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研究生
同等学力
英语统考
模拟试题集

福建人民出版社

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前 言

自从国务院学位委员会办公室《关于在职人员以同等学力申请硕士学位外国语课程水平统一考试的通知》公布以来,越来越多的在职人员参加了以同等学力申请硕士学位的英语课程全国统一考试。为了指导考生按照考试大纲的要求掌握一定的听、读、写、译的技能,利用书中所提供的模拟试题提高语言综合运用能力和应试能力并有效地提高考试成绩,我们在参考了大量的中外教材、试题集的基础上,研究了历年来全国统一考试的命题规律,结合多年在职人员研究生英语课程教学经验编写了此书。

本书的体例和要求都严格按照国家教育委员会研究生工作办公室 1992 年颁发的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲(试行稿)》进行编写。全书共有十份试卷,每份试卷分两部分。试卷一(Paper One)包括听力、词汇、阅读理解和完形填空四个部分,共 85 题,占总分的 65%,考试时间为 95 分钟。试卷二(Paper Two)包括辨错与改错(共 10 题)、翻译(汉译英)和写作三部分,占总分的 35%,考试时间为 55 分钟。

本书所选的材料主要来自英美原著,语言地道规范,题材丰富,词汇和短语基本涵盖了大纲所规定的内容,具有较强的实用性、针对性和指导作用。各套考题之后均附有答案和详尽的注释。注释力求深入浅出、通俗易懂,有助于加深考生对所做题目的理解,同时也便于考生自学、自练、自测。

为了使考生对研究生同等学力英语考试的目的、内容及答题方法有具体的了解,本书还附有近年试卷中最能体现考试大纲要求的《1997 年研究生同等学力英语统考试卷》(附答案)。

本书以参加以同等学力申请硕士学位英语课程全国统一考试的在职人员为主要对象,同时也适用于准备参加大学英语六级考试、研究生入学考试、WSK 考试以及具有同等英语水平的读者。

由于编者水平有限,书中若有疏漏及不当之处,恳请广大读者和同行专家指正。

编者

1999 年 9 月

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研究生同等学力英语统考模拟试题 1

Paper One 试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 15 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 9 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, there will be a question. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A. At the office.
- B. In the waiting room.
- C. At the airport.
- D. In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [A][B][C][D]

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A. "At the office." is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A. Tom is speaking with a lawyer. | B. The tall man and Tom are law students. |
| C. Tom's students are discussing law. | D. The tall man is Tom's student. |
| 2. A. He doesn't think the game will be interesting. | B. He would rather walk to the game. |
| C. His bicycle isn't big enough. | D. His bicycle needs repairs. |
| 3. A. Set the watch down. | B. Show how to set the alarm. |
| C. Adjust her watch. | D. Fix the alarm clock. |
| 4. A. 3 : 00 | B. 3 : 30 |
| C. 4 : 00 | D. 4 : 30 |
| 5. A. He didn't get the coat today. | B. He'll pick up the coat on Wednesday. |
| C. He doesn't work on Wednesday. | D. He wishes he had put on clean clothes. |
| 6. A. He has yet to graduate. | B. He will work hard in school. |
| C. He will receive some acceptances. | D. He has received many acceptances. |
| 7. A. Drop off the seasonings Laurie ordered. | B. Take Laurie to the movie. |
| C. Tell Laurie to use her eye drops. | D. Visit Laurie. |

8. A. She wants to go through the house. B. She will buy the house.
C. She hasn't made a decision. D. She isn't through looking at houses.
9. A. He only watches TV. B. There are some rocks on top of TV.
C. He saw a rocket on TV. D. There was a TV on the ship.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Questions 10—12 are based on the following passage.

10. A. A librarian. B. A professor.
C. A researcher. D. A student.
11. A. All second-year students who failed first-year English.
B. All first-, second-, and third-year students.
C. Students who don't know how to write a research paper.
D. Students who want extra credit in English.
12. A. Take notes. B. Help the other students
C. Speak to her after class. D. Enroll in another English class.

Questions 13—15 are based on the following passage.

