

A COURSE OF ENGLISH
for preparing
postgraduate entrance examination

研究生英语应考教程

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一九八〇年研究生考试

英语试题

I. Choose and fill in¹ each blank with the proper one of the prepositions given below. (0.5 mark each)

(to, at, instead of, from, of, with, on, among, between, because of, about, for, into, with regard to, over)

1. The findings are far from satisfactory.
2. We shall divide the work among us research workers.
3. The rainy season in that country varies between 3-4 months.
4. They have never heard of such an invention.
5. We must pay attention to the latest development of the situation.
6. The newly-installed control computer will soon be put to use.
7. The news which I am going to tell you about is rather serious.
8. The engineer seemed to know what the sign stood for.
9. The machine tool went out of control because of mishandling.
10. Don't be satisfied with what you have achieved.

II. Fill in each blank With the proper form of the verb in bracket. (1 mark each except the seventh which is 2)

1. Those who'd like to visit the exhibition sign (sign) your names here.
2. A great number of small power stations are set up (set up) in their county since liberation.
3. He asked me whether my brother would fly (fly) to Beijing.
4. He fell asleep immediately last night, he must have been (be) very tired.
5. "Have you moved into the new flat?"

"Not yet. The rooms are painted (paint)."

6. The director recommended that she should study (study) more English before going abroad.
7. The teacher told them since light travels (travel) faster than sound, lightning appears (appear) to go before thunder.
8. How long did they dig (dig) the ditch?
9. He refused to tell us whether he had (undertake) the job.
undertaken

II. Fill in each blank with the proper verbal form (infinitive, participle and gerund) of the verb in bracket. (1.5 mark each)

1. Matter is the name _____ (give) to everything which has weight and occupies space.
2. I shall never forget _____ (meet) late Premier Zhou during his inspection of our factory.
3. I wonder if he could get it _____ (do) before tomorrow.
4. Night _____ (fall), we hurried home.
5. A beam of light will not bend round corners unless _____ (make) to do so with the help of a reflecting device.
6. We were busy _____ (get) things ready for the trial production when he phoned us.
7. Some molecules are large enough _____ (see) under the electronic microscope.
8. The floor does not look so bad when _____ (sweep) clean.
9. _____ (fail) several times, they need some encouragement.
10. _____ (catch) in the rain, he was wet to the skin.

III. Choose and circle the one among the 4 answers given (A, B, C, D) which best completes the sentence. (1 mark each) For example,

He _____ me that he decided to leave on Monday.

A. spoke B. said C. talked (D.) told

1. This test _____ a number of multiple choice questions.

- A. composes of B. composes in
C. consists of D. consists in
2. She writes as _____ as her sister.
A. clear B. more clear
C. clearly D. most clearly
3. I prefer this diagram _____ that one.
A. than B. more than
C. rather than D. to
4. I have been studying here for four years, by next summer I
_____.
A. shall graduate B. shall be graduated
C. shall be graduating D. shall have graduated
5. Hardly had he finished his speech _____ the audience
started cheering.
A. and B. when
C. than D. as
6. I wish you _____ like that.
A. don't talk B. won't talk
C. wouldn't talk D. not to talk
7. Only when you have obtained sufficient data _____ come
to a sound conclusion.
A. can you B. would you
C. you will D. you can
8. I found _____ to answer all the questions within the time
given.
A. no possibility B. there was impossibility
C. impossible D. it impossible
9. You _____ go now. It's getting late.
A. contracts B. reduces
C. condenses D. compresses
10. Hot metal _____ as it grows cooler.
A. contracts B. reduces
C. condenses D. compresses

11. Woop does not conduct electricity, _____.
A. so doesn't rubber B. also doesn't rubber
C. nor does rubber D. nor rubber does
12. Comrade Li _____ be in Beijing because I saw him in town only a few minutes ago.
A. mustn't B. can't
C. may not D. isn't able to
13. I know it isn't important but I can't help _____ about it.
A. but to think B. thinking
C. think D. to think
14. The more we looked at the picture, _____.
A. the less we liked it B. we like it less
C. better we liked it D. it looked better
15. To succeed in a scientific research project _____.
A. one needs to be persistent
B. persistence is needed
C. one needs be a persistent person
D. persistence is what one needs

Y. Identify and circle the one among the 4 underlined parts (A, B, C, D) which is wrong. (1 mark each)
For example:

It is very kind of you to supply me with so many informations.

