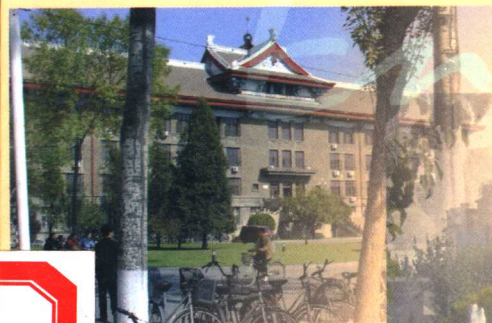


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天津大学

博士研究生 入学考试 英语试题选编

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前 言

随着我国改革开放的不断深入,教育事业也经历着前所未有的变化。特别是社会对高科技人才的需求不断加大,各类工科类学院的博士生培养站日益增多,博士生遍布各个理工科专业,毕业生先后走向社会,担负起国家的重要研究、教学、生产及领导岗位,形成高知识领域较强的生产力。为了向社会输送更多的高科技人才,高等院校担负起培养高质量专门人才的任务,而博士研究生教育是我国高等教育的最高层次。攻读博士学位者,一方面应具备坚实的专业理论基础和很强的科研能力;另一方面还应具备一定水平的外语能力。外语是博士生入学考试中的一门重要科目,外语考试的成绩在一定程度上直接影响考生能否被录取。为了帮助报考博士生的考生了解该考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度,我们选编了天津大学1998年到2001年的6套未公开的博士生英语入学考试试题,供报考博士学位的考生参考。

本书的特点是:

- (1) 试卷的题型、题量、难度反映了天津大学目前对博士生入学英语考试的基本要求;
- (2) 在每套试题之后附有参考答案和解释,考生可先做试题,然后参照答案和解释分析自己在答题中存在的问题;
- (3) 试题的原材料主要选编自国外各种书籍、报刊、词典、试题等,以求题材广泛,内容新颖;
- (4) 本书主要适用于报考博士研究生考试者参考。

本书在编写过程中，得到天津大学研究生院招生办及公共外语研究生英语教研组的大力支持与帮助，在这里一并致以诚挚的谢意。

由于编写的仓促，且编者水平有限，本书难免有疏漏与错误之处，恳请广大读者与同行不吝赐教。

编者

2002 年 9 月

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考试指导

一、总则

工科博士研究生的英语入学考试是校级统一的选拔性考试,根据国家教育部颁布的《硕士、博士研究生英语教学大纲》有关规定,“博士生入学时其英语水平原则上应达到或略高于硕士生的水平”,根据这一原则,结合攻读天津大学博士学位研究生的具体特点而进行命题,重在水平考试,考核实际掌握和运用英语的能力。

二、考试方式和考试时间

工科博士研究生英语入学考试采用笔试方式,其考试时间为 150 分钟。

三、考试范围及要求

本考试重点是考查考生英语听写能力、基本语法和词汇的运用能力、语言知识的运用能力、英汉互译和写作能力。

1. 听写(Dictation)

英语听写测试的目的是考查考生是否能在规定的 20 分钟内不仅能听懂朗读的英语文章,而且能够复写下来。听写的英语文章大约包括 200 个词,基本上是常用单词。

2. 词汇和语法结构(Vocabulary and Structure)

这部分试题的目的是测试考生运用词汇、短语、语法结构以及基本语法概念的能力。词汇题的测试重点是对名词、动词、形容词、短语及固定搭配的判断和理解,其中包括区分同义词、

近义词、反义词等；语法测试的重点包括语态、时态、语气、非限定形式、强调、倒装、平行结构等。

3. 句型转换 (Sentence Transformation)

句型转换主要考查考生灵活运用语言知识的能力。在此项考试中，考生根据已给出的句意，按照要求写出符合英语语法规则且句子意思与已给出的句子意思相同或相似的句子。若写出的句子与原句意思不符合则不给分。若意思相同但句子存在一定的语法错误，则根据情况扣分。

4. 完型填空 (Cloze)

完型填空有两种类型。一种是选择型的，另一种是非选择型的。在选择型的完型填空中，每个空格后面提供四个选择项，要求考生在全面理解所给短文内容的基础上，选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构完整、正确。非选择型完型填空则无选择项，考生必须填上一个自己认为最合适的词。

5. 翻译 (Translation)

此项主要考核的是汉译英，要求将一般性题材的汉语短文在正确理解的基础上翻译成规范、通顺的英语。译文要求忠实原文，表达基本正确，无重大语言错误。

6. 写作 (Writing)

写作部分测试考生用英语书面表达思想的一般能力。此项要求考生能够根据所给的题目或素材，写出说明和议论性的短文。所写的文字要求主题明确，条理清楚，语言比较规范。写作速度应达到半小时不少于 150 个词。

TEST ONE

Part I. Dictation (20%)

Directions: Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read four times. During the first reading the passage will be read at normal speed and you are supposed to listen only and try to have a general understanding of it. For the second and third readings the passage will be read sentence by sentence or phrase by phrase with an interval of 10-15 seconds in between for writing. The last reading will be done at the normal speed again for you to check up.

3

Part II. Vocabulary and Structure (10%)

Section A

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Circle the one that best completes the sentence.

1. Intelligence is the ability of a person _____ clearly and logically.

A. to think

B. thinking

C. thought

D. being thought

2. From science courses students should _____ a useful command of science concepts and principles.

- A. require B. acquire
C. demand D. inquire

3. It was very kind of you to get me something for my birthday, but you _____ me such an expensive present.

- A. didn't need buying B. needn't buy
C. needn't have bought D. hadn't needed to buy

4. The authorities are discouraging new _____ who want to enter the country as there aren't enough jobs for them.

- A. passengers B. migrants
C. immigrants D. emigrants

5. He always talks and behaves in a very _____ way.

- A. respective B. respectable
C. respectful D. respected

6. His failure to pass the exam was _____ lack of effort.

- A. thanks to B. because
C. due to D. in spite of

7. _____ I love you, I cannot let you any more money.