13. A. Astronauts' clothing. B. Products made in space.
C. Costume jewelry. D. Problems in manufacturing.
14. A. Medical research. B. Ballpoint pens.
C. Children's games. D. Jewelry settings.
15. A. To produce them more cheaply. B. To keep them a uniform size.
C. To make them lighter. D. To make them perfectly round.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

16. Don't make him laugh while he is eating or he'll _____.
A. gasp B. sneeze C. swallow D. choke
17. By careful _____, he managed to save enough money for traveling.
A. thinking B. budgeting C. figuring D. counting
18. Is there a Japanese word that is the exact _____ of the English word "anniversary"?
A. equality B. neutrality C. equivalent D. substitute
19. Now it becomes necessary to develop the United Nations into an agency with adequate authority to _____ world problems.

- A. cope with B. run into C. knock out D. get rid of
20. The old lady had been very ill, but effective medical treatment and careful nursing _____ her _____.
- A. brought... back B. brought... forward C. brought... through D. brought... to
21. His mind was so _____ by the disease that he could not remember what he had told me last week.
- A. affected B. effected C. influenced D. acted
22. We can rely on William to carry out the task for his judgment is always _____.
- A. unquestionable B. reliable C. faithful D. fabulous
23. The Smiths have been living in _____ with their neighbors since they moved in ten years ago.
- A. favor C. hospitality C. harmony D. humanity
24. You are always thinking of yourself. You should be more _____ of others.
- A. considerate B. concerned C. attentive D. generous
25. The press conference held in Beijing was televised _____.
- A. live B. lively C. alive D. living
26. It's necessary to locate industries in areas where a supply of raw material is _____.
- A. preferable B. favorable C. available D. desirable
27. Kate and her brother often have some terrible brushes, but they always _____ soon afterwards.
- A. set aside B. make up C. cut down D. live with
28. Chew your meat thoroughly before you _____ it.
- A. devour B. dip C. stitch D. diminish
29. We regret to inform you, Madam, that the sweaters you ordered are _____.
- A. out of stock B. out of practice C. beyond reach D. beyond doubt
30. The natural disasters have _____ the country's rising inflation.
- A. attributed to B. distributed C. contributed to D. eliminated
31. It's not _____ possible to accomplish this tough task in 24 hours.
- A. humbly B. humorously C. humanly D. humanely
32. By our joint _____, our friendship will be further strengthened.
- A. enthusiasm B. spirits C. efforts D. energies
33. The oxygen equipment made it possible for the climbers to rest and sleep at very high _____.
- A. latitude B. altitude C. level D. hemisphere
34. He would _____ it a great honor if the general manager came to see him in person.
- A. deem B. counsel C. doze D. doom
35. There is no _____ that the new agricultural policy has been in any way disastrous.
- A. incentive B. inducement C. indication D. index

Part III Reading Comprehension (50 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: There are 6 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or

unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Questions 36—40 are based on the following passage.

Central Park, emerging from a period of abuse and neglect, remains one of the most popular attractions in New York city, with half a million out-of-towners among the more than 3 million people who visit the park yearly. About 15 million individual visits are made each year.

Summer is the season for softball, concerts and Shakespeare; fall is stunning; winter is wonderful for sledding, skating, and skiing, and springtime is the loveliest of all. It was all planned that way.

About 130 years ago Frederic Law Olmsted and his collaborator Calvert Vaux submitted their landscaping plan for a rectangular parcel two miles north of the town's center. The barren swampy tract, home for squatters and a bone-boiling works that made glue, was reported as "a pestilential spot where miasmic odors taint every breath of air." It took 16 years for workers with pickaxes and shovels to move 5 million cubic feet of earth and rock, and to plant half a million trees and shrubs, making a tribute to nature — a romantic nineteenth-century perception of nature.

What exists today is essentially Olmsted and Vaux' plan, with more trees, buildings, and asphalt. Landscape architects still speak reverently of Olmsted's genius and foresight, and the sensitive visitor can see the effects he sought.

36. With what subject is the passage mainly concerned?

- A. The lives of Olmsted and Vaux.
- B. New York City's tourist industry.
- C. Examples of nineteenth-century art in New York City.
- D. The development of Central Park.

