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An English Course for Master Students of Engineering

工程硕士研究生英语教程

Second Edition

第二版

测试习题集

罗承丽 主编

庞红梅 郭茜 副主编



清华大学出版社

<http://www.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn>

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内 容 提 要

本书根据《全国工程硕士专业学位研究生英语教学大纲》精神,在参考了最新的学位考试样题后,对《工程硕士研究生英语教程》(第一版)配套的测试习题集进行修订而成。测试内容包括听力理解、词汇、阅读理解、简短回答、翻译及短文写作 6 个部分。本书共有 10 套测试题,每套测试题均附有答案及注释。

本书可供工程硕士研究生及具有中高级英语水平的各类英语应试者和其他英语爱好者使用。

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第一版前言

自国务院学位委员会和教育部制定培养工程硕士学位研究生目标以来,工程硕士生的培养已成为高等院校教学任务的一部分。为此,我们编写了一本适应工程硕士生特点的英语教材,即《工程硕士研究生英语教程》。继这本教材的编写之后,我们感到有必要再编写一本与之匹配的测试习题集,以使学生更好地消化教材内容,同时为工程硕士研究生英语结业考试作准备,由此诞生了这本《工程硕士研究生英语教程——测试习题集》。

由于本书是与《工程硕士研究生英语教程》配套的测试习题集,因此本书的编写也是基于《研究生英语教学大纲》和有关工程硕士的外语教学要求,突出了实用性,强调了语言运用能力的培养,同时照顾了语言基础的训练及巩固。所有练习,尤其是词汇部分的练习,尽可能做到与该教程的正副课文内容密切相关。同时,为了使大家使用起来更方便,更有趣味性,也为结业考试作准备,我们把练习编为测试题的形式,该形式参照了清华大学工程硕士研究生英语入学考试及结业考试的测试形式。测试内容包括五部分,即词汇和语法、阅读理解、综合填空、英译汉及短文写作。

本书的特点是:

- (1) 练习内容,尤其是词汇部分练习内容与《工程硕士研究生英语教程》内容密切相关;
- (2) 练习采取测试形式,测试题型参照了清华大学 1997 及 1998 年的工程硕士研究生英语入学及结业考试试题题型;
- (3) 每套测试题都附有答案及注释,使用者可在做完题后,参照答案分析自己答题中存在的问题;
- (4) 测试材料主要从国内外近一、两年的有关图书、报刊及杂志中选编而成,以求题材广泛,内容新颖。

本书主要适用于工程硕士在读研究生及考生,同时也可供同等水平的其他英语爱好者学习。另外还可供报考同类学制以及参加 EPT、在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考、大学英语四、六级等中高级英语水平考试的考生参考。

此书在编写过程中,得到了清华大学出版社及外语系公外研究生英语教研组的大力支持与帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。因时间匆忙,作者水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者
1999 年 3 月

第二版前言

全国工程硕士专业学位教育指导委员会于 2000 年 8 月正式颁布了《全国工程硕士研究生英语教学大纲》，并提供了全国工程硕士研究生英语学位考试样题。本书就是根据大纲的精神，在参考最新的学位考试样题后进行修订的。

这次修订主要进行了下列几方面的工作：

- 每套测试题的测试项目作了较大调整。第二版增加了听力部分及翻译中的汉译英；删除了原书的语法部分和综合填空。
- 每套测试题的项目分配比例不尽相同。听力部分有的包括 A、B、C 三节，有的只包括 A、B 两节，共 15~20 分。词汇部分有的是 30 道题，共 15 分；有的为 20 道题，共 10 分。阅读理解部分有的是 6 篇文章，共 30 分；有的为 5 篇文章，共 25 分。其余部分的项目数量均相同。但每套测试题的总分均为 100 分。
- 每套测试题的注释部分更为详尽，并对词汇部分的每个句子进行了翻译。
- 每套试题的答案及注释部分直接放在了每套试题之后，以方便大家查阅。

除主编和副主编以外，参加本书编写的还有：沈明波、王敬慧、崔荣佳、罗立胜。

编 者
2000 年 12 月

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TEST PAPER

Section A

1. A. Anyone can do it.
B. No one can do it.
C. Alex can probably do it.
D. Alex probably shouldn't do it.
2. A. She agrees with the man.
B. She doesn't know the book.
C. She likes the book very much.
D. She doesn't know what to do.
3. A. He'll give her only part of his notes.
B. He doesn't know anything about economics.
C. He doesn't have the notes.
D. He's happy to lend her his notes.
4. A. He's taller than anyone on campus.
B. He's the best actor in the school.
C. He's almost through with the campus tour.
D. He's studying at college to be an actor.
5. A. The next few days are supposed to be warm.
B. Clouds and cool temperatures are expected.
C. It can't get much better than it already is.

