

中央人民广播电台
'97考研英语广播教材

全真 1997年硕士研究生 入学考试英语全真模拟

中国人民大学 王长喜 主编

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【内容提要】

本选题经申报正式批准为中央人民广播电台“'97 考研英语”广播教材。本书(简称'97 考研《英语全真模拟》)与《1997 年硕士研究生入学考试英语必备》(简称'97 考研《英语必备》)、《1997 年硕士研究生入学考试英语词汇必备》(简称'97 考研《英语词汇必备》)、《1997 年硕士研究生入学考试英语单词速记与测试》(简称'97 考研《英语单词速记与测试》)配套使用。本套书由中国人民大学外语系王长喜主编。

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前 言

中央人民广播电台“'97 考研英语”广播教材

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本书已被中央人民广播电台定为“'97 考研英语”广播教材。本书是在'96 考研《英语全真模拟》的基础上修订扩充而成的。'96 年英语考题的第 14 小题与王长喜主编的'96 考研《英语全真模拟》的第五套模拟题的第 20 小题完全一样('97 考研《英语全真模拟》的这道题没作改动);'96 年英语考题的作文 15 分与王长喜主编的'96 考研《英语全真模拟》的第五套模拟题的作文也一样('97 考研《英语全真模拟》的第五套的作文作了改动);'96 年考题的完型填空在内容上也与王长喜主编的'96 考研《英语全真模拟》第一套题的完型填空一致。本书是王长喜考研英语系列的第三本。本套书的特点是“全新强真”。

全 → 理论实践全:《1997 年硕士研究生入学考试英语必备》(简称'97 考研《英语必备》)的语法部分包括全部考试的语法项目(考试不出此圈)。每年的英语试卷都是遵照《...年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语大纲》(简称《英语大纲》)的评价目标和试卷结构而命制的。命题人员命题的具体依据纲要《英语大纲》的“考试说明”。本书的纲要也是根据《英语大纲》的“考试说明”而编写的(请参照大纲的“考试说明”和本书“目录”)。本书的完型填空讲了涉及完型的全部理论和实践;阅读理解阐述了所有阅读理论及全部考试类型;翻译和写作概括了全部翻译理论和写作类型。《1997 年硕士研究生入学考试英语词汇必备》(简称'97 考研《英语词汇必备》)讲解了大纲规定的全部词汇的“音标”、“词素分析”、“英文例句”、“汉语翻译”和“同义词辨析”。《1997 年硕士研究生入学考试英语单词速记与测试》(简称《英语单词速记与测试》)不仅包括了大纲所规定的词汇,而且还包含了超纲词(因为几乎每年的考卷中都有超纲词)。《英语词汇必备》是考生打“基础”的必备,《英语单词速记与测试》是“突击”词汇的必须。

新 → 编排方式新:《英语单词速记与测试》以全新的编排方式,即按考研政治哲学上的逻辑思维,从“物质世界”到“人类社会”到“科学思维”分三篇讲解词汇。“物质世界”又分为“无生命”和“有生命”。讲述“无生命”从物质的最小组成成分中子,介子,电子等讲到宇宙飞船。讲述“有生命”按生物进化的程度从生物的最小单位基因到低级的水生动物到爬行动物到飞行动物到哺乳动物再到猿和人。在讲述“人类社会”时,我们从社会的上层建筑即国家机器到皇家→贵族→政府→选举→立法→动荡→警察→监狱→武装→军队→战争→和平。这样能使考生很容易地按“族”记住单词并悟出同义词或近义词的区别,又能够使他们在学习英语的过程中复习一些政治理论。这种编排方式是当前国内英语词汇方面的首创。

强 → 针对实践强:《英语必备》的“全”是在有针对性的基础上的“全”。它是在分析了十五年来

三十多套题(包括副题)的基础上进行总结归纳,找出规律,以飨读者。《英语词汇必备》针对考题中以“动词”、“名词”、“形容词”和“副词”为测试对象的特点,专门对上述词类的同义词进行讲解。《英语单词速记与测试》除了具有“速记”的功能外,还针对上述词类配有测试题。

真→ 模拟试题真:《1997年硕士研究生入学考试英语全真模拟》(简称《英语全真模拟》)在难度与知识面的广度上达到了真题的测试水平(包括语法,完型填空,阅读理解,英译汉和短文写作)。

在写作过程中,曾得到拾景达和赵安华老师的大力帮助,我们在此表示衷心的感谢!