37. According to the passage, which is the prettiest time of the year in Central Park?

- A. Winter.
- B. Spring.
- C. Summer.
- D. Fall.

38. It can be inferred that the "rectangular parcel" mentioned in line 8 is _____.

- A. the site of Central Park
- B. a gift presented to New York
- C. a skyscraper in New York
- D. the proposed design for Central Park

39. According to the passage, before Olmsted and Vaux began their work, the area now occupied by Central Park was _____.

- A. the romantic place
- B. an infertile, marshy space
- C. a green and hilly park
- D. a baseball field

40. It can be inferred from the passage that today's landscape architects praise Olmsted for his _____.

- A. enthusiasm for sport
- B. skill at designing factories
- C. concern for New York's homeless people
- D. foresight in anticipating New York's urbanization

Questions 41—45 are based on the following passage.

Computers have not really invaded the home as yet: only about 200,000 home-computers

are in use across the United States. But that will change as consumers recognize the extraordinary potential of the smart machines. Already, for instance, a home-computer user can tap into the data banks of Source Telecomputing Corp. of McLean, Va., over ordinary telephone lines. At a cost of \$2.75 an hour for off-peak, non-business hours, and \$15 per hour during the weekday, the armchair computerist can call up the UPI news wire and sort through it by key words: "Carter", for instance, would produce all the stories in the data banks about Jimmy Carter. The company, which advertises as "the Source", also has the entire world airline schedule and descriptions of wines in its data banks, and it provides a 10,000-item discount-shopping catalog—even taking orders through the computer. As similar services start to move into the market and compete for customers, home-computer manufacturers like Apple, Radio Shack and Hewlett-Packard expect sales to take off.

41. Computers will invade the homes when _____.
 - A. computer manufacturers lower the prices of computers
 - B. consumers learn about the advantages of having a computer
 - C. the standard of living rises
 - D. consumers learn how to use them
42. How can anybody reach the data banks of Source Tele-computing Corp. of McLean, Va. ?
 - A. By connecting the home-computer to the telephone line.
 - B. By calling the company.
 - C. By having a special table installed at home.
 - D. By buying a special kind of home-computer.
43. How much does it cost to call up the UPI news wire?
 - A. \$2.75 an hour.
 - B. \$15 an hour.
 - C. It is not said specifically.
 - D. It depends on the time of day.
44. Who is referred to as "the armchair computerist" in the text?
 - A. The high-class executive who has a computer in his office.
 - B. Anybody who uses a computer while sitting in an armchair.
 - C. The person who uses a computer at his work place.
 - D. The person who uses a computer at home.
45. Home-computer sales _____.
 - A. have increased a lot recently
 - B. are expected to increase soon
 - C. have stabilized lately
 - D. are already decreasing

Questions 46—50 are based on the following passage.

Russian-born Max Weber grew up in New York, studied art there, and then went back to Europe to familiarize himself with contemporary artistic developments. On returning to the U. S., Weber worked in the new styles he had discovered in Paris and soon became recognized as a pioneer of American abstract painting. An example of his work at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., is a 1915 painting entitled "Rush Hour, New York". Using abstract, geometrical forms, Weber has expressed the movement, noise, and vibrancy of the great metropolis. The picture blends elements of two European styles: cubism, which shows objects

from a number of different angles of vision at the same time, and futurism, which portrays speed and objects in motion. Forceful lines and spiky forms throughout the composition convey the energy and vitality of the city. Weber expresses the city's diversity by juxtaposing forms with rounded and angular shapes to suggest specific elements of the urban landscape: skyscrapers, flashing lights, and hurrying people.

46. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?

- A. Cubism. B. American Art.
C. Works of the National Gallery of Art. D. An Innovative American Artist.

47. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the development of Weber's art?

- A. It began as a hobby late in his life.
B. It gradually inspired diversity among his European contemporaries.
C. It evolved as one of America's earliest examples of abstract painting.
D. It came to represent the first purely American style.

