

1995年全国硕士研究生入学考试

英语考试大纲

(非英语专业)

中华人民共和国国家教育委员会制订



高等教育出版社

1995 年全国硕士研究生入学考试

英语考试大纲

(非英语专业)

中华人民共和国国家教育委员会制订

高等教育出版社

(京)112 号

H31-24
5287

PP

1995 年全国硕士研究生入学考试

英语考试大纲

(非英语专业)

中华人民共和国国家教育委员会制订

*

高等教育出版社出版发行

高等教育出版社印刷厂印装

*

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 12.375 字数 270 000

1994 年 8 月第 1 版 1994 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数 0 001 - 45 268

ISBN7-04-005123-0/G·434

定价 9.50 元

英语考试大纲修订说明

全国硕士研究生英语入学考试是为非英语专业考生设置的统考科目。为使此项考试适于考生的实际情况,有利于考生今后学习与科研的实际需求,同时也为使考生更加明确此项考试所要考查的能力和应掌握的知识范围,今年对大纲做了必要的修订:

1. 考试说明集中阐述了此项考试所要考查的能力和所应掌握的知识范围,对考生所应熟练掌握和认知的词汇做了具体的规定,并在词汇表中加以区别。

2. 对试卷结构进行了如下调整:

a. 将考查语法结构和词汇的题目分开,分别列入试卷第一部分的 A 节与 C 节;

b. 将原辨错与改错题改为辨错题,列入第一部分的 B 节;

c. 完形填空题由原来的 15 小题减至 10 小题;

d. 阅读理解题由原来的 15 小题增至 20 小题。

考 试 说 明

全国硕士研究生入学考试是为高等学校招收研究生而设置的。其中,英语实行全国统一考试。它的评价标准是高等学校优秀本科毕业生能达到的及格或及格以上水平,以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平,有利于各高等学校在专业上择优选拔。

考试对象为 1995 年参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的本科应届毕业生,以及符合报考条件的具有同等学力的在职人员。

一、评价目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:

(一)词汇

考试所涉及的词汇、短语主要限于本大纲附表。

1. 熟练掌握 3200 个左右常用词汇及短语;
2. 认知 2000 个左右次常用词汇及短语。

(二)语法知识

I. 词法

1. 动词、时态、语态、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法;
2. 名词、形容词和副词的用法;
3. 介词、连词和代词的用法。

II. 句法

简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法。

(三)阅读理解能力

考生应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料。能以每分钟 60 词的速度阅读各种题材(社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政治、经济等)和体裁(议论文、记叙文、说明文、应用文等)的文字材料。

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节;
3. 根据上下文判断大纲附表以外的某些词汇和短语的意义;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;
5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申;
6. 领会作者的观点和态度;
7. 正确理解英语原文并用汉语表达原文所述内容。

(四)书面表达能力

1. 根据题目要求写出描写、叙述、说明或议论性的短文;
2. 语言正确,条理清楚。

* 本考试对课程和教材不作统一规定;凡符合上述评价目标的课程及教材都适于考生的应考复习。

二、试卷结构及考试形式

试题为主客观混合型。客观题占总分的 70%,主观题占总分的 30%。本试卷共分五部分,76 题。答题时间 180 分钟。

第一部分:语法结构与词汇

40 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 20 分。

题目分三节:

A 节:语法填空,10 题,5 分,每题为一个或二个句子,其中留有一个空白处,要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案;

B 节:语法辨错,10 题,5 分,每题为一个或二个句子,有四个划线部分,其中一处是错误的,要求考生将错误项选出;

C 节:词语填空,20 题,10 分,每题为一个或二个句子,其中留有一个空白处,要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

第二部分:完形填空

10 小题,每题 1 分,共 10 分。

阅读一篇短文,其中有 10 处空白,每处空白为一小题,每题有四个选项。要求考生在全面理解文章内容的基础上,选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构完整、合理。

第三部分:阅读理解

20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分。

在五篇左右阅读材料后共列出 20 道理解判断题,总阅读量 1800 词左右。考生应根据材料内容从各题下所列的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

第四部分:英译汉

5 小题,每题 3 分,共 15 分。

在一篇短文中有五个划线部分,要求考生根据上下文将各划线部分译成汉语。要求内容准确、完整、语言明白。

第五部分:短文写作

1 题,15 分。

考生应根据题目以及写作提纲或规定情景、图表等写出不少于 120 词的短文。要求内容切题,表达清楚,意义连贯,语言正确。

三、试卷题量、计分和答题参考时间

题号	内 容	题 量	计分(百分比)	时间(分钟)
I	语法结构与词汇	40	20	35
II	完形填空	10	10	15
III	阅读理解	20	40	60
IV	英译汉	5	15	30
V	短文写作	1	15	40
总计		76	100	180

目 录

英语考试大纲修订说明	i
考试说明	i
附录 1: 攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题示例 及参考答案	1
附录 2: 词汇表	19
附录 3: 1994 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考 试英语试题、评分标准及答案	355

附录 1 攻读硕士学位研究生 入学考试英语试题示例

(注意:答案必须写在答题纸上)

Part I Grammatical Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are 4 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.

