

A GUIDE TO POSTGRADUATE ADMISSION TEST OF ENGLISH

研究生入学英语考试指南

吉林大学 卓如飞 郑淑荣 曹焰 编著

● 试题例解

● 如何准备研究生入学英语考试

● 模拟试题六套及答案

吉林科学技术出版社

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前 言

《研究生入学英语考试指南》是为报考攻读硕士学位研究生的同志编写的带有工具书性质的参考书。编写的主要目的是指导考生准备研究生入学英语考试。本书是根据编者多年的大学生、研究生英语教学经验，在分析历届研究生入学英语考试试卷的基础上，针对考生的特点编写而成的。

全书共分三个部分：1980年—1986年硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题例解；如何准备研究生入学英语考试；模拟试题六套，并附有参考答案。

第一部分，结合每道试题分析了怎样找出正确答案，正确答案为什么对，错误答案为什么错，还对重要的语言现象和难点作了进一步的解释说明，力求举一反三，触类旁通；第二部分，根据教育部1983年4月《研究生外国语学习和考试的规定》（试行草案），在综合分析历届试卷的基础上，全面分析了考试目的、各类题型、准备重点和答题要领，提供了比较丰富的语言材料，力求帮助考生在较短的时间内作好考试前的准备；第三部分，主要以攻读硕士学位研究生考试的英语副题为基础，以1985年和1986年的考试正题为模式设计的，六套模拟试题均有一定难度，考生可以作为试前测试自己水平的练习。另外，还把本书比较详细说明的语法、词汇、句型等项编制成索引，附在书后，以便读者查索。

本书也可以供英语教师、出国留学预备人员、大学高年级学生、参加评定中高级职称考试的同志以及英语自学者参考。

本书各部分执笔者是：

第一部分：曹 焰（吉林大学讲师）、郑淑荣（中国人民解放军空军第一航空预备学校讲师）

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第三部分：卓如飞、郑淑荣

索 引：郑淑荣

全书最后经卓如飞同志校订。

本书的例句均选自或参考了国内外出版的多种工具书、教科书。在编写过程中，叶惠忠、王玉兰等同志给予了大力帮助。我们在此一并向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者的水平和掌握的资料有限，本书可能存在错漏。我们诚挚地希望考生和其他同志把意见寄给吉林大学研究生院英语教研室卓如飞，以便有机会时补充修订。

编 者

1986年2月

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第 一 部 分

1980—1986年

攻读硕士学位研究生英语考试试题例解

一、1980年全国研究生英语考试试题

I. 在所给的介词中选择一个适当的填入空白:

(本大题共5分, 每题0.5分)(注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

to, at, instead of, from, of, with, on, among, between, because of, about, for, into, with regard to, over

1. The findings are far——satisfactory.
2. We shall divide the work——us research workers.
3. The rainy season in that country varies——3—4 months.
4. They have never heard——such an invention.
5. We must pay attention——the latest development of the situation.
6. The newly-installed control computer will soon be put——use.
7. The news which I am going to tell you——is rather serious.
8. The engineer seemed to know what the sign stood——.
9. The machine tool went out of control——mishandling.
10. Don't be satisfied——what you have achieved.

II. 用所给动词的适当时态及语态填入空白:

(本大题共10分, 第7题2分, 其余各题均1分)(注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

1. Those who'd like to visit the exhibition——(sign) your names here.
2. A great number of small power stations——(set up) in their county since liberation.
3. He asked me whether my brother——(fly) to Beijing.
4. He fell asleep immediately last night; he must——(be) very tired.
5. "Have you moved into the new flat?"
"Not yet. The rooms——(paint)." "

6. The director recommended that she _____ (study) more English before going abroad.
7. The teacher told them since light _____ (travel) faster than sound, lightning _____ (appear) to go before thunder.
8. How long _____ they _____ (dig) the ditch?
9. He refused to tell us whether he _____ (undertake) the job.

Ⅲ. 用所给动词的适当形式 (不定式、分词、动名词) 填入空白:

(本大题共15分, 每题1.5分) (注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

1. Matter is the name _____ (give) to everything which has weight and occupies space.
2. I shall never forget _____ (meet) the late Premier Zhou during his inspection of our factory.
3. I wonder if he could get it _____ (do) before tomorrow.
4. As night _____ (fall), we hurried home.
5. A beam of light will not bend round corners unless _____ (make) to do so with the help of a reflecting device.
6. We were busy _____ (get) things ready for the trial production when he phoned us.
7. Some molecules are large enough _____ (see) under the electronic microscope.
8. The floor does not look so bad when _____ (sweep) clean.
9. _____ (fail) several times, they need some encouragement.
10. _____ (catch) in the rain, he was wet to the skin.

