人才，有利于促进高等学校公共外语课的教学。这几年，英、俄、日、德、法各语种试题的深广度和难易度，并非处于同一个水平线上，而是随着全国公共外语教学水平的不断提高有所变化的。应试者在复习时不宜满足于能够解答本书提供的试题，而应该下功夫掌握语言基础知识，提高语言运用的能力。在此基础上，不断扩大外语知识面，提高阅读水平和表达能力。对一些习惯用法、近义的单词和词组，要特别注意用法上的区别。总之，要努力改进自己的学习方法，扎扎实实地提高外语水平，才能在考场上应用自如。

本书考题的结构，分为两大类：即限定型和非限定型，也称客观测试和主观测试方法。限定型考题主要测验应试者的知识面和掌握知识的熟练程度；非限定型则着重测验考生综合运用外语知识的能力。例如选择填空、综合填空等属限定型，汉译英、英译汉等属非限定型。这种主客观相结合的命题方法，适合我国目前外语教学的特点。为适应这一情况，应试者在做练习时，必须两者兼顾，不可偏颇。

参加本丛书编辑工作的有英、俄、日、德、法五种外语学科命题小组成员。本书注释由杨永荟完成。我们热诚希望读者对本丛书提出批评建议。

编 者

1988年4月

试题题型分类介绍

本汇编中的英语试题题型分为两大类：客观性测试项目与主观性测试项目。

历年的测试项目及其占分比例列表如下：

占分% 年 度		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984-1986	1987 (1988)
测试项目							
客 观 性	1. 选择填空	20	14	12	10	15	10 (15)
	2. 综合填空		10	11	10	10	10
	3. 阅读理解选择			10	10	10	15 (20)
	4. 词汇理解选择				10	10	10 (0)
主 观 性	5. 认辨错误	5	8	10	10		
	6. 连词成句		4				
	7. 动词形式填空	25	14	12	10	10	10
	8. 汉译英	20	10	15	15	15	15
	9. 英译汉	30	40	30	25	20	20
主 客 观 结 合	10. 认辨并改正错误					10	10

本汇编试题的具体题型各年都略有不同，1980年以来先后共有十种具体题型，其中主观性测试项目四种，客观性测试项目五种，主客观结合测试项目一种。

这些题型都有不同的答题应注意事项，考生首先要熟悉不同题型的英语命题用语，明确答题要求。

关于评分标准、参考答案及注释的说明

1. 鉴于历年命题的具体情况, 各年试题(正题)及其评分标准、参考答案在收入本汇编时, 除订正个别印刷错误外, 均保持原样。

2. 客观性测试项目的参考答案, 一般以正式文体、书面语或最常用者为最佳选择。

3. 本汇编选择有一定难度的题目进行重点注释, 主要针对我国英语学员的一些常见错误, 从基本概念和用法两方面加以分析说明, 以提高学员的识别能力和实际运用语言的能力。

4. 注释重点包括:

动词形式;

同义和近义词语、结构;

常用短语动词;

常见的习惯表达方式。

5. 按照试卷年份先后, 同类语言现象一般只注一次。

1987

- 试题 (正题)
- 试题 (副题)
- 试题 (第二外语)
- 评分标准
- (正题) 参考答案
- (副题) 参考答案
- (二外) 参考答案
- (正题) 答案注释
- (副题) 答案注释
- (二外) 答案注释

一九八七年试题(正题)

I. In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

I was caught _____ the rain yesterday.