- Never before has so many people in our country been interested
in athletic sports.
- Those of us who work in that chemical plant should have their
lungs X-rayed.
- After the traffic accident he laid in bed for two weeks, waiting
for his wound to heal.

4. We advice him to give up smoking and do a lot of exercise.
 A B C D
5. The principal reason for the great number of smoke is that
 A B
 there are too many factories in the city.
 C D

V. Translate the following into English. (3 marks each except the first which is 2)

1. 水一煮沸请立即把开关关掉。
2. 在八十年代, 中国人民将以更大的步伐向前迈进。
3. 我们都同意李同志已作出的决定。
4. 这个结果比我们预期的要好得多。
5. 在过去三年中, 在恢复我国国民经济方面已做了大量工作。
6. 我们把英语作为学习西方先进科学技术的一种工具。
7. 没有党的领导, 我国的社会主义现代化是不可能实现的。

VI. Translate the following passage into Chinese. (30 marks)

Between now and the end of the century, there will be many exciting developments and also many difficult problems to deal with. Perhaps the most urgent problem is to provide enough food. The world's population is expected to reach 7,000 million by the year 2000, but already scientists have produced new and better varieties of wheat and rice and animal. They have also been experimenting with techniques of cultivating plants by using mixtures of chemical compounds and water only, and then there will be no need for ordinary soil. Another problem which the world will face is to get rid of refuse (废料). One solution is to burn refuse at very high temperatures in incinerators (焚化炉). A development of this, which may prove very useful in the future, is to use these incinerators to generate steam power. In fact, any new source of energy will be very welcome, as there is already a shortage of petroleum. To solve the energy problem, scientists will probably also try to make more use of solar energy. ●

The possible effects of some scientific fields, such as lasers and cryogenics (低温学), are difficult to imagine and both already have a number of uses. The super-cooling effects of the cryogenics which convert liquid helium (液氦) and other gases into "super-fluids" and metals into "superconductors", making them non-resistant to electricity, could change the world in a number of ways. The laser, with its beam of strong light, can drill a hole in a diamond, and yet can be so well controlled that it can be used in delicate eye operations. The question is whether it will be most used for peaceful purposes or as a deadly weapon.

But perhaps the most remarkable developments will occur in space flight. One of the difficulties in the past has been the high cost, but now the space shuttle is being developed, and can be used a large number of times instead of only once. Already man has been to the moon. Perhaps by the end of the century he will have had a close-up view of Venus (金星) or Mars (火星).

ANSWER KEY

- I. 1. from 2. among 3. between 4. of 5. to
6. to/into 7. about 8. for 9. because of 10. with
- II. 1. sign 2. have been set up 3. had flown
4. have been 5. are being painted 6. study
7. travels, appears 8. have---been digging 9. would undertake
- III. 1. given 2. meeting 3. done 4. falling
5. made 6. getting 7. to be seen 8. swept
9. Having failed
- IV. 1. C 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. A
8. D 9. C 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. A
15. A
- V. 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B
- VI. 1. Please turn off the switch (switch off) as soon as the water boils.
2. The Chinese people will forge ahead (march on, march onward,

march forward) with greater strides in the 1980's.

3. We all agree to the decision Comrade Li has made (made).
4. The result is much (far) better than we expected.
5. During the past three years a lot (of work) has been done in the recovery (restoration) of our national economy. (in recovering our national economy, in restoring our national economy).
6. We use English as a tool in learning Western advanced science and technology.
7. It is impossible to accomplish (carry out, fulfil, materialize) the socialist modernization of our country (our socialist modernization) without the leadership of the Party.

