

1991 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

Section I: Structure and Vocabulary

In each sentence, decide which of the four choices given will suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET (15 points)

1. They lost their way in the forest, and _____ made matters worse was that night began to fall.
 - [A] that
 - [B] it
 - [C] what
 - [D] which
2. _____ my return, I learned that Professor Smith had been at the Museum and would not be back for several hours.
 - [A] At
 - [B] On
 - [C] With
 - [D] During
3. Anyone who has spent time with children is aware of the difference in the way boys and girls respond to _____ situations.
 - [A] similar
 - [B] alike
 - [C] same
 - [D] likely
4. There is not much time left; so I'll tell you about it _____.
 - [A] in detail
 - [B] in brief
 - [C] in short
 - [D] in all
5. In this factory, suggestions often have to wait for months before they are fully _____.
 - [A] admitted
 - [B] acknowledged
 - [C] absorbed
 - [D] considered
6. 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
7. By the year 2000, scientists probably _____ a cure for cancer.
[A] will be discovering
[B] are discovering
[C] will have discovered
[D] have discovered
8. Jim isn't _____, but he did badly in the final exams last semester.
[A] gloomy
[B] dull
[C] awkward
[D] tedious
9. The boy slipped out of the room and headed for the swimming pool without his parents' _____.
[A] command
[B] conviction
[C] consent
[D] compromise
10. He had _____ on the subject.
[A] a rather strong opinion
[B] rather strong opinion
[C] rather the strong opinion
[D] the rather strong opinion
11. When Jane fell off the bike, the other children _____.
[A] were not able to help laughter
[B] could not help but laughing
[C] could not help laughing
[D] could not help to laugh
12. It is better to die on one's feet than _____.
[A] living on one's knees
[B] live on one's knees
[C] on one's knees
[D] to live on one's knees
13. The most important _____ of his speech was that we should all work wholeheartedly for the people.
[A] element
[B] spot
[C] sense
[D] point
14. This watch is _____ to all the other watches on the market.
[A] superior
[B] advantageous
[C] super
[D] beneficial

15. In a typhoon, winds _____ a speed greater than 120 kilometers per hour.
 [A] assume
 [B] accomplish
 [C] attain
 [D] assemble
16. _____ 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
17. Mary _____ my letter; otherwise she would have replied before now.
 [A] has received
 [B] ought to have received
 [C] couldn't have received
 [D] shouldn't have received
18. _____ 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
19. Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, completely _____ to the outside world.
 [A] being lost
 [B] having lost
 [C] losing
 [D] lost
20. The policemen went into action _____ they heard the alarm.
 [A] promptly
 [B] presently
 [C] quickly
 [D] directly
21. The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.
 [A] vanished
 [B] abandoned
 [C] scattered
 [D] rejected
22. Dress warmly, _____ you'll catch cold.
 [A] on the contrary
 [B] or rather
 [C] or else
 [D] in no way
23. Our research has focused on a drug which is so _____ as to be able to change brain chemistry.
 [A] powerful
 [B] influential

- [C] monstrous
[D] vigorous
24. Bob was completely _____ by the robber's disguise.
[A] taken away
[B] taken down
[C] taken to
[D] taken in
25. Difficulties and hardships have _____ the best qualities of the young geologist.
[A] brought out
[B] brought about
[C] brought forth
[D] brought up
26. Our modern civilization must not be thought of as _____ in a short period of time.
[A] being created
[B] to have been created
[C] having been created
[D] to be created
27. Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive than, _____ at the other store.
[A] anyone
[B] the others
[C] that
[D] the ones
28. The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to _____ the investment plan within a week.
[A] work out
[B] put out
[C] make out
[D] set out
29. He knows little of mathematics, and _____ of chemistry.
[A] even more
[B] still less
[C] no less
[D] still more
30. The students expected there _____ more reviewing classes before the final exam.
[A] is
[B] being
[C] have been
[D] to be

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (30 points)

Text 1

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 once-proud 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 responsibility for anything.