48. The mood of the painting "Rush Hour, New York" can be best described as _____.

- A. depressing B. vigorous C. hostile D. cheerful

49. According to the passage, Weber uses the style of cubism when he _____.

- A. shows an object simultaneously from many viewpoints
B. portrays objects with geometric exactness
C. leaves all human faces blank
D. represents all forms isolated within boxes

50. According to the passage, an element of futurism that Weber's painting displays is the _____.

- A. impression of movement B. inclusion of many human forms
C. portrayal of skyscrapers D. application of forceful colors

Questions 51—55 are based on the following passage.

At a rather somber gathering a few years ago I was shown a photo of an enormous salmon, taken in British Columbia, which seemed to be as tall as the lady holding it. "What a marvellous fish," I said, "did you have it smoked?" The reply was: "No, it made 72 tins, the best ever result."

This utilitarian attitude to the noblest fish in Canadian waters took my breath away. There are hundreds of ways of consuming a salmon. But to shut it in a metal box to secure something you could buy on a grocery shelf seemed a poor sort of result. It reduces fishing to the level of farming in which results are recorded in cash terms or in units of protein. It is not that I believe the angler in this case needed the food because of economic stress. He was not even in the position in which I found myself in my young days, when the odd pheasant I shot was sold to buy sausages to feed my hungry family. Pheasant might have given them ideas above their station.

Record fish are to be cherished and treated with the greatest of respect. But there are times when they are essential to life. Negley Farson, a famous journalist of his time, tells the story of

how, when he was broke, he moved to a lake in British Columbia in the twenties and sustained himself with rod, gun and typewriter until ambition or some other base motive compelled him to seek the bright lights. The picture he paints of life on his lake is idyllic. He fished and shot by fair means or foul to feed his wife and his neighbours.

It's not that I didn't have my chance. At 19 I could have slipped away from the sheep farm I was working on in New Zealand into a bush cabin surrounded by deer, trout rivers, and with rabbits to fall back on. But unlike him I had no wife at the time prepared to share the really simple life. And do the cooking which I disliked. But Farson managed to have the best of several worlds. He combined his work with fishing in a way for which I have the greatest admiration.

51. The salmon in the photo which the writer was shown _____.
A. was the largest the writer had ever come across
B. fill the greatest number of tins ever recorded
C. was served out of tins at a party attended by the writer
D. had been cooked by the hostess giving the party
52. The writer was stunned when learning of the fate of the salmon for, in his opinion, _____.
A. it would fetch a meagre price on a grocery shelf
B. it is possible to buy more sophisticated items at a grocer's
C. record fish ought to be regarded as something special
D. salmon could be reared much more effectively on fish farms
53. The writer admits that in his younger days he sold the pheasants he shot because _____.
A. the consumption of pheasants was at that time forbidden
B. he made enormous profits by trading in pheasants illegally
C. the pheasants were not considered suitable eating
D. he regarded pheasants as food for the upper classes
54. Negley Farson was a famous journalist who moved to a lake in British Columbia because he _____.
A. found himself without any money
B. wanted to discover the simple way of life
C. discovered that he was an excellent hunter
D. wanted to escape from the modern world
55. Although the writer envies Farson's way of life, he felt unable to avail himself of the same kind of opportunity as _____.
A. he was incapable of making himself a meal
B. he disapproved of blood sports
C. he was tied to his mundane existence on the sheep farm
D. he would have felt too isolated in the countryside

Questions 56—60 are based on the following passage.

During the Progressive Movement, women began to play an increasingly active role in American

politics. Women had long been interested in reform movements, but the number of women active in political affairs had been very limited. Now the educated, middle-class woman began to grow tired of the passive role that men had assigned to her. Her own interests as a mother were brought into play by her concern over the education and welfare of her children, the city in which they lived, and such municipal facilities as play-grounds, schools, and parks. Her interests as a consumer were alerted by political struggles over tariffs, taxes, monopolies, and dishonesty in government. But more important than her interests were her sympathies, for she was shocked by the almost daily revelations about the terrible working conditions in the mills and mines of the country and the crowded conditions in which poor people lived in cities. Women began to develop their own heroines of charitable activity, like Jane Addams, the founder of the famous social settlement at Hull House in Chicago, and also to feel more strongly about their own political rights. Believing that they were far better equipped than men to introduce into politics the note of honesty and human concern that America seemed to need so badly, women in increasing numbers began to demand the right to vote. By 1914 they had that right in eleven states, and their efforts were crowned with final success in the nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which was ratified in 1920.