Ⅳ. 选择填空:

(本大题共15分, 每题1分) 在每题下面的A, B, C, D四个答案中, 将你认为最合适的答案画个“○”。(注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

例: He _____ me that he decided to leave on Monday.

A spoke B said C talked D told

1. This test _____ a number of multiple choice questions.

A composes of B composes in
C consists of D consists in

2. She writes as _____ as her sister.

A clear B more clear C clearly D most clearly

3. I prefer this diagram _____ that one.

A than B more than C rather than D to

4. I have been studying here for four years, by next summer I _____.
 A shall graduate B shall be graduated
 C shall be graduating D shall have graduated
5. Hardly had he finished his speech _____ the audience started cheering.
 A and B when C than D as
6. I wish you _____ like that.
 A don't talk B won't talk
 C wouldn't talk D not to talk
7. Only when you have obtained sufficient data _____ come to a sound conclusion.
 A can you B would you C you will D you can
8. I found _____ to answer all the questions within the time given.
 A no possibility B there was impossibility
 C impossible D it impossible
9. You _____ go now. It's getting late.
 A had rather B would rather
 C had better D would better
10. Hot metal _____ as it grows cooler.
 A contracts B reduces
 C condenses D compresses
11. Wood does not conduct electricity; _____.
 A so doesn't rubber B also doesn't rubber
 C nor does rubber D nor rubber does
12. Comrade Li _____ be in Beijing because I saw him in town only a few minutes ago.
 A mustn't B can't
 C may not D isn't able to
13. I know it isn't important but I can't help _____ about it.
 A but to think B thinking
 C think D to think
14. The more we looked at the picture, _____.
 A the less we liked it B we liked it less
 C better we liked it D it looked better
15. To succeed in a scientific research project _____.
 A one needs to be persistent
 B persistence is needed
 C one needs be a persistent person
 D persistence is what one needs

V. 辨认错误:

(本大题共5分, 每题1分) 下面句子中有A, B, C, D四处划线部分, 在你认为是错误的一处画上“○”。(注意: 各题只能填写一个答案, 多填答案不得分)

例: It is very kind of you to supply me with so many informations.
A B C D

1. Never before has so many people in our country been interested in athletic sports.
A B C D
2. Those of us who work in that chemical plant should have their lungs X-rayed.
A B C D
3. After the traffic accident he laid in bed for two weeks, waiting for his wound to heal.
A B C D
4. We advise him to give up smoking and do a lot of exercises.
A B C D
5. The principal reason for the great number of smoke is that there are too many factories in the city.
A B C D

VI. 将下列句子译成英语:

(本大题共20分, 第1题2分, 其余各题均3分)

1. 水一煮沸请立即把开关关掉。
2. 在八十年代, 中国人民将以更大的步伐向前迈进。
3. 我们都同意李同志已作出的决定。
4. 这个结果比我们预期的要好得多。
5. 在过去三年中, 在恢复我国国民经济方面已做了大量工作。
6. 我们把英语作为学习西方先进科学技术的一种工具。
7. 没有党的领导, 我国的社会主义现代化是不可能实现的。

VII. 将下列短文译成汉语:

(本大题30分)(文科类专业译第1段, 理、工、医、农、体类专业译第2段)

1

The life of Albert Einstein is a model in many ways for both natural and political scientists.

First of all, he always employed the scientific method of seeking truth from facts. (1) He firmly believed that, as he put it, "there is nothing incompre-

hensible about the universe," and through painstaking work, explained many of the phenomena thought to be "incomprehensible" in his days. Einstein was also never afraid to admit mistakes when facts proved his theories wrong.

Second, Einstein's contributions showed⁽²⁾ the great importance of theoretical work to scientific effort. Although he himself rarely worked in laboratories, ⁽³⁾ the concepts he developed led to many of the scientific advances which have shaped modern technology.

Third, Einstein believed very deeply that scientists must have a moral and social consciousness. In this way, he provided inspiration for a whole generation of scientists ⁽⁴⁾ who became active in the Communist movement.

⁽⁵⁾ Einstein is often portrayed in bourgeois writings as a "genius" whose theories are so complicated that no one but a few best scientists can understand them. But he himself rejected the efforts to put him in a position far above other people. He was well known for his humble manner and often stressed to interviewers that ⁽⁶⁾ his accomplishments would certainly have been achieved by others had he never lived.