We in America desperately need more people who believe that the person who commits a

crime is the one responsible for it.

31. What the wise man said suggests that _____.
- [A] it's unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil
 - [B] it's certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it
 - [C] it's only natural for virtue to defeat evil
 - [D] it's desirable for good men to keep away from evil
32. According to the author, if a person is found guilty of a crime, _____.
- [A] society is to be held responsible
 - [B] modern civilization is responsible for it
 - [C] the criminal himself should bear the blame
 - [D] the standards of living should be improved
33. Compared with those in small towns, people in large cities have _____.
- [A] less self-discipline
 - [B] better sense of discipline
 - [C] more mutual respect
 - [D] less effective government
34. The writer is sorry to have noticed that _____.
- [A] people in large cities tend to excuse criminals
 - [B] people in small towns still stick to old discipline and standards
 - [C] today's society lacks sympathy for people in difficulty
 - [D] people in disadvantaged circumstances are engaged in criminal activities
35. The key point of the passage is that _____.
- [A] stricter discipline should be maintained in schools and families
 - [B] more good examples should be set for people to follow
 - [C] more restrictions should be imposed on people's behavior
 - [D] more people should accept the value of accountability

Text 2

The period of adolescence, i.e., the period between childhood and adulthood, may be long or short, depending on social expectations and on society's definition as to what constitutes maturity and adulthood. In primitive societies adolescence is frequently a relatively short period of time, while in industrial societies with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws against child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer and may include most of the second decade of one's life. Furthermore, the length of the adolescent period and the definition of adulthood status may change in a given society as social and economic conditions change. Examples of this type of change are the disappearance of the frontier in the latter part of the nineteenth century in the United States, and more universally, the industrialization of an agricultural society.

In modern society, ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance and there no longer is agreement as to what constitutes initiation

ceremonies. Social ones have been replaced by a sequence of steps that lead to increased recognition and social status. For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation constitute such a sequence, and while each step implies certain behavioral changes and social recognition, the significance of each depends on the socio-economic status and the educational ambition of the individual. Ceremonies for adolescence have also been replaced by legal definitions of status roles, right, privileges and responsibilities. It is during the nine years from the twelfth birthday to the twenty-first that the protective and restrictive aspects of childhood and minor status are removed and adult privileges and responsibilities are granted. The twelve-year-old is no longer considered a child and has to pay full fare for train, airplane, theater and movie tickets. Basically, the individual at this age loses childhood privileges without gaining significant adult rights. At the age of sixteen the adolescent is granted certain adult rights which increases his social status by providing him with more freedom and choices. He now can obtain a driver's license; he can leave public schools; and he can work without the restrictions of child labor laws. At the age of eighteen the law provides adult responsibilities as well as rights; the young man can now be a soldier, but he also can marry without parental permission. At the age of twenty-one the individual obtains his full legal rights as an adult. He now can vote, he can buy liquor, he can enter into financial contracts, and he is entitled to run for public office. No additional basic rights are acquired as a function of age after majority status has been attained. None of these legal provisions determine at what point adulthood has been reached but they do point to the prolonged period of adolescence.

36. The period of adolescence is much longer in industrial societies because _____.
- [A] the definition of maturity has changed
 - [B] the industrialized society is more developed
 - [C] more education is provided and laws against child labor are made
 - [D] ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance
37. Former social ceremonies that used to mark adolescence have given place to _____.
- [A] graduations from schools and colleges
 - [B] social recognition
 - [C] socio-economic status
 - [D] certain behavioral changes
38. No one can expect to fully enjoy the adulthood privileges until he is _____.
- [A] eleven years old
 - [B] sixteen years old
 - [C] twenty-one years old
 - [D] between twelve and twenty-one years old
39. Starting from 22, _____.
- [A] one will obtain more basic rights
 - [B] the older one becomes, the more basic rights he will have
 - [C] one won't get more basic rights than when he is 21
 - [D] one will enjoy more rights granted by society
40. According to the passage, it is true that _____.
- [A] in the late 19th century in the United States the dividing line between adolescence and adulthood no longer existed