- D. The rain is not expected to last much longer.
6. A. A furnished house. B. A recent book.
C. A successful salesman. D. A new record.
7. A. It won't be any different from the others.
B. It will be usually mild.
C. It won't affect the hunters.
D. It will probably be cold.
8. A. She's spending time going over her accounts.
B. She's going home for only a few days.
C. She's excited about going home.
D. She's counting the number of vacation days.
9. A. He doesn't want to take any more science courses.
B. He likes biology enough to continue with it.
C. His grades in science courses are very good.
D. He hasn't taken enough courses in biology.

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 questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the 4 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 to 12 are based on the following passage.

10. A. On a Tuesday. B. On a Wednesday.
C. On a Thursday. D. On a Friday.
11. A. A final copy of the research project.
B. Copies of the midterm.
C. A textbook and pencils.
D. A few pens.
12. A. There will be only multiple-choice questions.
B. The exam will have both multiple-choice and essay questions.
C. The exam will have an oral and a written section.
D. There will be only essay questions.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the following passage.

13. A. Take pictures. B. Smoke.
C. Drink. D. Ask questions.
14. A. At the beginning of the First World War.
B. At the end of the First World War.
C. At the beginning of the Second World War.
D. At the end of the Second World War.
15. A. New York. B. Washington DC.
C. San Francisco. D. Stanford.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage 3 times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 16 to 20 with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.*

If you ask me for advice in job-hunting, I'd like to say that you should bear in 16 these two points. One is that "a good résumé opens job doors"; and the other is "your first 17 is created in the job interview". While the résumé helps the prospective employers to judge whether you have the skills, accomplishments and abilities to 18 their requirements, the interview offers you the 19 to impress the interviewer with your appearance, manner of speaking and your knowledge. So how you write your résumé and how you act in the interview may well decide your 20 in seeking a good job.

Part II Vocabulary (10 points)

Section A

Directions: *In this section there are 10 sentences. Each of the sentences has an underlined part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best keeps the meaning of the underlined part. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

21. He refused to acknowledge that he was defeated.
A. acquaint B. acquire C. admit D. accumulate
22. That book is the authentic story of a doctor's life.
A. joyful B. genuine C. authorized D. fearless
23. The pilot really knows how to handle an airplane.
A. steer B. hold C. treat D. deal with
24. He was in town to promote his new book.
A. raise B. sell C. elevate D. publicize
25. The police pursued the bank robber.
A. caught B. freed C. charged D. chased
26. Bridges over railroad tracks eliminate danger in crossing.
A. get rid of B. increase C. bring about D. reduce
27. The hospital is supported by voluntary contributors.
A. generous B. volunteered C. kind-hearted D. different
28. You are wasting your potential on this job.
A. money B. time C. capability D. energy
29. He has a substantial understanding of economics.
A. a large B. a solid C. an abundant D. a massive
30. The Chamber of Commerce boosts local business.
A. restrains B. controls C. advances D. oversees

Section B

Directions: In this section there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

31. The man was _____ of speeding.
A. charged B. accused C. blamed D. criticized
32. _____ are that he will win the game.
A. Chances B. Opportunities C. Probabilities D. Fates
33. In the _____ of justice, I beg you to free the prisoner.
A. authority B. term C. terms D. name
34. The police _____ the crowd.
A. broke out B. broke in C. broke up D. broke down

35. Who can I _____ in my hour of need?
 A. stick to B. take to C. refer to D. turn to
36. Your work is _____ all praise.
 A. out of B. above C. beyond D. over
37. After being defeated they _____ to the enemy.
 A. fell B. submitted C. took D. kept
38. They traveled from London to Paris _____ Dover.
 A. via B. through C. across D. by
39. They have _____ to the files.
 A. way B. means C. path D. access
40. Don't waste energy _____ over such a minor matter.
 A. fussing B. looking C. running D. handing

Part III Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Directions: *In this section there are 6 passages. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished sentences. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

Passage 1

Did you know that you could be sitting on a fortune without even realizing it? If you're like most people, you have no idea that you probably have items of value put away that could put dollars in your pocket.