《1997年硕士研究生入学考试英语必备》

《1997年硕士研究生入学考试英语词汇必备》

《1997年硕士研究生入学考试英语单词速记与测试》

编写工作组

《1997年硕士研究生入学考试英语全真模拟》

一九九六年五月于人大红楼

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1997 年全国攻读硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题

(一)

Part I. Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are 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)

1. Human behavior is mostly a product of learning, _____ the behavior of an animal depends mainly on instinct.
A. unless B. so C. whereas D. that
2. Only in the jungle, where high humidity encourages many diseases, _____ to grow.
~~A.~~ does the potato fail B. the potato fails
C. fails the potato D. is the potato failing
3. Having the highest marks in his class, _____.
A. the college offered him a scholarship ~~B.~~ he was offered a scholarship by the college
C. a scholarship was offered him by the college D. a college scholarship was offered to him
4. If he _____ the detective honestly, he would not have been arrested.
A. would have answered B. answered C. should answer ~~D.~~ had answered
5. In the elections held in 1982, an unusual number of well-known political figures campaigned on behalf of children _____ who were running for office.
A. theirs B. of them ~~C.~~ of theirs D. their
6. Economic goods may take the form _____ of material things or of services.
A. because ~~B.~~ either C. as D. or
7. Freezing is at present one of the _____ of preserving meats and vegetables.
A. most methods are important. B. methods most important.
~~C.~~ most important methods. D. most are important methods.
8. Although adult education in the United States began in colonial times, _____ chief growth has taken place since the 1920's.
~~A.~~ its B. so it C. but its D. it is
9. In Roman law a woman was known first as her father's daughter and then her husband's wife; she had _____ identity of her own.
~~A.~~ no name for B. no name either C. not mane nor D. no name or
10. Here in today's paper it says the zoo has just obtained _____ animal no one has ever heard of before.
A. a B. the C. any ~~D.~~ some

Section B

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)

11. Bill always arrives lately for his chemistry class even though he leaves his dormitory in plenty of time.
A B C D
12. Having been beaten by the police for striking an officer, the man will cry out in pain.
A B C D
13. Mrs. Stevens, along with her cousins from New Mexico, are planning to attend the festivities.
A B C D
14. Our new neighbors had been living in California since ten years before moving to their present house.
A B C D
15. The professor was considering postponing the examination until the following week because the students' confusion.
A B C D
16. Hardly he had entered the office when he realized that he had forgotten his wallet.
A B C D
17. The Barnetts are so interesting people that every time we met, we can't seem to stop talking.
A B C D
18. The United States is composed of fifty states, two of those are separated from the others by land or water.
A B C D
19. Getting used to eating fast food and traffic jam are problems newcomers have to face after arriving in Los Angeles.
A B C D
20. Since fireworks are danger, many cities have laws preventing business from selling them.
A B C D

Section C

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four 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)

21. The long-awaited Hubble Space Telescope, _____ to orbit the Earth next March, will observe some of the oldest stars in the sky.
A. subject B. owing C. available D. due
22. The patient has been _____ of the safety of the operation.
A. assured B. guaranteed C. entrusted D. confirmed
23. Most sound vibrations _____ the eardrum by way of the auditory canal.
A. search for B. arrive at C. delight D. whisper to
24. The boy _____ his mother and caught the train to London
A. made leave off B. took leave of C. did leave of D. took leave off
25. Professor Baker told me this bottle was _____ as being poison.