A. in B. by C. with D. at

ANSWER: (A)

1. The skyscraper stands out _____ the blue sky.

A. in B. against C. under D. beneath

2. They have always been on good _____ with their next door neighbours.

A. friendship B. relations

C. connection D. terms

3. Hello. Is that 21035? Please put me _____ to the manager.

A. across B. up C. through D. over

4. Why do you look so _____? You never smile or look cheerful.

A. miserable B. unfortunate

C. sorry D. rude

5. Eggs, though nourishing, have _____ of fat content.
A. large number B. a large number
C. the high amount D. a high amount
6. Jim always _____ his classmates in a debate.
A. backs out B. backs away
C. backs up D. backs down
7. Most of the people who _____ two world wars are strongly against arms race.
A. have lived out B. have lived through
C. have lived on D. have lived off
8. There are many inconveniences that have to be _____ when you are camping.
A. put up B. put up with
C. put off D. put away
9. Is it true that those old houses are being pulled down _____ new office blocks?
A. to accommodate B. to provide for
C. to increase D. to make room for
10. Being in no great hurry; _____
A. we went the long route with scenery
B. the long, scenic route was our preference
C. we took the long, scenic route
D. our preference was taking the long, scenic route

II. Each of the three passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best

answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

1

For centuries men dreamed of achieving vertical flight. In 400 A.D. Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. Leonardo da Vinci conceived the first mechanical apparatus, called a "Helix", which could carry a man straight up, but this was only a design and was never tested.

The ancient dream was finally realized in 1940 when a Russian engineer piloted a strange-looking craft of steel tubing with a rotating fan on top. It rose awkwardly and vertically into the air from a standing start, hovered a few feet above the ground, went sideways and backwards, and then settled back to earth. That vehicle was called a helicopter.

Imaginations were fired. Men dreamed of going to work in their own personal helicopters. People anticipated that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today. Such fantastic expectations were not fulfilled.

The helicopter has now become an extremely useful machine. It excels in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go. Corporations use them as airborne offices, many

metropolitan areas use them in police work, construction and logging companies employ them in various advantageous ways, engineers use them for site selection and surveying, and oil companies use them as the best way to make offshore and remote work stations accessible to crews and supplies. Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. Among their other multitude of uses: deliver people across town, fly to and from airports, assist in rescue work, and aid in the search for missing or wanted persons.

11. People expect that

- A. the airliners of today would eventually be replaced by helicopters.
- B. helicopters would someday be able to transport large number of people from place to place as airliners are now doing.
- C. their imaginations fired by the Russian engineer's invention would become a reality in the future.
- D. their fantastic expectations about helicopters could be fulfilled by airliners of today.

12. Helicopters work with the aid of

- A. a combination of rotating devices in front and on top.
- B. a rotating device topside.
- C. one rotating fan in the centre of the aircraft and others at each end.
- D. a rotating fan underneath for lifting.

13. What is said about the development of the helicopter?

- A. Helicopters have only been worked on by man since 1940.
- B. Chinese children were the first to achieve flights in helicopters.
- C. Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.
- D. Some people thought they would become widely used by average individuals.

14. How has the use of helicopters developed?

- A. They have been widely used for various purposes.
- B. They are taking the place of high-flying jets.
- C. They are used for rescue work.
- D. They are now used exclusively for commercial projects.

15. Under what conditions are helicopters found to be absolutely essential?

- A. For overseas passenger transportation.
- B. For extremely high altitude flights.
- C. For high-speed transportation.
- D. For urgent mission to places inaccessible to other kinds of craft.

In ancient Greece athletic festivals were very important and had strong religious associations. The Olympian

athletic festival held every four years in honour of Zeus, king of the Olympian Gods, eventually lost its local character, became first a national event and then, after the rules against foreign competitors had been abolished, international. No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic Games go, but some official records date from 776 B.C.

The games took place in August on the plain by Mount Olympus. Many thousands of spectators gathered from all parts of Greece, but no married woman was admitted even as a spectator. Slaves, women and dishonoured persons were not allowed to compete. The exact sequence of events is uncertain, but events included boy's gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, horse racing and field events, though there were fewer sports involved than in the modern Olympic Games.

On the last day of the Games, all the winners were honoured by having a ring of holy olive leaves placed on their heads. So great was the honour that the winner of the foot race gave his name to the year of his victory. Although Olympic winners received no prize money, they were, in fact, richly rewarded by their state authorities. How their results compared with modern standards, we unfortunately have no means of telling.

After an uninterrupted history of almost 1,200 years, the Games were suspended by the Romans in 394 A.D. They continued for such a long time because people be-