Sample Answer

[A][B][C][●]

1. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, _____ a sudden loud noise.

A. being there

B. should there be

C. there was

D. there having been

2. By the year 2000, scientists probably C a cure for cancer.

A. will be discovering B. are discovering

C. will have discovered D. have discovered

3. B the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.

A. In spite of B. But for

C. Because of D. As for

4. Mary C my letter; otherwise she would have replied before now.

A. has received B. ought to have received

C. couldn't have received
received

5. A to speak when the audience interrupted him.

A. Hardly had he begun B. No sooner had he begun

C. Not until he began D. Scarcely did he begin

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 industri-

A.

B

al exhibition which they saw many new products.
C D

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.

Sample Answer

[A][B][●][D]

B

1. There is a delicate balance of nature which many square
A B
miles of ocean and vegetation and clean air are needed to
C
maintain only a relatively few human beings.

D

2. Nobody besides little children thinks that a trip by bus is
A B C
exciting. A
D

3. The radio was of so inferior quality that I took it back and
A B C
asked for a better one. A
D

4. In the teaching of mathematics, the way of instruction is
A
generally traditional, with teachers presenting formal lec-
B C
tures and students take notes. D
D

5. A man cannot be really happy if that he enjoys doing
A B
is ignored by society as of no value or importance. B
C D

Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are 4 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. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

A. vanished

B. scattered

C. abandoned

D. rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore you should choose C.

Sample Answer

[A][B][●][D]

1. In this factory, suggestions often have to wait for months before they are fully P.

A. admitted

B. acknowledged

C. absorbed

D. considered

2. The boy slipped out of the room and headed for the swimming pool without his parents' C.

A. command

B. conviction

C. consent

D. compromise

3. This watch is A to all the other watches on the

market.

A. superior

B. advantageous

C. super

D. beneficial

4. The policemen went into action B they heard the alarm.

A. promptly

B. presently

C. quickly

D. directly

5. Bob was completely A by the robber's disguise.

A. taken away

D. B. taken down

C. taken to

D. taken in

Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

-2 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 brackets. (10 points)

When television first began to expand, very few of the people who had become famous as radio commentators were able to be equally effective on television. Some of the difficulties they experienced when they were trying to 1 themselves to the new medium were technical. When working 2 on radio, for example, they had become 3 to seeing on behalf of the listener. This art of seeing for others means that the commentator has to be very good at talking. 4 all, he has to

be able to create a continuous sequence of visual images which 5 meaning to the sounds which the listener hears. In the 6 of television, however, the commentator sees everything with the viewer. His role, therefore, is completely different. He is there to make 7 that the viewer does not miss some point of interest, to help him 8 on particular things, and to interpret the images on the television screen. 9 his radio colleague, he must know the value of silence and how to use it at those moments 10 the pictures speak for themselves.

1. A. turn

C. alter

2. A. on

C. with

3. A. experienced

C. established

4. A. Of

C. Above

5. A. add

C. affect

6. A. occasion

C. fact

7. A. definite

C. sure

8. A. focus

C. follow

9. A. Like

• 6. in the event of: in case of B-

B. adapt B

D. modify

B. at A

D. behind

B. determined D

D. accustomed

B. For C

D. In

B. apply A

D. reflect

B. event B D

D. case

B. possible C

D. clear

B. attend A

D. insist

B. Unlike B

- C. As
10. A. if
B. C. which
D. For
B. when
D. as

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

-2 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. (40 points)

A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So, as a police officer, I have some urgent things to say to good people.

Day after day my men and I struggle to hold back a tidal wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our onceproud American way of life. It has happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing, and I think I know what it is: accountability.

Accountability isn't hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and liable for their consequences.

Of the many values that hold civilization together—honesty, kindness, and so on—accountability may be the

most important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law—and, ultimately, no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or have never learned, to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, external controls on people's behavior are far less effective than internal restraints such as guilt, shame and embarrassment.

Fortunately there are still communities—smaller towns, usually—where schools maintain discipline and where parents hold up standards that proclaim: "In this family certain things are not tolerated—they simply are not done!"

Yet more and more, especially in our larger cities and suburbs, these inner restraints are loosening. Your typical robber has none. He considers your property his property; he takes what he wants, including your life if you enrage him.

The main cause of this break-down is a radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered the victim. Now, in a shocking reversal, it's the criminal who is considered victimized; by his underprivileged upbringing, by the school that didn't teach him to read, by the church that failed to reach him with moral guidance, by the parents who didn't provide a stable home.

I don't believe it. Many others in equally disadvantaged circumstances choose not to engage in criminal activities. If we free the criminal, even partly, from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts re-