- A. sweated B. said C. labeled D. shown
26. Working hard for a month, the Center for Disease Control reported that the epidemic of the vital disease called acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis shows no signs of _____.
A. spreading B. recurring C. lessening D. subsiding
27. This type of chair, easily _____ or folded away, is ideal for use in the garden.
A. put out B. put in C. put up D. put forth
28. Knitting _____ scenic views became popular in the United States toward the end of the eighteenth century.
A. distorting B. commenting C. portraying D. emphasizing
29. The _____ reason for the great amount of smoke is that there are too many factories in the city.
A. principal B. principle C. big D. important
30. You must look in the _____ section of the newspaper to find out what films are showing.
A. variety B. recreation C. hospitality D. entertainment
31. The Dobsons wondered how were going to _____.
A. produce two effects B. do their fair share
C. tie the laces D. make ends meet
32. Because the sale of bonds is a convenient means of raising capital, corporations often issue bonds _____ stocks.
A. as good as B. as substitutes for C. as well as D. instead of
33. That area of the country is _____ with large and often dangerous rivers.
A. intersected B. decorated C. ornamented D. covered
34. We regret to inform you that the materials you ordered are _____.
A. out of stock B. out of work C. out of reach D. out of practice
35. The only _____ for working so hard is to get more money.
A. motion B. motive C. opportunity D. purpose
36. _____ one time, Manchester, New Hampshire was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.
A. At B. On C. By D. To
37. To rid the world _____, many people believe we must make some fundamental changes in the way many of us live.
A. to pollution B. with pollution C. of pollution D. in pollution
38. After the campaign a special medal was _____ to all combatants.
A. gained B. earned C. deserved D. awarded
39. He said he couldn't _____ to retire from work and live only on his pension.
A. accept B. afford C. compensate D. risk
40. She is so _____ that she cried for days when her pet rabbit died.
A. sensitive B. sensible C. touched D. impressive

Part I . Cloze Test

Directions: 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)

Vitamins and minerals are 41 for good health. A varied, 42 diet usually supplies a full 43 of all the nutrients you need. Vitamin deficiencies 44 occur in the United States, but some people still worry about

deficiencies and believe that they will be 45 if they take extra vitamins. Other people feel that extra vitamins are effective in curing or preventing diseases. What can happen if you take large 46 of vitamins? In most cases, vitamins are absorbed 47 the correct proportions and the rest 48 the body. However, Vitamin A and D remain in the fat tissue and can 49 in vitamin poisoning. The full effect of vitamins on the body has not been determined, and some experts question 50 we need to fortify ourselves with extra vitamins.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. essential | B. fundamental | C. sufficient | D. favorable |
| 42. A. balancing | B. having balanced | C. balanced | D. unbalanced |
| 43. A. completion | B. complement | C. complexity | D. compliment |
| 44. A. rarely | B. frequently | C. regularly | D. nearly |
| 45. A. worse | B. stronger | C. more comfortable | D. healthier |
| 46. A. number | B. amounts | C. kinds | D. lots |
| 47. A. by | B. at | C. in | D. with |
| 48. A. leave | B. remain | C. leaves | D. remains |
| 49. A. cause | B. arouse | C. lead | D. result |
| 50. A. that | B. whether | C. why | D. when |

Part III. Reading Comprehension

Directions: 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 question. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

Passage 1

An industrial society, especially one as centralized and concentrated as that of Britain, is heavily dependent on certain essential services: for instance, electricity supply, water, rail and road transport, the harbours. The area of dependency has widened to include removing rubbish, hospital and ambulance services, and, as the economy develops, central computer and information services as well. If any of these services ceases to operate, the whole economic system is in danger.