A. Much as B. Whether

C. Also D. However

8. There are many forms of energy, _____ is atomic energy.

A. one of that B. one of whom

C. which D. one of which

9. He's like a _____ child; he likes to get his own way.

A. hurt B. spoiled

C. damaged D. harmed

10. I don't want to borrow the money, so I prefer to manage _____.

A. to B. with

C. for D. without

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases. You are to choose the one word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

11. Everyone who heard the story found it incredible.

- A. irresistible B. immaterial
C. unbelievable D. nonsensical

12. Ultimately, the better team did not win the game.

- A. Eventually B. Fortunately
C. Occasionally D. Presumably

13. We know the couple were reluctant to have their daughter marry him.

- A. eager B. unwilling
C. pleased D. disappointed

14. These machines have been idle for the past month.

- A. been troublesome
B. been working well
C. not been in service
D. not been running at all

15. Let me reiterate my point.

- A. repeat B. revise
C. review D. report

16. Mr. Carson thought he was entitled to more assistance from the government.

- A. had received B. had a right to

- C. would obtain D. might apply for
17. Some observers thought the war would be calamitous.
- A. marvelous B. tremendous
- C. hazardous D. disastrous
18. The Winfields are a quite conventional family.
- A. cheerful B. humorous
- C. ordinary D. well-known
19. The lawyer conceded that her statement was true.
- A. proved B. doubted
- C. denied D. admitted
20. Is the Canadian dollar equivalent to the U.S. dollar?
- A. about the same in value as
- B. worth a bit more than
- C. very different in value from
- D. worth a bit less than

Part III. Sentence Transformation (15%)

Directions: Rewrite each of the following sentences by using the word(s) below it so that each new

sentence means the same as the original one. In some instances it maybe necessary to change the tense of the given word(s).

Example: They say he is a very good administrator.

Answer: He is said to be a very good administrator.

1. Ireland is dishonored by anyone who stands at the roadside cheering Queen Elizabeth.

(whoever) _____

2. Our flight from London to Paris was exactly 5 hours.

(take) _____

8 3. He said he felt sorry that he didn't arrive on time.

(apologize) _____

4. She has many reasons to disbelieve what he said.

(justify) _____

5. That mother gives her son anything he asks for.

(deny) _____

6. He failed to get here on time because he had a flat tire on his way here.

(account) _____

7. He is not at all gentlemanlike.

(anything but) _____

8. He left instead of causing trouble.

(rather than) _____

9 If you want to develop a good citizen, is there anything as valuable as a mother's love and care?

(replace) _____

10. In this atlas, there are 50 maps and 5 of them are maps of China.

(contain) _____

11. Postal deliveries were delayed because of industrial action.

Industrial action resulted _____

12. He refused, partially because he was too tired.

The partial _____

13. These two sacks of potatoes weight exactly the same.

There is no _____

14. I am very interested in antiques , above all in silverware.

(what) _____

15. There is no point in minimizing the consequences of this disaster.

(use) _____

Part IV. Cloze Test (10%)

Section A

Direction: Read through the following passage and then decide which of the choices given below would correctly complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Circle the correct choice for each blank.

In a way, all of us are on a spaceship, the planet Earth. We move around the sun 1 18 miles per second and never stop. On our spaceship we have five billion people and a limited supply of air, water, and land. The 2 have to be used carefully because we can't buy new air, water, or land from 3 else.

The environment on our planet is a closed system: nothing new is ever added. Nature 4 its resources. Water, for example, evaporates and 5 as visible drops to form clouds. This same water returns to the Earth as rain or snow. The rain that falls today is actually the same water fell on the 6 70 million years ago.

Today, the Earth is in trouble. Factories 7 dirty water into our rivers. Many fish die and the water

becomes unhealthy for people to drink. Cars and factories put poisons 8 the air and cause plants, animals and people to get sick. People throw bottles and paper out of their car windows, and the roadside becomes covered with all sorts of wastes. Over the years, people have changed the environment, and we have pollution.

To continue to 9, we must learn how to use the Earth's resources wisely. We have to change our 10 and stop dumping such enormous amounts of industrial waste into the water and air. We must cooperate with nature and learn better ways to use, not abuse, our environment.

1. A. at B. with C. in D. on
2. A. air B. water C. land D. supplies
3. A. somewhere B. anywhere C. nowhere D. anyone
4. A. repeats B. recycles C. returns D. reuses
5. A. goes B. rises C. appears D. stays
6. A. air B. cloud C. world D. land
7. A. put B. give C. pour D. send
8. A. to B. in C. into D. on
9. A. work B. struggle C. survive D. exist
10. A. surroundings B. environment
C. hobbies D. habits

Section B

Directions: In the following passage, a number of words are missing. Fill in each blank with a single suitable word.

The world is filled with many interesting sounds. Some are unpleasant to our ears while others are very 11 to hear. In a single day you probably hear hundreds of different 12. All sounds are different. Some may be soft; others may be 13. Some sounds are high; others are low. Some sounds are useful. Without sound we cannot talk or listen to 14 another. The ringing of the alarm clock 15 people up. The hooting of a car warns people 16 danger.

Some sounds are harmful. When planes fly low over the land, the very loud sounds can cause 17 to houses. Very loud sound can even make people 18.

We know sound travels about one kilometre in three seconds. In a 19 you see the lightning first and then hear the thunder. This is because light travels faster than sound. Next time you see lightning, count the number of seconds before you hear the thunder. Divide this number by 3. This will tell you 20 many kilometres away the thunderstorm is.