LIJIEYANJIUSHENG
LIUXUESHENG
YINGYUSHITI
XUANBIAN

天津人民出版社

附参考答案

历届研究生 留学生 英语试题选编

周大伯 张若冰 王树照

历届研究生、留学生英语试题选编

（附参考答案）

周永启　张初苏　王树凯　编

天津人民出版社

2265/30 B

历届研究生、留学生英语试题选编

（附参考答案）

周永启 张礽荪 王树凯 编

*

天津人民出版社出版

（天津市赤峰道124号）

唐山市印刷厂印刷 新华书店天津发行所发行

*

787×1092毫米 32开本 10.875印张 253千字

1981年7月第1版 1984年10月第2版第2次印刷

印数：51,601—117,400

统一书号：7072·1220

定 价： 1.10元

编 者 的 话

我们收集了1978年以来高等院校非英语专业招考研究生、出国留学生和出国研究生及1980年美国来华选拔留学生等英语考试题共数十份，从中选出二十余份，并作出参考答案，供准备报考研究生或参加出国考试的同志们，作为参加考试前的模拟试题。

这二十余份英语试题，题目类型很多、题材甚广、繁简不一、分量各异，因此也可作为各类高等院校非英语专业高年级学生的英语课外练习材料。这次修订又新增加了十份试题及参考答案。

由于编者水平有限，错误之处在所难免，望读者批评指正。

编 者

1984年4月

目　录

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

I. 1978年研究生英语入学考试题

1. 中国科学院

I. 中译英：(20分)

1. 一个科学工作者能阅读和说一门外语是非常必要的。
2. 水以三种状态存在并能从一种状态变成另一种状态。
3. 略
4. 如果不是由于"四人帮"的干扰，我们在科学和技术方面就会取得更大更多的进展。
5. 直到昨天我才收到他的信。

II. 完成下列句子(将句中所给汉语部分译成英语)：(30分)

1. You can't see a single atom, (因太小而看不见).
2. The scientific way of solving a problem is (通过实验).
3. Wood is easier to set on fire than most kinds of coal (但没有纸那么容易).
4. (就语言学习而言), constant practice is of first importance.
5. The article (论述迅速发展科学和技术的) is both instructive and inspiring.
6. The darker the colour of the cloth is, (它吸收热也就越多).
7. This is the hall (毛主席和周总理过去经常接见外

宾的).

8. It is well-known fact that (白光是由几种颜色组成的).
9. (外国做了的) can be done in China. (外国没有做的) can also be done in China.
10. Advanced courses for postgraduates will be given in our universities (以满足我们社会主义革命和建设的迫切需要).

III. 英译中: (50分)

We live in a technological society. Almost every aspect of life in the modern world is influenced (for better or worse) by your technological surroundings. Communications, transportation, manufacturing, mining and exploration, the service industries, medicine, agriculture — all are dominated by methods and apparatus which are the results of technological advances. The basis of technology is science. Without the fundamental discoveries and understanding provided by science, technology would be a hit-or-miss (漫无目的的) affair, lacking direction and making little progress. One can argue that our society is beginning to suffer from too much technology, but we will never return to the primitive life of our forefather — technology is with us and it will remain with us.

Just as it is important to study history so that we can appreciate how the world came to its present state, it is important to learn some of the basic concepts of

science so that we can appreciate the role that technology plays in modern society. For without some knowledge of the scientific principles by which technology operates, one can neither cope with (对付,处理) technology nor assist in directing it into the proper channels.

In recent times, we have had the general attitude that whatever is technologically possible should be done. It is now becoming increasingly apparent that our scientific and technological progress has outstripped our capacity to perform or absorb everything that is possible. More and more, we will have decisions to make: in what directions should the thrust (推力) of our new discoveries be made? The situation requires that we make intelligent decisions — decisions based on a knowledge and an understanding of what can be done, what will be the benefits, and will be the consequences. Scientists do not make these decisions, people make them. It is therefore incumbent (有责任的,义不容辞的) on every individual to acquire the basic knowledge that will permit him to participate intelligently in directing the course of our technological advancement.