It is this interdependency of the economic system which makes the power of trade unions such an important issue. Single trade unions have the ability to cut off many countries' economic blood supply. This can happen more easily in Britain than in some other countries, in part because the labour force is highly organized. About 55 per cent of British workers belong to unions, compared to under a quarter in the United States.

For historical reasons, Britain's unions have tended to develop along trade and occupational lines, rather than on an industry-by-industry basis, which makes a wages policy, democracy in industry and the improvement of procedures for fixing wage levels difficult to achieve.

There are considerable strains and tensions in the trade union movement, some of them arising from their outdated and inefficient structure. Some unions have lost many members because of industrial changes. Others are involved in arguments about who should represent workers in new trades. Unions for skilled trades are separate from general unions, which means that different levels of wages for certain jobs are often a source of bad feeling between unions. In traditional trades which are being pushed out of existence by advancing technologies, unions can fight for their members' disappearing jobs to the point

where the jobs of other unions' members are threatened or destroyed. The printing of newspapers both in the United States and in Britain has frequently been halted by the efforts of printers to hold on to their traditional highly-paid jobs.

Trade unions have problems of internal communication just as managers in companies do, problems which multiply in very large unions or in those which bring workers in very different industries together into a single general union. Some trade union officials have to be reelected regularly; others are elected, or even appointed, for life. Trade union officials have to work with a system of 'shop stewards' in many unions, 'shop stewards' being workers elected by other workers as their representatives at factory or works level.

51. Why is the question of trade union power important in Britain?
A. The economy is very interdependent. B. Unions have been established a long time.
C. There are more unions in Britain than elsewhere. D. There are many essential services.
52. Why is it difficult to improve the procedures for fixing wage levels?
A. Some industries have no unions. B. Unions are not organized according to industries.
C. Only 55 per cent of workers belong to unions. D. Some unions are too powerful.
53. Because of their out-of-date organization some unions find it difficult to _____.
A. change as industries change C. learn new technologies
B. get new members to join D. bargain for high enough wages
54. Disagreements arise between unions because some of them _____.
A. try to win over members of other unions B. ignore agreements
C. protect their own members at the expense of others D. take over other union's jobs

Passage 2

On the night of July 6, 1943, a plane took off from an Air Force base in England to intercept German fighters over the English Channel. Piloting the plane was Captain Thomas Nash. Looking westward, Nash saw twelve orange lights in a row, moving at a fantastic rate of speed. A veteran flyer he had never seen anything like them. Thinking they might be a new German weapon, he decided to give chase. But when he swung the plane around and headed directly for the lights, they vanished.

Captain Nash may have been the first to see such orange lights but he wasn't the last. His experience was repeated many times by pilots during World War I both in Europe and the Far East. Pilots in the Korean War also reported seeing the strange lights.

What were they? No one knows for sure, but there is an interesting theory to account for them. According to this theory, the orange lights are space animals — animals specially adapted to life in the upper atmosphere just as some creatures are adapted to life at the bottom of the sea.

These space animals, the theory says, live so far up in the atmosphere that they are not visible from earth. They feed partly on the air and partly on energy from sunlight. Being almost pure energy themselves, they can regulate their bodies to glow at night. During the day they become invisible.

Prior to World War I, continues the theory, there was little radiated energy available on the earth's surface. Then came the development of rockets, atomic reactors, and hydroelectric plants. The space creatures are attracted to these sources of energy or food. At night when there is no energy from sunlight, they descend into the lower levels in search of a meal. They may even drift into the range of human eyesight. This explains the fact that they have been sighted periodically from the earth since 1943.

