

全国研究生入学考试

外语课试题集

(1981—1986)

北京市高等学校招生办公室 编

高等教育出版社

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前 言

硕士学位研究生入学考试是一种较大规模的选拔性考试，但也不同于高考和其它类型的招生考试。从作用上来讲，它要有严格的选择性，通过考试把优秀人才筛选出来；同时，这种考试对大学本科教学还有着积极的影响，有利于促进大学本科教学。研究生入学的录取原则是确保质量，宁缺勿滥。这表明，研究生入学考试不仅要有一般考试所应有的区分度，便于选拔优秀人才，而且考试成绩又要能较好地反映出考生的学业水平。这些也正是研究生入学考试需要不断地研究和解决的问题。

一九七八年恢复研究生招生制度以来，招生人数和报考人数都在逐年增加，为了进一步提高研究生入学质量，自一九八〇年开始，我们硕士学位研究生入学考试的外语（含英、俄、日、德、法）试题由国家组织统一编制，实行全国统考。七年来，外语试题的编制每年都有改进，从内容要求看，上下年度注意保持一定的连贯性，从试题的形式看，采用了选择填空，综合填空，阅读理解，词汇，辩错，动词形式，汉译英和英译汉等形式，在部分试题中还采用了客观考试。试题较好地贯彻了命题原则，在命题中既严格遵照国家有关研究生入学外语程度的规定，又考虑到全国公共外语课教学的实际水平。

本书汇编和整理了1981—1986年全国研究生入学考试的外语课（英、俄、日、德、法）统一试题及答案，并附有第二套试题。本书可供研究命题工作时参考，也可供招生单位和高等学校等有关部门在教学工作中参阅。同时，对于准备报考研究生的高等学校学生和自学青年，为了能了解硕士学位研究生入学水平及检查自己的学业程度，也可以作为学习参考资料。

读者在使用这本书时,不应满足于能够解答本书提供的试题,而应根据该书提供资料的启示,找出自己学习的重点,努力的方向,掌握语言基础知识,提高阅读能力,扎扎实实的提高自己的外语水平。参加本书整理和编写工作的有王秀卿、周军、李建立、屠汉明等同志。由于时间仓促,难免有疏漏之处,请读者批评指正。

编 者

一九八六年五月

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一九八一年硕士学位研究生考试

英语试卷

准考证编号 _____ 报考学校 _____ 报考专业 _____

I. In each question, decide which of the five choices given would most suitably complete the sentence. Circle the letter before your choice. Only one choice is to be marked. (14 points)

Example:

The guests said that they wouldn't mind

A. to have a little light music

B. having a little light music

C. have a little light music

D. if they have a little light music

E. that they have a little light music

1. She has been working in this factory

A. after 1968

B. in 1968

C. since 1968

D. for 1968

E. until 1968

2. We can't understand why he avoided _____ to us.

A. to speak

B. speech

C. having spoken

D. speaking

E. to have spoken

3. I am interested in _____ you have told me.

A. which

B. all that

C. all what

D. that

E. everything of which

4. It is because she is too inexperienced _____ she does not know how to deal with the situation.
- A. so
B. that
C. so that
D. therefore
E. that is why
5. He was afraid he would have to _____ her invitation to the party.
- A. refute
B. refuse
C. return
D. ignore
E. decline
6. She wants to know whether the measures have been agreed _____.
- A. to
B. with
C. about
D. upon
E. over
7. Since she is angry, we _____.
- A. had better leaving her alone
B. should leave her alone
C. might as well leave her alone
D. had rather leave her alone
E. must leave her alone
8. I wish I _____ to the movies with you last night.
- A. went
B. did go
C. could go
D. have gone
E. could have gone
9. Scarcely had they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre _____ the curtain went up.
- A. than
B. when
C. before
D. as soon as
E. as
10. Write clearly _____ your teacher can understand you correctly.
- A. since
B. for
C. because
D. so that
E. then

- others.

4. A series of debates between the lecturers were scheduled for the next weekend.

5. The automobile industry is manufacturing_A a new type_B of a motor_C that will
consume less_D gasoline and cause_E much less pollution.

6. When his plane arrives on the airport in Shanghai, I shall already have left
A B C D
E for Beijing.

7. The industrial trend is in the direction of $\frac{\text{more}}{\text{A}} \frac{\text{machines}}{\text{B}} \text{ and } \frac{\text{less}}{\text{C}} \frac{\text{people}}{\text{D}}$.

8. The workers were already to work long before he arrived.
A B C D E

Example:

his sons/he/their grandmother/to see/just before his last birthday/take

Just before his last birthday he took his sons to see their grandmother.

1. last month/in Europe/travel/she/since

- 2 the decision/as final/frankly/should/not consider

3. to the stranger/talk/there/stand/a while ago/he

4. this kind of/can/get used to/I/never/food/eat

IV. Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the verb given in parentheses

(14 points)

Examples:

"Those," he said, _____ (point) to the books _____ (pile) on the desk, " _____ (need) over there now."

"Those," he said, pointing to the books piled on the desk, "are needed over there now."

Thousands of years _____ (pass) since then; but people still _____ (like) _____ (tell) the story of Leonidas and the brave three hundred who _____ (dedicate) their lives to their country.

Thousands of years have passed since then; but people still like to tell the story of Leonidas and the brave three hundred who dedicated their lives to their country.