2. 南开大学

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate: (20分)

1) articles, if necessary: (5分)

a) Asia and America are separated by the Pa-

cific Ocean.

b) ___ steel is very much needed in our country.

c) Hydrogen and oxygen are ___ two components of ___ water.

d) ___ universe is no longer ___ mystery to us.

e) They both worked as ___ language teachers.

2) prepositions: (5分)

a) What do you mean ___ this word?

b) He devotes all his time ___ work and study.

c) The problem which you are dealing ___ is very important.

d) Comrade Wang has been very busy ___ late.

e) ___ National Day, the new bridge was open to traffic.

3) non-finite verbs: (5分)

a) Do you practice ___ (speak) English very often?

b) The book is worth ___ (read).

c) They agreed ___ (discuss) it later.

d) The commune members left for the fields, ___ (shoulder) spades and hoes.

e) It is necessary for us ___ (complete) the work on time.

4) verb tenses: (5分)

a) The Chinese people ___ (achieve) many great victories since liberation.

b) The higher the temperature, the faster sound ____ (travel).

c) If it ____ (rain) tomorrow, the meeting will be postponed.

d) They ____ (go) home as soon as class was over.

e) When the lights have been installed, the building ____ (be) ready for use.

II. Tell the grammatical functions of the underlined words: (10分)

1) We are studying in a classroom facing south.

2) Stop to have a rest.

3) The woman there is an outstanding scientist.

4) Everybody knew him to be a good comrade.

5) He looks ill.

6) We shall have discussions like this in a few weeks to come.

7) Electrons moving through a wire, electrical energy is generated.

8) Man's hand is highly developed so that it can make and use all kinds of tools.

9) We must combine what we study with practice.

10) It is no use crying over spilt milk.

III. Translate the following sentences into English: (20分)

1) 当教师是光荣的革命工作。

2) 全世界都在找石油。

3) 这课书不如你想的那么容易。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

4) 这个字已查过字典了。

5) 你到过韶山吗?

6) 这一切变化是怎么发生的呢?

7) 我是昨天在这里见到她的。

8) 我们去年盖的工厂已投入生产了。

9) 普遍认为这是一种用途广泛的新技术。

10) 据报纸报道,中国又建成了一个大油田。

IV. Put the following passages into Chinese: (50分)

(数学专业)

Devices That Help to Apply Mathematics

When the applied mathematician has set up a mathematical picture or chosen his fictions, he turns to pure mathematics for information about the properties of the picture. He may get information of either or both of two kinds. He may learn that all objects or situations of a certain kind have such-and-such qualitative properties: all particles that, like the earth, move about a heavy body, like the sun, do so in elliptic paths; or pendulums swinging through small arcs do so with a periodic motion; and so on. Or again, the applied mathematician may find that certain measurements are related by such-and-such numerical operations: if a rectangular table measures x inches along one edge and y inches along the other, the measure of its diagonal will be the square root of x^2+y^2 inches; if a body falls from rest t seconds, it falls approximately 16 t^2 feet;

and so on.

Both kinds of information are useful, and so we are not now concerned with the deduction of qualitative properties, except to observe in passing that specific calculations may suggest general properties to be derived later by non-computational means. Some of the earliest applied mathematics was of a computational nature. Long ago it was found that, if I pay you six cows and for some reason you pay me back two cows, the net result of the transaction is the same as if we represented the cows by pebbles or by marks in the sand and "calculated" or "pebbled" the answer to our problem. It was easier, and just as satisfactory, to calculate the answer than to chase those cows back and forth, especially since the same formula $6-2=4$ could be applied to cows, spears, wives, or other useful articles.