Ⅶ. (参考译文)

从现在到本世纪末,将有许多令人兴奋的发展,同样也有许多难题有待解决。也许最为迫切的问题是提供足够的粮食。到2000年,世界人口预期将达到七十亿。但是科学家们已经培育出各种小麦、稻谷和牲畜的新的优良品种。他们还在实验只用化合物和水的混合剂来培植作物的技术,将来就不需要一般的土壤了。世界将面临的另一种问题是处理废物。一种解决的办法是在焚化炉中用高温把废物烧掉。这种方法的进一步发展,是用这些焚化炉来产生蒸汽动力,将来会证明这是极为有用的。事实上,任何新的能源都将是 非常受欢迎的,因为石油已经出现短缺。要解决能源问题,科学家们也许会设法更多地利用太阳能。

某些科学领域,如激光学和低温学所可能产生的作用是难以想象的,这两个学科在某些方面已经得到了应用。低温学的过冷作用将液态氮及某些气体变成“超流体”,将某些金属变成“超导体”,使它们失去电阻,从而可以在好些方面改变世界面貌。激光,以它强烈的光束可在金刚石上钻孔,也可以很好加以控制来进行难做的眼科手术。问题是它将被大量用于和平的目的呢,还是用作致命的武器。

但最惊人的发展也许将出现在宇宙飞行方面。过去的困难之一在于代价太高。但现在航天飞机正在发展,这种航天飞机可以使用多次而不是使用一次就报废了。人类已经登上过月球,也许到本世纪末人类对金星或火星将有一个精细的观察。

英 语 试 题

- I. In each question, decide of the five choices given would most suitably complete the sentence. Circle the letter before your choice. Only one choice is to be marked. (14 points)

EXAMPLE:

The guests said that they wouldn't mind _____?

- A. to have a little light music
(B.) having a little light music
C. have a little light music
D. if they have a little light music
E. that they have a little light music
1. She has been working in this factory _____.
A. after 1968 B. in 1968 C. since 1968
D. for 1968 E. until 1968
2. We can't understand why he avoided _____ to us.
A. to speak B. speech C. having spoken
D. speaking E. to have spoken
3. I am interested in _____ you have told me.
A. which B. all that C. all what
D. that E. everything of which
4. It is because she is too inexperienced _____ she does not know how to deal with the situation.
A. so B. that C. so that
D. therefore E. that is why
5. He was afraid he would have to _____ her invitation to the party.
A. refute B. refuse C. return
D. ignore E. decline

6. She wants to know whether the measures have been agreed _____.
 A. to B. with C. about
 D. upon E. over
7. Since she is angry, we _____.
 A. had better leaving her alone
 B. should leave her alone
 C. might as well leave her alone
 D. had rather leave her alone
 E. must leave her alone
8. I wish I _____ to the movies with you last night.
 A. went B. did go C. could go
 D. have gone E. could have gone
9. Scarcely had they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre _____ the curtain went up.
 A. than B. when C. before
 D. as soon as E. as
10. Write clearly _____ your teacher can understand you correctly.
 A. since B. for C. because
 D. so that E. then
11. If the doctor had been available, the child _____.
 A. would not die B. would not have died
 C. could not die D. could not have died
 E. should not have died
12. I'd just as soon _____ rudely to her.
 A. that you won't speak B. your not speaking
 C. you not speak D. you hadn't spoken
 E. you didn't speak
13. Ten years had elapsed. I found she had _____.
 A. a little white hair B. some white hair
 C. much white hair D. a few white hair
 E. a few white hairs

14. The electric shaver _____ before it can be used.

- A. needs repairing
- B. requires to be repaired
- C. should be in repair
- D. has to be repairable
- E. must repair

II. Each question consists of a sentence with five underlined part (words or phrases). These parts are labelled A, B, C, D and E. Choose the part of the sentence that is incorrect and circle the letter of your choice. Only one choice is to be marked. (8 points)

EXAMPLE:

We did the research as good as we could, however, it did not
A (B) C D
turn out to be satisfactory.
E

1. The president of the college, together with the deans, are
A B C
planning a conference for the purpose of laving down certain
D E
regulations.

2. In order to convince the director to agree with their plan, they
A B
brought forth a number of reports which supported their
C D E
argument.