55. The best statement of the main idea of this passage is that _____.

- A. Captain Nash saw twelve orange lights travelling at a fantastic rate of speed
 - B. Captain Nash may have been the first to see lights in space
 - C. according to an interesting theory, the orange lights are space animals
 - D. the mysteries of nature can be fully explained
56. The theory says that during the daytime the space animals _____.
- A. glow brightly in the sky
 - B. are invisible
 - C. can be spotted from earth
 - D. visit the earth's surface
57. If the space animal theory is correct, the creatures descend to the lower regions in order to _____.
- A. escape detection
 - B. arouse curiosity
 - C. search for man-made energy
 - D. make contact with man
58. The space animal theory would seem to suggest that _____.
- A. living organisms are extremely adaptable
 - B. life in space is impossible for man
 - C. the fittest creatures always survive
 - D. life cannot exist in the depth of the sea

Passage 3

Every profession or trade, every art, and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things, or processes which have no names in ordinary English, and partly to secure greater exactness in terminology. Such special dialects are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by those engaged or interested in the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts, and other vocations, like farming and fishery, that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. It consists largely of native words, or of borrowed words that have worked themselves into the very fibre of our language. Hence, though highly technical in many particulars, these vocabularies are more familiar in sound, and more, generally understood, than most other technical terms. The special dialects of law, medicine, and philosophy have also become pretty familiar to cultivated persons, and have contributed much to the popular vocabulary. Yet every vocation still possesses a large body of technical terms that remain essentially foreign, even to educated speech. And the proportion has been much increased in the last fifty years, particularly in the various departments of natural and political science and in the mechanic arts. Here new terms are invented with the greatest freedom, and abandoned with indifference when they have served their turn. Most of the newly invented terms are confined to special discussions, and seldom get into general literature or conversation. Yet no profession is nowadays, as all professions once were, a close federation. The lawyer, the doctor, the man of science, associates freely with his fellow-creatures, and does not meet them in a merely professional way. Furthermore, what is called "popular science" makes everybody acquainted with modern views and recent discoveries. Any important experiment, though made in a remote or provincial laboratory, is at once reported in the newspapers, and everybody is soon talking about it — as in the case of the Roentgen rays and wireless telegraphy. Thus our common speech is always taking up new technical terms and making them commonplace.

59. This passage is primarily concerned with _____.
 A. a new language
~~B.~~ technical terminology—the science of the proper use of technical terms
 C. various occupations and professions
 D. popular science—the science suited to the needs of the general public
60. According to the passage, special words used in technical discussion _____.
 A. never last long
 B. should be confined to scientific fields
 C. should resemble mathematical formula
~~D.~~ may become part of common speech
61. It is true that _____.
 A. various professions and occupations often interchange their dialects
 B. there is always a clearcut, not technical work that may be substituted for the technical word
~~C.~~ the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him
 D. an educated person would be expected to know most technical terms
62. The author's main purpose in the passage is to _____.
 A. argue a belief
 B. describe a phenomenon
 C. be entertaining
 D. propose a solution

Passage 4

They took a vast empty elevator down the ground level and stepped out into the quiet city, the boy still holding his hand. Perhaps, Maxwell thought, his father told him to hold my hand—"Take the old man's hand and be careful with him."

The streets were like clean gutters, rendered Lilliputian by the towering cement walls on either side. Maxwell was afraid to look up, afraid that the buildings pierced the clouds, so he kept his eyes at street level, and the boy was silent, a flicker of smile playing across his lips when the old man looked at him.

Something seemed missing. Maxwell stopped suddenly and looked around him. The color green was absent. Maxwell laughed at himself and resumed walking. On many streets of the New York of his time there had been no green at all. He should expect even less green in a time when population increases would have brought forth miles and miles of cement structures for housing and business.

At the end of an hour's walk nothing had changed. The same buildings and streets seemed to jump from block to block, keeping up with Maxwell, making the walk dull. Still no green. And soon an irrational fear popped into existence in Maxwell's chest, making his synthetic heart beat faster. Was there any green anywhere? Even the green of a man's shirt or the green paint of an automobile would have helped, but the few people on the street wore only dullgrey cloth, and the only traffic was the passing giant trucks.