1. The public demanded that the prices _____ (reduce).
2. With the guide _____ (lead) the way, we set off on foot into the dark night.
3. I need that book badly. If you go to the bookshop this afternoon, please remember _____ (buy) a copy for me.
4. _____ (arrive) home at daybreak, he felt dead tired. He _____ (work) all night.
5. _____ (exhaust) by his work, he lay down on the bed to take a rest.
6. We'll have to take a roundabout course, for the road _____ (repair).
7. No decision _____ (make) about that matter yet. We _____ (still consider) it.
8. _____ (meet) Tom earlier today, I don't need to see him again.
9. If you _____ (go) on at the present rate, you _____ (use) up all the petroleum by the end of the month.
10. The building is said _____ (destroy) in a fire two years ago.
11. The car _____ (go) at the present speed until it reaches the foot of the mountain at about ten o'clock tonight.

V. Fill in the blanks with proper words. (10 points)

In recent years television has become the most popular form of entertainment. It

does not look as if it will be _____ popular in the world of the future. In fact it looks as if television will become more popular than ever. New systems of television have been made possible _____ the discovery of the laser. A laser is a beam of light that has many strange qualities. By using a laser, it is possible to throw very large and very clear television pictures on _____ a screen. These pictures may be as large as three metres _____ three metres. Many people could watch this kind of television together.

Laser beams have also made very thin television sets _____. These sets can be hung on the wall of a room like a large picture. Another development in the future will be three dimensional television; the picture will look more 'real' _____ it will have depth as well as height and length.

In the near future you will be able to buy your favourite television programmes already _____ on tapes. They will be like the tapes _____ are used in small cassette tape recorders today. You will also be able to record television programmes and play them _____ later. The laser beam will make _____ possible.

VI. Translate the following into English. (10 points)

1. 这门课我越学越喜欢。
2. 这家工厂只能供应我们所需要的百分之三十。
3. 他们一直谈到入睡。
4. 许多人以为电是燃料，但事实上并非如此。
5. 我国的社会主义现代化是一项我们必须努力完成的任务。

VII. Choose one of the following three passages and translate it into Chinese. (40 points)

The United Kingdom is a monarchical (君主政体的) State. It is one of the independent members of the Commonwealth (the Queen is recognized as head of the Commonwealth), and a member of the European Community.

The origins and traditions of the United Kingdom are to be found in each of the four parts that make up the country: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England was united as a kingdom a thousand years ago, and Wales became part of the kingdom during the middle ages. The thrones (王位) of England and Scotland were united in 1603, and in 1707 legislation passed in the two countries provided for the establishment of a single Parliament of Great Britain with supreme authority both in England and Wales and in Scotland. Ireland had had links with the kingdom of England since the thirteenth century, and in 1800 the creation of the United Kingdom was completed by a union joining the Irish Parliament to that of Great Britain. In 1922 Southern Ireland (now the Irish Republic) became a self-governing country. The six counties of Northern Ireland had in 1920 been given their own subordinate Parliament, and voted to remain within the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom Parliament at Westminster in London — with an elected chamber comprising members from English, Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland constituencies (选举区) — therefore represents people sharing very varied backgrounds and traditions. It has ultimate authority for government and law-making, but administrative arrangements have developed in such a way as to take account of the particular needs of different areas.

England and Wales on the one hand and Scotland on the other have different systems of law, different court systems, different education systems, different systems of local government and, for most domestic matters, different government departments.

As more people live closer together, and as they use machines to produce leisure, they find that their leisure, and even their working hours, become spoilt by a by-product of their machines — namely, noise. Noise is nowadays in the news; it has acquired political status, and public opinion is demanding, more and more insistently, that something must be done about it.

To control noise is to demand much self-discipline (annoyance arises often from

lack of common courtesy), a sense of proportion (there is usually a conflict of interest if a noise is to be stopped), the expenditure of money (and it is far more economical to do this early rather than late), and, finally, technical knowledge.

Technical difficulties often arise from the subjective-objective nature of the problem. You can define the excessive speed of a motor-car in terms of a pointer reading on a speedometer. But can you define excessive noise in the same way? You find that with any existing simple "noise-meter", vehicles which are judged to be equally noisy may show considerable difference on the meter.

Though the ideal cure for noise is to stop it at its source, this may in many cases be impossible. The next remedy is to absorb it on its way to the ear.

Domestic noises may perhaps be controlled by forethought and courtesy, and industrial noises by good planning and technical improvement. But if we are going to allow fast motor-cycles and heavy diesel lorries to pass continuously through residential and business districts, the community must decide on the control it needs to exercise, for in the long run it has got to pay for it. And if a nation is to take part in modern air transport, it must enter into international agreements on the noise control measures it will impose at its airports — and here the cost of any real control is to be measured in millions of dollars.

3

About 350 years ago Galileo made a telescope and looked through it at the sun. What he saw both surprised and frightened him, for he saw dark spots on the sun which at once suggested to him that God had not made the world quite as perfect as he had previously believed. He hesitated to make his discovery known. Meanwhile other scientists noticed the same lack of solar perfection and proclaimed (宣布) the fact.

But Galileo continued his observations and was soon rewarded with another discovery. Fixing his attention on a single sunspot (太阳黑子) group, he noticed that in a few days it had moved in position, just as if the sun itself were turning. Afterwards he found a sunspot group which lived long enough to disappear from view on the western limb (边缘) of the sun, to re-appear on its eastern limb, and finally to regain its old position. This led him to conclude that the sun itself was rotating and that the time it took to make one complete turn was about twenty-five to twenty-seven days. Actually we know from the drawings which Galileo made of sunspots that there must

have been quite a lot of them at the time of his observations in the years 1611 and 1612. If he had gone on making his drawings in the years that immediately followed we know that he would almost certainly have noticed that sunspots were becoming fewer and smaller. But he became interested in other things and so he failed to recognize that there is a kind of long-term cycle in sunspot activity the sunspots increasing and decreasing as the years go on. Later this discovery of the sunspot activity was made by one of the most patient observers in the history of science, a German chemist, Charles Schwabe.