3. His method of doing research work is hardly appreciated, he
A B C
feels inferior than others.
D E

4. A series of debates between the lecturers were scheduled for
A B C D

the next weekend.

E

5. The automobile industry is manufacturing a new type of a motor that will consume less gasoline and cause pollution.

A

B

C

D

E

6. When his plane arrives on the airport in Shanghai, I shall already have left for Beijing.

A

B

C

D

E

7. The industrial trend is in the direction of more machines and less people.

A

B

C

D

E

8. The workers were already to work long before he arrived.

A

B

C

D

E

II. Combine the given words and phrases into sentences. (4 points)

Example:

his sons/he/their grandmother/to see/just before his last birthday/
take

Just before his last birthday he took his sons to see their grand-
mother.

1. last month/in Europe/travel/she/since

2. the decision/as final/frankly/should/not consider

3. to the stranger talk/there/stand/a while/ago/he

4. this kind of/can/get used to/I/never/food/eat

IV. Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the verb given in parentheses. (14 points)

EXAMPLES:

"Those," he said, _____ (point) to the books _____ (pile)
on the desk, " _____ (need) over there now."

"Those," he said, *pointing* to the books *piled* on the desk, "*are*
needed over there now."

Thousands of years _____ (pass) since then, but people still _____ (like) _____ (tell) the story of Leonidas and the brave three hundred who _____ (dedicate) their lives to their country.

Thousands of years *have passed* since then, but people still *like to tell* the story of Leonidas and the brave three hundred who *dedicated* their lives to their country.

1. The public demanded that the prices _____ (reduce).
2. With the guide _____ (lead) the way, we set off on foot into the dark night.
3. I need that book badly. If you go to the bookshop this afternoon, please remember _____ (buy) a copy for me.
4. _____ (arrive) home at daybreak, he felt dead tired. He _____ (work) all night.
5. _____ (exhaust) by his work, he lay down on the bed to take a rest.
6. We'll have to take a roundabout course, for the road _____ (repair).
7. No decision _____ (make) about that matter yet. We _____ (still consider) it.
8. _____ (meet) Tom earlier today, I don't need to see him again.
9. If you _____ (go) on at the present rate, you _____ (use) up all the petroleum by the end of the month.
10. The building is said _____ (destroy) in a fire two years ago.
11. The car _____ (go) at the present speed until it reaches the foot of the mountain at about ten o'clock tonight.

V. Fill in the blanks with proper words. (10 points)

In recent years television has become the most popular form of entertainment. It does not look as if it will be _____ popular in the world of the future. In fact, it looks as if television will become more popular than ever. New systems of television have

been made possible _____ the discovery of the laser. A laser is a beam of light that has many strange qualities. By using a laser, it is possible to throw very large and very clear television pictures on _____ a screen. These pictures may be as large as three metres _____ three metres. Many people could watch this kind of television together.

Laser beams have also made very thin television sets _____. These sets can be hung on the wall of a room like a large picture. Another development in the future will be three dimensional television; the picture will look more "real" _____ it will have depth as well as height and length.

In the near future you will be able to buy your favourite television programmes already _____ on tapes. They will be like the tapes _____ are used in small cassette tape recorders today. You will also be able to record television programmes and play them _____ later. The laser beam will make _____ possible.

V. Translate the following into English. (10 points)

1. 这门课我越来越喜欢。
2. 这家工厂只能供应我们所需要的百分之三十。
3. 他们一直谈到入睡。
4. 许多人以为电是燃料，但事实上并非如此。
5. 我国的社会主义现代化是一项我们必须努力完成的任务。

VI. Choose one of the following three passages and translate it into Chinese. (40 points)

1

The United Kingdom is a monarchical (君主政体的) state. It is one of the independent members of the Commonwealth (the Queen is recognized as head of the Commonwealth), and a member of the European Community.