Actually, Einstein's theory of relativity and his other scientific works are not ⁽⁷⁾ that hard to understand with a little study. ⁽⁸⁾ But beyond learning Einstein's theories, his overall attitude towards science as a tool to liberate humanity is something from which everyone can and should learn.

2

Between now and the end of the century, there will be many exciting developments and ⁽⁹⁾ also many difficult problems to deal with. Perhaps the most urgent problem is to provide enough food. The world's population is expected to reach 7,000 million by the year 2000, but already scientists have produced new and better varieties of wheat and rice and animal. ⁽¹⁰⁾ They have also been experimenting with techniques of cultivating plants by using mixtures of chemical compounds and water only, and then there will be no need for ordinary soil. Another problem which the world will face is to get rid of ⁽¹¹⁾ refuse (废料). One solution is to burn refuse at very high temperatures in incinerators (焚化炉). A development of this, which may prove very useful in the future, is to use these incinerators to generate steam power. In fact, any new source of energy will be ⁽¹²⁾ very welcome, as there is already a shortage of petroleum. To solve the energy problem, scientists will probably also try to make more use of solar energy.

The possible effects of some scientific fields, such as lasers and cryogenics (低温学), are difficult to imagine and both already have a number of

uses. ⁽¹³⁾ *The super-cooling effects of the cryogenics which convert liquid helium (液态氦) and other gases into "superfluids" and metals into "superconductors", making them non-resistant to electricity, could change the world in a number of ways.*

⁽¹⁴⁾ *The laser, with its beam of strong light, can drill a hole in a diamond, and yet can be so well controlled that it can be used in delicate eye operations.* ⁽¹⁵⁾ *The question is whether it will be most used for peaceful purposes or as a deadly weapon.*

But perhaps the most remarkable developments will occur in space flight. One of the difficulties in the past has been the high cost, but now the space shuttle is being developed, and can be used a large number of times instead of only once. Already man has been to the moon. Perhaps by the end of the century he will have had a close-up view of Venus (金星) or Mars (火星).

1980 年 试 题 例 解

I. 介词填空

1. from

far 常与 from 搭配, 构成固定词组, 表示“远远不……”, “完全不……”; 后接动名词, 形容词。如果动名词为 being + *adj.* ..., being 可省略。例如:

I am far ~ thinking him wrong.

我决不认为他错了。

He is far ~ (being) rich.

他决非富有。

His contact with Byron was far ~ pleasant.

他与拜伦的接触并非愉快。

2. among

research workers 是 us 的同位语, 其复数形式说明 us 为多数人, 故应选 among。among 通常指三者或三者以上的人或物之中; divide... ~ us; 在(三者或三者以上的)我们中分配……。请与下例比较:

She divided the apples ~ the children.

她把那些苹果分给孩子们。

3. between

3-4 months = 3 months - 4 months (三个月至四个月), 是在两者之间, 故应选 between。between 通常指时间, 空间, 数量等的两者之间。例如:

A straight line is the shortest distance ~ the two points.

直线是两点间的最短距离。

原句译文 那个国家的雨季有时三个月，有时四个月。

4. of/about

hear 常与 of/about 搭配，构成短语动词，表示“听说”，“知道”(= to receive news about sb./sth., to know of); 一般指从他人处间接听到消息，情况。请与下列例句比较：

We've been *hearing* quite a lot *about/of*
that young tennis player lately.

最近我们听到很多关于那位年轻网球手的消息。

I *heard of/about* it long ago.

我好久以前就听人说起过这件事。

We have *heard about* the bumper harvest you've reaped.

我们已听说你们获得了大丰收。

I don't know the writer, but I have *heard of* him.

我不认识这位作家，但听说过。

5. to

pay attention to sb./sth. 是短语动词，表示“注意”或“留心某人/某物”，“倾听”。例如：

Pay attention to what he says.

注意他所说的话。

6. to/into

to/into 表示进入某种状态，put to/into use 是短语动词，表示“利用”，“使用”。请与下例比较：

Here he could *put to/into use* everything he had studied in the institute.

他在学院里学的东西在这里全都能用得上。

into 用得较少。

原句译文 新装备的控制计算机很快就会投入使用。

7. about

tell 常与 about 连用，表示“把……告诉……”；原句中的 which 是引导定语从句的关系代词，作 about 的宾语。

8. for

stand for 是短语动词，表示“代表”，“表示”。请把原句与下例比较：

What does “PTO” ~?