Another empty elevator let Maxwell and the boy out on the dark, fortieth floor of an apartment building. Maxwell still only understood a word or two when Benji's father and the fifteen members of his family—parents, sisters, brothers, infants and aged—greeted him with the pale smiles of people who were never touched by a sun that had been exiled past towering cement walls.

Maxwell sat on his blanket. After a week of learning to understand the dialect of Benji's family, Maxwell's heart had begun beating even faster from his one fear. In the language of these people never once did he hear the words "green", "flower", "hill" or "grass", "poetry is dead. There is no green," he thought. He had asked Benji a month before to take him to the nearest park, and Benji hadn't understood him. Maxwell had then asked Benji's father, who said that he didn't understand either, that buildings and

streets and food-trucks were the only things in the city. "What is a 'park'?" Benji's father had asked, and Maxwell was now afraid to mention the words "tree", "green", or "flower".

He had visited a market once with Benji's father, hoping to find green vegetables for sale. Something green to look at. But there never was any sale. There were only government coupons that allowed husbands and wives to obtain boxes of yellowish biscuits, dried fish, and sometimes dried meat.

The absence of green was one part of Maxwell's agony. The first two nights with Benji's family, he had screamed. The pull of fatigue had advised him to sleep, and his mind had bellowed (吼叫) in revolt. He had slept too long and too cold, and he remembered the acid of that sleep. The colorless, dreamless, icy sleep.

63. The city without green refers to _____.
A. New York City ☒ B. a big city like New York
C. any city in the United States D. an unknown city
64. What is the first thing that impressed Maxwell when he came out into the streets?
A. There was no color at all.
B. The streets looked small and narrow with tall buildings on either side.
C. The buildings pierced the clouds.
D. The boy smiled at him.
65. Maxwell suddenly stopped and looked around him. Why?
A. He was afraid that he might get lost.
B. Everything in the city was new to him.
C. He was interested in everything around him.
☒ D. He was trying to find out what was missing in the city.
66. What is it that Maxwell was most eager to discover in the city?
A. A park. B. Trees and flowers.
C. Vegetables. ☒ D. The green color.

Passage 5

You would like to take good photographs of real-life situations but you have few ideas for pictures. I suggest you look around you. The everyday world is full of scenes being played by an ever-changing group of actors. You probably passed a dozen picture situations without noticing on your way to work this morning.

The realistic approach to photography has been perfected in the past by such masters as Henri Cartier-Bresson and Bill Brandt. But while you can learn a great deal from looking at the work of others, any success you can hope to achieve in this field has to come from developing an individual approach.

The main requirement for any photographer has little to do with technical matters. You must develop an awareness of the world around you and the people who inhabit it, and you should learn to notice when a situation may develop to a point where you will be able to take a good picture. Those who have reached this happy state will be prepared when that moment arises, and will simply raise their camera quickly and shoot. Others who are not so aware will be struggling with camera cases and lens caps.

Film manufacturers must be delighted at the thought of the inexperienced photographer setting out in search of the right situation and the right moment. Many miles of costly material have passed through thousands of cameras as this endless search continues. But although a lot of this waste must be put down to inexperience, you'll find that even the professionals have to use a lot of film when they are out shooting.

Not every shot is going to be a winner. If you look at the work of even the best photographers you'll notice dozens of pictures have had to be taken only because they lead up to the successful shot of a situation that the photographer has obviously been observing through the lens. You may find that you have taken one or two pictures after the right moment has passed as well. There is seldom more than one shot which stands out. There is just one point where it all comes together, and you often have to waste film to catch that precious moment.