- [B] no one can marry without the permission of his parents until the age of twenty-one
- [C] one is considered to have reached adulthood when he has a driver's license
- [D] one is not free from the restrictions of child labor laws until he can join the army

Text 3

Most growing plants contain much more water than all other materials combined. C. R. Darnes has suggested that it is as proper to term the plant a water structure as to call a house composed mainly of brick -- a brick building. Certain it is that all essential processes of plant growth and development occur in water. The mineral elements from the soil that are usable by the plant must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root. They are carried to all parts of the growing plant and are built into essential plant materials while in a dissolved state. The carbon dioxide from the air may enter the leaf as a gas but is dissolved in water in the leaf before it is combined with a part of the water to form simple sugars -- the base material from which the plant body is mainly built. Actively growing plant parts are generally 75 to 90 percent water. Structural parts of plants, such as woody stems no longer actively growing, may have much less water than growing tissues.

The actual amount of water in the plant at any one time, however, is only a very small part of what passes through it during its development. The processes of photosynthesis, by which carbon dioxide and water are combined -- in the presence of chlorophyll (叶绿素) and with energy derived from light -- to form sugars, require that carbon dioxide from the air enter the plant. This occurs mainly in the leaves. The leaf surface is not solid but contains great numbers of minute openings, through which the carbon dioxide enters. The same structure that permits the one gas to enter the leaf, however, permits another gas -- water vapor -- to be lost from it. Since carbon dioxide is present in the air only in trace quantities (3 to 4 parts in 10,000 parts of air) and water vapor is near saturation in the air spaces within the leaf (at 80F, saturated air would contain about 186 parts of water vapor in 10,000 parts of air), the total amount of water vapor lost is many times the carbon dioxide intake. Actually, because of wind and other factors, the loss of water in proportion to carbon dioxide intake may be even greater than the relative concentrations of the two gases. Also, not all of the carbon dioxide that enters the leaf is synthesized into carbohydrates (碳水化合物).

41. A growing plant needs water for all of the following except _____.
- [A] forming sugars
 - [B] sustaining woody stems
 - [C] keeping green
 - [D] producing carbon dioxide
42. The essential function of photosynthesis in terms of plant needs is _____.
- [A] to form sugars
 - [B] to derive energy from light
 - [C] to preserve water
 - [D] to combine carbon dioxide with water

43. The second paragraph uses facts to develop the essential idea that _____.
- [A] a plant efficiently utilizes most of the water it absorbs
 [B] carbon dioxide is the essential substance needed for plant development
 [C] a plant needs more water than is found in its composition
 [D] the stronger the wind, the more the water vapor loss
44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- [A] The mineral elements will not be absorbed by the plant unless they are dissolved in its root.
 [B] The woody stems contain more water than the leaves.
 [C] Air existing around the leaf is found to be saturated.
 [D] Only part of the carbon dioxide in the plants is synthesized.
45. This passage is mainly about _____.
- [A] the functions of carbon dioxide and water
 [B] the role of water in a growing plant
 [C] the process of simple sugar formation
 [D] the synthesis of water with carbon dioxide

Section III: Close Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D], choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 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 __46__ themselves to the new medium were technical. When working __47__ radio, for example, they had become __48__ to seeing on behalf of the listener.

This __49__ of seeing for others means that the commentator has to be very good at talking. __50__ all, he has to be able to __51__ a continuous sequence of visual images which __52__ meaning to the sounds which the listener hears. In the __53__ of television, however, the commentator sees everything with the viewer. His role, therefore, is __54__ different. He is there to make __55__ that the viewer does not miss some point of interest, to help him __56__ on particular things, and to __57__ the images on the television screen. __58__ his radio colleague, he must know the __59__ of silence and how to use it at those moments __60__ the pictures speak for themselves.