“PTO”代表什么？

The letter X *stands for* an unknown number.

字母 x 代表未知数。

9. because of

mishandling 是 went out of control 的原因, 故选 because of (*prep.* 因为, 由于)。这个介词后面可接名词、代词或动名词, 但不可接从句。它所引导的状语一般不置于句首。试比较:

正: The football match was cancelled because of *rain*.

误: The football match was cancelled because of *it rained*.

10. with

be satisfied 常与 with 搭配, 后接名词或名词性从句, 表示“对……感到满意”, “满足于……”。请与下例比较:

I am satisfied *with* your explanation.

我对你的解释是满意的。

The teacher was perfectly satisfied *with* what the students had made.

教师对学生所取得的成绩感到很满意。

偶尔也同 at 搭配, 后接名词。例如:

They are satisfied *at* the success of their mission.

他们对圆满完成使命感到满意。

II. 时态语态填空

1. sign

原句是个祈使句, “Those...the exhibition” 为呼语; 在祈使句中, 谓语动词须用原形; 为指明向谁提出请求或命令, 也可以把主语表示出来, 谓语动词仍用原形。例如:

Those in favour of the plan, please *raise* your hands.

赞成这个计划的人请举手。

You clean the windows, and *you boys* wash the floor.

你们擦窗子; 你们男孩子拖地板。

2. have been set up

主语 (A great number of small power stations) 是谓语动词 (set up) 所示动作的承受者, 故用被动语态; since liberation 是包括“现在”在内的时间状语, 表示从“解放”延续到现在的时间, 故用现在完成时。

3. had flown/would fly

主句的谓语动词 (asked) 是一般过去时, 要求其宾语从句谓语动词的时态与之呼应, 用过去时态的某一形式。如果认为 fly 的动作发生在 asked 之前, 可用过去完成时 (had flown), 如果认为 fly 的动作发生在 asked 之后, 可用过去将来时 (would fly)。

4. have been

第二个分句是根据第一个分句说明的情况 (昨天夜里他很快就睡熟了) 作出的推断。“must + 动词原形”可表示对现在情况的推断; “must + have + 过去分词”可表示对过去情况的推断。本题属对过去情况 (last night) 的推断, 故须填入 have been。

请对比下面两例:

He must *be* in Shanghai.

他**现在**准在上海。

He must *have been* to Shanghai.

他**一定去过**上海。

5. *are being painted*

“Not yet”说明了没有搬入新居的事实,接着说明房间的现状(*are being painted*, 正在[被]刷油)是这个事实的原因,自然要用现在进行时的被动式。

6. *(should) study*

在 *recommend* (建议) 的宾语从句中, 谓语动词须用 “*(should) + 动词原形*” 式的虚拟语气。请与下例比较:

The doctor *recommended* me that I *should stay* a few more days in hospital.

大夫建议我再多住几天院。

类似这样用法的动词还有 *suggest, order, demand, propose, request, insist, desire, move, command* 等, 应该记牢。请看例句:

I *suggested* that he *(should) take* charge of the work.

我建议由他来负责这项工作。

He *insisted* that we *(should) take up* the matter at the meeting.

他坚持要我们在会上谈这个问题。

7. *travels, appears*

主句谓语动词 (*told*) 虽然是过去时, 但是它的宾语从句所表示的是客观真理, 因此, 谓语动词须用一般现在时。

8. *have...been digging/did...dig/have...dug*

a. 用现在完成进行时表示到现在一直在进行的动作; 问到目前为止已经用了多少时间。

b. 如用一般过去时则表示 *dig* 的动作已经完成; 问整个过程所需的时间。

c. 如用现在完成时则表示问话时, *dig* 的动作刚刚结束; 问整个过程所需的时间。

9. *would undertake/had undertaken*

a. 主句的谓语 (*refused*) 是一般过去时, 要求宾语从句的谓语时态与之呼应, 按本句内容, 可用过去将来时, 表示是否将承担这项工作。

b. 如用过去完成时, 则表示到那时为止是否**已经**承担了这项工作。

III. 非限定性动词填空

1. *given*

the name 是被赋予的, 所以要用表示被动意义而又有业已完成含义的过去分词短语 (*given to everything...*) 作定语。being given (现在分词的被动式) 有**既被动又进行**的含义, 不符合题意, 不可选用。