56. It can be inferred from the passage that, before the Progressive Movement, educated women of the middle class were expected to _____.

- A. vote on municipal issues only
- B. pay a tax in order to vote
- C. stay out of politics
- D. improve condition in mills and mines

57. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A. The Progressive Movement
- B. American Politics Before 1920
- C. Women and American Politics
- D. Jane Addams and Hull House

58. The Nineteenth Amendment is apparently concerned with _____.

- A. charity for poor people
- B. voting rights for women
- C. education for women
- D. tolerable working conditions

59. The passage suggests that prior to the work of Jane Addams, organized charitable activity _____.

- A. was found only at places like Hull House
- B. took place chiefly outside of Chicago
- C. was directed chiefly by men
- D. was found hardly anywhere

60. According to the passage, women felt that they were better able than men to _____.

- A. bring honesty into politics
- B. run the mills and mines
- C. change the Constitution
- D. control taxes

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

No one should be forced to wear a uniform under any circumstance. Uniforms are demeaning to the human spirit and totally unnecessary in a democratic society. Uniforms tell the world that the person who wears one has no value as an individual but only lives to function as a part of a whole. The individual in a uniform loses all self-worth.

There are those who say that wearing a uniform gives a person a sense of identification with a larger, more important concept. What could be more important than the individual himself? If

an organization is so weak that it must rely on cloth and buttons to inspire its members, that organization has no right to continue its existence. Others say that the practice of making persons wear uniforms, say in a school, eliminates all envy and competition in the matter of dress, such that a poor person who cannot afford good-quality clothing need not be belittled by a wealthy person who wears expensive, quality clothing. Those persons conveniently ignore such critical concepts as freedom of choice, motivation, and individuality. If all persons were to wear the same clothing, why would anyone strive to be better? It is only a short step from forcing everyone to drive the same car, have the same type of house, eat the same types of foods. When this happens, all incentive to improve one's life is removed. Why would parents bother to work hard so that their children could have a better life than they had when they know that their children are going to be forced to have exactly the same life that they had?

Uniforms also hurt the economy. Right now, billions of dollars are spent on the fashion industry yearly. Thousands of persons are employed in designing, creating, and marketing different types of clothing. If everyone were forced to wear uniforms, artistic personnel would be unnecessary. Salespersons would be superfluous as well; why bother to sell the only items that are available? The wearing of uniforms would destroy the fashion industry which in turn would have a ripple effect on such industries as advertising and promotion. Without advertising, newspapers, magazines and television would not be able to remain in business. Our entire information and entertainment industries would founder.

61. The author's tone in this passage is _____.
A. impassioned
B. hysterical
C. sarcastic
D. placid
62. According to the passage, the wearing of uniforms would hurt the economy because _____.
A. they would destroy individuality
B. they would have to be made of material imported from other countries
C. they could destroy several adjunct businesses ✓
D. they would eliminate the distinctions between the poor and the wealthy
63. The author's primary purpose in writing this passage was to _____.
A. show that uniforms are not possible in a democratic society
B. discuss the pros and cons of wearing uniforms
C. advocate a stronger governmental controls on the wearing of uniforms
D. convince the reader that uniforms have more disadvantages than advantages
64. The author brings in the example of a parent striving to make life better for his children to make the point that _____.
A. individual motivation would be destroyed by uniforms ✓
B. uniforms cause dissension between parents and children
C. parents have responsibilities to their children
D. uniforms would be less expensive than clothing for children
65. Why does the author discuss forcing everyone to buy the same car or eat the same food?

- A. To show that freedom of choice is obsolete.
- B. To show that the government has interfered too much in the lives of individuals.
- C. To hypothesize what could happen if uniforms became compulsory.
- D. To criticize those who belittle self-motivation.