That's exactly why Tony Hyman, Ed. D., one of America's top authorities on collectibles and the host of the #1 radio antiques and collectibles call-in Q & A show, wrote his book *Trash (废物) Or Treasure*. "This book has only one purpose: to make money for its readers," says Hyman, who has authored 11 other books on selling collectibles, and has appeared on every major TV talk show.

"*Trash Or Treasure* can make you rich," says Anita Gold, one of the country's foremost columnists on collectibles. "It's better than buying a lottery ticket (彩票, 奖券) — you can't lose with this book."

Elsie Gordon, from Florida, made \$250 by going through the trash after her husband had cleaned out the garage. She originally thought that the old car parts and oily manuals she'd rescued might be worth \$10.

There's only one way to know if what you have is trash or treasure. You have to ask a qualified expert. That's why Dr. Hyman's book is invaluable: It leads you straight to 1,200 specialty buyers who are actively looking for your dust-gatherers.

Trash Or Treasure, which has sold nearly 250,000 copies, is the only book of its kind. For it not only tells you what you have that could be of value, it tells you who to sell it to, where they're located, and how to handle the transaction. All you have to do is fill out the Sell-A-Gram included with the book.

Trash Or Treasure gives you all the information you need to trade in your trash for cash. Let's face it. You can't afford to pass up that opportunity.

41. What does "authored" (Par. 2, last sentence) mean?
- A. Authorized.
 - B. Written.
 - C. Given up the right to.
 - D. Been an authority on.
42. From what Anita Gold said we can infer that _____.
- A. you may lose a lottery ticket but you won't lose this book
 - B. you may not do as well as others when you buy a lottery ticket but you will be as good as anybody else when you buy this book
 - C. you may spend money and get nothing back when you buy a lottery ticket but you can always get something back when you buy this book
 - D. you may be late for getting money from a lottery ticket but you can't when you buy this book
43. What does "dust-gatherers" (Par. 5, last sentence) mean?
- A. Things one collects when gathering up trash.
 - B. People employed to empty the dustbin.
 - C. Things on which dust gathers.
 - D. People hired to help clear away the trash.
44. Which of the following is NOT included in the book?
- A. What might be of value.
 - B. Who would buy valuable collectibles.
 - C. Where the specialty buyers are located.
 - D. When the specialty buyers handle transactions.
45. This text is likely to be _____.
- A. a book review
 - B. an advertisement

- C. advice provided by the social services
- D. a preface to a book

Passage 2

As anyone who uses them knows, there is a Way of Palms, those hand-held organizers favored by the digitally intelligent. Laugh if you want, but compared with big, complicated PCs (and with Palm's bulky competitors, Windows CE devices), the Palm has always been disarmingly clear. It does just a few things—managing contacts, dates, and to-do lists—but does them well. But those minimalist days are over now: Palm is going color.

That could make things more complicated. The recently announced Palm IIIc (\$450) is the company's first color-screen Palm, and not only is it slightly longer than its predecessors (前身) but it promises many more functions. With the help of add-on modules (模块) made by other companies, the Palm IIIc supposedly will transform into a color digital camera or a global positioning device, capable of showing you where you are in the world via color-coded maps. Indeed, it seems all hand-held digital organizers are becoming colorful and complicated. Handspring, a rival company run by former Palm executives, is expected to announce a color version of its Visor, a device that runs on Palm's operating system. The selling point of that device will be add-ons modules such as cameras, cell phones, and games. And makers of Windows CE organizers, several of which introduced expensive color models early last year, are doing it again. This time, though, the WinCE machines have been renamed "Pocket PCs" and for good reason: They're almost as feature loaded as a typical PC.

Though there are no wireless services available for it now, the Pocket PC is the clear winner for people who are particular about readability, because its resolution (分辨率) is much sharper than the Palm IIIc's. And for electronic books and some publications, Pocket PC uses the new Clear Type technology, which makes digital words look almost printed. Barnes & Noble will be porting selected bestsellers into Clear Type for Pocket PC readers. Does that rule out the Palm? Not at all. The IIIc is far from unreadable, and, moreover, it will be offering electronic books and other publications in Adobe's PDF format. This is not only admirably lively but also already very popular on the Web. And that means Palm will be able to offer a wider range of content.