46. [A] turn
 [B] adapt
 [C] alter
 [D] modify
47. [A] on
 [B] at
 [C] with

- [D] behind
48. [A] experienced
[B] determined
[C] established
[D] accustomed
49. [A] efficiency
[B] technology
[C] art
[D] performance
50. [A] Of
[B] For
[C] Above
[D] In
51. [A] inspire
[B] create
[C] cause
[D] perceive
52. [A] add
[B] apply
[C] affect
[D] reflect
53. [A] occasion
[B] event
[C] fact
[D] case
54. [A] equally
[B] completely
[C] initially
[D] hardly
55. [A] definite
[B] possible
[C] sure
[D] clear
56. [A] focus
[B] attend
[C] follow
[D] insist
57. [A] exhibit
[B] demonstrate
[C] expose
[D] interpret
58. [A] Like
[B] Unlike
[C] As

- [D] For
59. [A] purpose
[B] goal
[C] value
[D] intention
60. [A] if
[B] when
[C] which
[D] as

Section IV: Error-detection and Correction

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Identify the part of sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

61. These is a [A] delicate balance of nature which [B] many square miles of ocean and vegetation and clean air are needed [C] to maintain only a relatively few [D] human beings.
62. The idea that [A] learning is a [B] lifelong process has expressed [C] by philosophers and educationalists throughout [D] the centuries.
63. Nobody beside [A] little [B] children thinks [C] that a trip by bus is exciting [D].
64. Just outside [A] the ruins are [B] a magnificent [C] building surrounded [D] by tall trees.
65. In the teaching of [A] mathematics, the way of instruction is generally traditional, with [B] teachers presenting formal [C] lectures and students take [D] notes.
66. The teacher asked them [A] who had completed [B] their tests to leave [C] the room as quietly [D] as possible.
67. He wanted more out of life [A], not just working at [B] high-paid [C] jobs or spending nights on the streets playing games [D].
68. Man [A] has used metals for centuries in gradual [B] in creasing quantities, but it was not until the Industrial Revolution that [C] they came to be employed [D] in real vast quantities.
69. If you want your film to properly process [A], you'll have to wait and pick it up [B] on Friday, which [C] is [D] the day after tomorrow.
70. A man cannot [A] be really happy if that [B] he enjoys doing is ignored [C] by society as of [D] no value or importance.

Section V: English-Chinese Translation

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (15 points)

The fact is that the energy crisis, which has suddenly been officially announced, has been with us for a long time now, and will be with us for an even longer time. Whether Arab oil flows freely or not, it is clear to everyone that world industry cannot be allowed to depend on so fragile a base. (71) The supply of oil can be shut off unexpectedly at any time, and in any case, the oil wells will all run dry in thirty years or so at the present rate of use.

(72) New sources of energy must be found, and this will take time, but it is not likely to result in any situation that will ever restore that sense of cheap and plentiful energy we have had in the times past. For an indefinite period from here on, mankind is going to advance cautiously, and consider itself lucky that it can advance at all.

To make the situation worse, there is as yet no sign that any slowing of the world's population is in sight. Although the birth-rate has dropped in some nations, including the United States, the population of the world seems sure to pass six billion and perhaps even seven billion as the twenty-first century opens.

(73) The food supply will not increase nearly enough to match this, which means that we are heading into a crisis in the matter of producing and marketing food.

Taking all this into account, what might we reasonably estimate supermarkets to be like in the year 2001?

To begin with, the world food supply is going to become steadily tighter over the next thirty years -- even here in the United States. By 2001, the population of the United States will be at least two hundred fifty million and possibly two hundred seventy million, and the nation will find it difficult to expand food production to fill the additional mouths. (74) This will be particularly true since energy pinch will make it difficult to continue agriculture in the high-energy American fashion that makes it possible to combine few farmers with high yields.