The origins and traditions of the United Kingdom are to be

found in each of the four parts that make up the country, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England was united as a kingdom a thousand years ago, and Wales became part of the kingdom during the middle ages. The thrones (王位) of England and Scotland were united in 1603, and in 1707 legislation passed in the two countries provided for the establishment of a single Parliament of Great Britain with supreme authority both in England and Wales and in Scotland. Ireland had had links with the kingdom of England since the thirteenth century, and in 1800 the creation of the United Kingdom was completed by a union joining the Irish Parliament to that of Great Britain. In 1922 Southern Ireland (now the Irish Republic) became a self-governing country. The six counties of Northern Ireland had in 1920 been given their own subordinate Parliament, and voted to remain within the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom Parliament at Westminster in London—with an elected chamber comprising members from English Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland constituencies(选区)—therefore represents people sharing very varied backgrounds and traditions. It has ultimate authority for government and law-making, but administrative arrangements have developed in such a way as to take account of the particular needs of different areas.

England and Wales on the one hand and Scotland on the other have different systems of law, different court systems, different education systems, different systems of local government and for most domestic matters, different government departments.

2

As more people live closer together, and as they use machines to produce leisure, they find that their leisure, and even their working hours, become spoilt by a by-product of their machines—namely, noise. Noise is nowadays in the news; it has acquired political status, and public opinion is demanding, more and more

insistently, that something be done about it.

To control noise is to demand much self-discipline (annoyance arises often from lack of common courtesy), a sense of proportion (there is usually a conflict of interest if a noise is to be stopped), the expenditure of money (and it is far more economical to do this early rather than late), and, finally, technical knowledge.

Technical difficulties often arise from the subjective-objective nature of the problem. You can define the excessive speed of a motor-car in terms of a pointer reading on a speedometer. But can you define excessive noise in the same way? You find that with any existing simple "noisemeter", vehicles which are judged to be equally noisy may show considerable difference on the meter.

Though the ideal cure for noise is to stop it at its source, this may in many cases be impossible. The next remedy is to absorb it on its way to the ear.

Domestic noises may perhaps be controlled by forethought and courtesy, and industrial noises by good planning and technical improvement. But if we are going to allow fast motorcycles and heavy diesel lorries to pass continuously through residential and business districts, the community must decide on the control it needs to exercise, for in the long run it has got to pay for it. And if a nation is to take part in modern air transport, it must enter into international agreements on the noise control measures it will impose at its airports—and here the cost of any real control is to be measured in millions of dollars.

3

About 350 years ago Galileo made a telescope and looked through it at the sun. What he saw both surprised and frightened him, for he saw dark spots on the sun which at once suggested to him that God had not made the world quite as perfect as he had previously believed. He hesitated to make his discovery known. Meanwhile other scientists noticed the same lack of solar perfec-

tion and proclaimed (宣布) the fact.

But Galileo continued his observations and was soon rewarded with another discovery. Fixing his attention on a single sunspot (太阳黑子) group, he noticed that in a few days it had moved in position, just as if the sun itself were turning. Afterwards he found a sunspot group which lived long enough to disappear from view on the western limb (边缘) of the sun, to re-appear on its eastern limb, and finally to regain its old position. This led him to conclude that the sun itself was rotating and that the time it took to make one complete turn was about twenty-five to twenty-seven days. Actually we know from the drawings which Galileo made of sunspots that there must have been quite a lot of them at the time of his observations in the years 1611 and 1612. If he had gone on making his drawings in the years that immediately followed, we know that he would almost certainly have noticed that sunspots were becoming fewer and smaller. But he became interested in other things and so he failed to recognize that there is a kind of long-term cycle in sunspot activity, the sunspots increasing and decreasing as the years go on. Later this discovery of the sunspot activity was made by one of the most patient observers in the history of science, a German chemist, Charles Schwabe.

ANSWER KEY

- I. 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. E 6. D 7. C
8. E 9. B 10. D 11. B 12. E 13. E 14. A
- II. 1. C 2. B 3. E 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. E
8. B
- III. 1. She has been travelling in Europe since last month.
2. Frankly, the decision should not be considered as final.
3. He stood there talking to the stranger a while ago. / Standing there, he talked to the stranger a while ago.
4. I can never get used to eating this kind of food.
- IV. 1. be reduced