67. How can you become a better real-life photographer?
- A. By watching other photographers at work.
 - B. By learning about famous photographers.
 - C. By just taking a great many photographs.
 - ☒ D. By developing skills and ideas for yourself.
68. The best real-life photography depends on _____.
- A. going out and searching for unusual situations
 - B. becoming highly skilled in camera techniques
 - ☒ C. being able to tell when a good situation might arise
 - D. having a camera which is easy and quick to use
69. The waste of film in real-life photography is _____.
- A. expensive and unnecessary
 - B. ~~essential~~ essential to production of good pictures
 - C. limited to amateur photographers
 - D. the result of poor choices of subject
70. This text is taken from _____.
- A. a camera instruction booklet
 - B. an advertisement for film
 - C. a history of photography
 - ☒ D. an introduction to photography

Part IV. English-Chinese Translation

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

During six years at Oxford University, studying for the degrees from M. A. to Ph. D., Feng Hanyuan depended upon scholarship for his living and he had a smooth sailing in his studies. In a class of 180 students he was the only Chinese--and a blind one. 71) In due course of time he graduated having third place on the list and winning first-class honours. In order to carry on his research in semiconductor physics, Feng Hanyuan applied to the Postgraduate Department of Oxford University for permission to go on studying for the doctorate degree. But, naturally, the tutors concerned were not quite certain whether a blind man could undertake the doctorate courses of study and experiments. However, after some delay and discussion they decided to let Feng Hanyuan have a try for a year.

72) With deep emotion Feng Hanyuan said that the most difficult pass in the course of learning was neither reading relative reference materials nor making experiments but to make people understand the possibility of what one was doing. Feng Hanyuan was very grateful to several schoolmates who over long periods of time volunteered to help him without any charge by reading aloud for him to hear or by making a recording of what he wanted to know from books and reference materials, thereby saving him some time. 73) They also tried as best they could to refit some instruments for experimentation; for instance, the instrument for measuring electron was so readjusted as to produce sounds as soon as electricity passed through it. When he "wrote" his doctorate dissertation he used a typewriter. Lest there should be

errors he could not find out, he asked someone to read them out for him so that he corrected them one by one. Consequently, the dissertation took him four or five months. When talking about difficulties of learning caused by his blindness, Feng Hanyuan said frankly that he frequently came across difficulties and that although he solved one difficulty today a new one, a new challenge was lying in wait for you tomorrow. Sometimes it was utterly impossible for you to anticipate what handicaps were ahead of you. 74) It was only possible to go along step by step, trying to the top of his beat to overcome the inconveniences and difficulties his disability brought him—what an ordinary man would hardly imagine.

After obtaining the doctorate degree, Feng Hanyuan remained at Oxford University as a teacher. In 1983 he accepted the invitation of Hongkong University to teach semiconductor physics and to do research work at the same time. He had an apartment flat to himself and an assistant; and in his favour provided a computer that could talk so that he could hear.

At present Feng Hanyuan is cooperating with the Semiconductor Research Institute in China's mainland in studying how to make new electron materials. In this connection he went there several times to give lectures. He made use of rare free days in making a tour of Beijing. He went up to the Great Wall. Although he could not find any time to visit the Imperial Palace and the Summer Palace he would imagine the beautiful scenes of China here, there and everywhere. 75) In his office a visitor can see the display of prizes he has won; for instance, the Prize for a Prominent Disabled Man and the HongKong Prize for Ten Prominent Young Men. He lives alone in one of the the teachers' flats in HongKong University. He feels that the conditions of living and working have considerably improved. There is absolutely no qestion about his being able to take care of himself.

Part V. Writing (15 points)

Directions:

- Title: Is Failure a Bad Thing?
- Time limit: 40 minutes
- Word limit: 120—150 words (not including the given opening sentence)
- Your compositions should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: "Failure is what often happens. ..."
- Your composition must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Outline:

- Failure is what often happens
- Different attitudes towards failure
- My own attitudes

参考答案

Part I. Structure and Vocabulary

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. D
 11. B → late 12. D → cried out 13. C → is 14. C → for 15. D → because of 16. A → Hardly had he
 17. A → such 18. B → of them 19. C → after arriving at 20. B → dangerous
 21. D 22. A 23. C 24. B 25. C 26. D 27. C 28. C 29. A 30. D