It seems almost certain that by 2001 the United States will no longer be a great food-exporting nation and that, if necessity forces exports, it will be at the price of belt-tightening at home.

In fact, as food items will tend to decline in quality and decrease in variety, there is very likely to be increasing use of flavouring additives. (75) Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the point where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more "unnatural food".

Section VI: Writing

Directions:

[A] Title: WHERE TO LIVE — IN THE CITY OR THE COUNTRY?

[B] Time limit: 40 minutes

[C] Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)

[D] Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence.

[E] Your composition must be written clearly in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

OUTLINE:

1. Conveniences of the city
2. Attractions of the country
3. Disadvantages of both
4. My preference

1991 年标准答案

Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (15 points)

1. [C] 2. [B] 3. [A] 4. [B] 5. [D]
6. [B] 7. [C] 8. [B] 9. [C] 10. [A]
11. [C] 12. [D] 13. [D] 14. [A] 15. [C]
16. [B] 17. [C] 18. [A] 19. [D] 20. [D]
21. [B] 22. [C] 23. [A] 24. [D] 25. [A]
26. [C] 27. [D] 28. [A] 29. [B] 30. [D]

Section II: Reading Comprehension (30 points)

31. [B] 32. [C] 33. [A] 34. [A] 35. [D]
36. [C] 37. [A] 38. [C] 39. [C] 40. [A]
41. [D] 42. [A] 43. [C] 44. [D] 45. [B]

Section III: Cloze Test (15 points)

46. [B] 47. [A] 48. [D] 49. [C] 50. [C]
51. [B] 52. [A] 53. [D] 54. [B] 55. [C]
56. [A] 57. [D] 58. [B] 59. [C] 60. [B]

Section IV: Error-detection and Correction (10 points)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 61. [B] in which | 62. [C] has been expressed |
| 63. [A] except/but | 64. [B] is |
| 65. [D] taking | 66. [A] those |
| 67. [C] highly-paid | 68. [B] gradually |
| 69. [A] be properly processed | 70. [B] what |

Section V: English-Chinese Translation (15 points)

71. 石油供应可能会随时中断；不管怎样，以目前这种消费速度，只需 30 年左右，所有的油井都会枯竭。
72. 必须找到新的能源，这需要时间；而过去我们感觉到的那种能源价廉而充足的情况将不可能再出现了。
73. 食品供应的增加将赶不上人口的增长，这就意味着我们在粮食的生产和购销方面正陷入危机。
74. 这种困境将是确定无疑的，因为能源的匮乏使农业无法以高能量消耗这种美国耕种方式继续下去了，而这种耕种方式使投入少数农民就可获得高产成为可能。
75. 除非人类终于意识到要把人口减少到这样的程度：使地球能为所有人提供足够的饮食，否则人们将不得不接受更多的“人造食品”。

Section VI: Writing (15 points)

76. 参考范文：

Many people appreciate the conveniences of the city. The city offers a wide choice of jobs for adults and schools for children. It also provides plenty of facilities for culture, entertainment and recreation—restaurants, department stores, cinemas, and so on. **Besides,** transportation is usually well developed in the city, with a variety of modes of travel, including buses, trains and subways.

In the country, **on the other hand, one can enjoy the advantages of** fresh air and food, and a more relaxed life style. Housing is usually spacious and inexpensive in the country. And, as for recreation, what could be more relaxing than a stroll down a country lane amid beautiful scenery? **However there are advantages to** living in either the city or the country. City air tends to be polluted, and the streets are always crowded and noisy. In the country, on the other hand, the lack of stimulating activities can make a person feel bored and isolated.

All in all, I would say that living in the city **is best, for** the convenience the city offers in terms of education and work; **after all, one can always** spend vacations in the country—and get the best of both.