Since trade and barter have always been important to society, it was natural that calculation should also become important in its role of a labor saver. However, even the laborsaving device of calculation can become a tedious operation, and mistakes in money calculations can be embarrassing. Mankind has always sought to avoid as much toil as possible; so it is not surprising to find that computing devices for business were among the earliest inventions.

(物理专业)

Wave Motion and Sound

If you fasten one end of a heavy rope securely, stretch the rope, and then jerk the other end, a wave travels along the rope away from your hand. Or if you strike sharply one end of a long steel rod, a vibration can be felt very soon afterward at the other end. These are examples of a general phenomenon: if the particles in one part of an object are disturbed, the disturbance is transmitted to adjacent particles and may travel long distances through the object. The only requirement is that the material be reasonably elastic, which means that a disturbance sets up forces within the object that tend to restore it to its undisturbed condition. Soft, dirt or loose cotton has very little elasticity, so that the effect of a sharp blow is damped out and does not travel beyond the point of disturbance. But most materials, both fluids and solids, are sufficiently elastic so that the effect of a sudden disturbance can be transmitted from particle to particle. The phenomenon is particularly striking if the original disturbance is periodic — repeated over and over, with a constant rhythm. In this case impulses are transmitted from particle to particle at regular intervals, and we say that waves are traveling through the material.

The characteristics of wave motion, and particularly

the kind of wave motion called sound, will be our chief concern in this chapter.

Kinds of Waves

Standing on an ocean beach, watching the waves roll in and break one after the other, we are impressed with the ceaseless motion toward the shore. At first we might guess that masses of water are moving bodily shore-ward, carrying along pebbles and shells and bits of drifted wood. A few minutes' observation, however, convinces us that this cannot be true, for between the breakers water rushes out to sea, and there is no accumulation of water on the shore. The over-all motion seems to be merely an endless back-and-forth movement.

Details of the motion we can see better if we move out beyond the breakers, stay on the end of a pier or in a boat: now if we fix our attention on a floating cork or piece of seaweed, we find that its actual position changes very little. As the crest of each wave passes, the cork rises and appears to move shoreward; in the following trough it drops and moves an equal distance backward. On the whole its path is approximately circular, and we can guess that adjacent water particles must follow similar circular paths.

(化学专业)

I

The Atomic Theory

When we studied the general characteristics of solids, liquids and gases, we found that we could explain their physical behaviour by considering matter to be made up of tiny particles called molecules. Over 2,000 years ago some of the Greeks believed that if any lump of matter were divided and subdivided, again and again, into smaller and smaller pieces, the process of division would finally reach a limit, because matter was made up of exceedingly small, indivisible particles, which they called atoms. This theory of atoms was merely an intelligent guess, because the Greeks carried out no experiments to test the correctness of their ideas,and it is only in recent years that scientists have proved the actual existence of atoms and molecules and have measured their size and weight.

This early theory of atoms was of little practical use until about 1808, when John Dalton stated his atomic theory in such a way that it explained the experimental facts of chemical combination that were being discovered at this time. The chief points in Dalton's Atomic Theory are:

(1) All matter is composed of exceedingly small

particles called atoms.

(2) Atoms are indivisible during chemical reactions and can be neither created nor destroyed by chemical processes.

(3) All the atoms of the same element are exactly alike in every way (e.g. they all have the same individual weight) but they are different from the atoms of other elements.

(4) Chemical compounds are formed by the combination of two or more atoms of different elements.

(5) Chemical combination takes place between simple whole numbers of atoms.

Dalton's Atomic Theory is still accepted as the basis of chemical theory, although recent discoveries have shown that some of his statements now need slight modification. The theory is accepted because it explains, among other things, the Laws of Chemical Combination by weight.

(II)

Science and Language

Education is never easy. This may seem to be a rather depressing idea to state so early in a textbook, but there is little to be gained and much to be lost by ignoring this painful but important truth. Chemistry affords no exception; indeed in some respects chemistry is particularly hard to learn and even harder to t

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com