Part IV Cloze Test(15 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Let us consider what science and technology have to contribute to the food problem.

The simplest way to increase food production, one might suppose, is to bring more land 66 cultivation and put more people to work on it. Some of the underdeveloped countries have resorted to this 67 approach, without notable success. It contains several fallacies. For one thing, it usually means 68 into marginal lands where the soil and climatic conditions give a poor 69. Cultivation may quickly deplete this soil, ruining it for pasture or forest growth. It is often possible, of course, to turn such lands into useful farms by agricultural 70; for instance, a sophisticated knowledge of how to use the available water 71 an irrigation system may reclaim semi-arid grasslands for crop-growing. But the cultivation of marginal lands is in any case unsuccessful 72 it is carried out by farmers with a centuries-old tradition of experience or by modern experts with a detailed knowledge of the 73 conditions and the varieties of crops that are suitable for those conditions. Such knowledge is conspicuously absent in the underdeveloped countries.

74, we know that highly developed countries have not increased the number of acres under cultivation but on the contrary have 75 their marginal lands and steadily reduced the proportion of the population engaged in farming. Efficient farming 76 concentration on the most efficient lands, and it also results in greater production with fewer people. The United States, 77, produces a huge surplus of food with only about 10 percent of its people working on the farms.

The problem of the underdeveloped countries, then is to increase the 78 of their farms and farmers. This would allow them to industrialize and to feed their people more adequately. It is not easy to 79, however. The peasant farmers are conservative and resistant to change 80 their methods of cultivation. The entire population needs to be indoctrinated in the possibilities 81 by scientific agriculture, including the officials 82 must provide the necessary funds, planning, legislation, training, and research programs. The underdeveloped countries are greatly in need of studies and experiments to help them to 83 modern agricultural methods to their own conditions.

During the past two decades some of these countries have increased their food production, 84 their populations have in the meantime grown faster, therefore they are farther behind than before. Furthermore, the food increase has been 85 at the expense of using up marginal lands. In productivity per acre or per man they have not gained at all.

- A 66. A. under B. of C. by D. in

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 67. A. defective | B. elementary | C. invisible | D. straightforward |
| 68. A. moving | B. entering | C. pouring | D. reacting |
| 69. A. reflection | B. amount | C. return | D. production |
| 70. A. satisfaction | B. know-how | C. standpoint | D. temptation |
| 71. A. from | B. beyond | C. through | D. over |
| 72. A. before | B. unless | C. although | D. since |
| 73. A. different | B. local | C. cultivation | D. traditional |
| 74. A. Furthermore | B. Rather | C. Nevertheless | D. Basically |
| 75. A. utilized | B. affected | C. interfered | D. abandoned |
| 76. A. calls for | B. focuses | C. intends | D. disposes |
| 77. A. at least | B. of course | C. decidedly | D. for example |
| 78. A. criterion | B. sake | C. productivity | D. treatment |
| 79. A. consider | B. transmit | C. accomplish | D. contribute |
| 80. A. to | B. in | C. about | D. for |
| 81. A. traced | B. widened | C. offered | D. solved |
| 82. A. they | B. who | C. also | D. surely |
| 83. A. preserve | B. specialize | C. approach | D. adapt |
| 84. A. but | B. and | C. for | D. meanwhile |
| 85. A. heightened | B. doubled | C. developed | D. gained |

Paper Two 试 卷 二

Part I Error Detection and Correction (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are labeled A, B, C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line on the ANSWER SHEET.

- Perennially, soldiers complain (A) about (B) the poor food, the boring (C) work, and the pay is low (D).
- The only (A) way (B) to influence others (C) is to talk about that (D) they want and show them how to get it.
- Most of the information received (A) from the reporters in the field have (B) to be edited before being (C) considered for (D) publication.
- Secondary (A) school teachers must often attend to (B) special summer courses in order (C) to keep their (D) credentials up-to-date.
- The treasure-hunters were in search for (A) a sunken (B) ship which they believed (C) to have been carrying gold to Spain (D) from the New World.
- Cowbirds will lie (A) eggs in the nests of other (B) birds if those nests are left (C) unattended (D).