46. The word "disarmingly" (Par. 1, sentence 2) is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. conveniently B. extremely C. unbelievably D. irresistibly
47. Compared with its predecessors, Palm IIIc has all of the following features EXCEPT _____.
- A. it is less expensive B. it is slightly longer
C. it is colorful D. it is more functional
48. How many brands of colorful hand-held organizers are mentioned in the passage?
- A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5.
49. All of the following features EXCEPT _____ can be used to promote the sale of Visor.
- A. it can be used as a color digital camera
B. it can be used as a cell phone
C. it can be used for global positioning
D. it can be used for playing games
50. Which of the following gives Palm IIIc advantages over Pocket PC?
- A. It has more features.
B. It is far from unreadable.
C. The new technology it uses for publications is superior.
D. The format in which it offers publications is popular.

Passage 3

Since publishing his first novel in 1989, John Grisham has established himself as one of the top novelists of the late 20th century. In fact, it was Grisham's second novel, *The Firm* (1991), that launched his rise to stardom. In *The Firm*, a brilliant Harvard Law School graduate named Mitch McDeere accepts a job with a Memphis-based law firm, where he discovers mystery, deceit, and murder. The novel is truly worthy of the oft-used critical phrases "gripping" and "compelling", as evidenced by its long-time status as a *New York Times* bestseller. Grisham keenly keeps the reader one jump ahead of the main character, but a few steps behind the generally unpredictable plot that gradually swallows him up. *The Firm* showcases Grisham's talent for quickly developing fascinating, though uncomplicated, characters, and for spinning a fast-unfolding, exciting tale. Those skills make up for what Bill Brashler, in his review in the *Chicago Tribune*, refers to as a "delicious diet of coincidence (巧合)" that dilutes the novel's believability.

The marvelous success of *The Firm* sparked interest in Grisham's first novel, *A Time to Kill* (1989), which was soon cheered by critics as exciting and thought provoking.

In the novel, Grisham explores the uncomfortable relationship between whites and blacks in the rural south. Noted for deeper character development, the book provides insight into Mississippi's backwoods culture.

Grisham excels at the basic task of charming his readers. Much of his success, though, can be attributed to his ability to weave into his novels parts of his past that make his sensational plots seem more believable. He grew up in the southern United States, earned his law degree at the University of Mississippi, worked as a defense attorney, and was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives. Elements of the legal profession and the southern lifestyle form the foundation upon which he builds the plot in his books.

Most criticism of Grisham's work centers around shallow character development and simplistic plots. Grisham isn't swayed by such commentary: "I write to grab readers. This isn't serious literature," he has said.

51. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. *The Firm* made Grisham one of the top novelists of the late 20th century.
 - B. *A Time to Kill* was a *New York Times* bestseller for a long time.
 - C. Readers know more than the main character about what will happen.
 - D. The main character know more than readers about what will happen.
52. What is "dilute" (Par. 1, last sentence) most likely to mean?
- A. Spoil.
 - B. Increase.
 - C. Question.
 - D. Decrease.
53. All of the following EXCEPT _____ is true of Grisham.
- A. he was familiar with Mississippi's backwoods culture
 - B. he was a brilliant Harvard Law School graduate
 - C. he was once a lawyer
 - D. he was once a congressman
54. All of the following EXCEPT _____ are used to describe plots in Grisham's novels.
- A. fascinating
 - B. unpredictable
 - C. sensational
 - D. simplistic
55. What is Grisham's attitude toward most criticism?
- A. Unconcerned.
 - B. Interested.
 - C. Unhappy.
 - D. Disappointed.

Passage 4

Close upon the hour of noon the whole village was suddenly electrified with the

horrible news. No need of the as yet undreamed-of telegraph; the tale flew from man to man, from group to group, from house to house with little less than telegraphic speed. Of course the schoolmaster gave holiday for that afternoon; the town would have thought strangely of him if he had not. A bloody knife had been found close to the murdered man, and it had been recognized by somebody as belonging to Muff Potter—so the story ran. And it was said that a citizen had come upon Potter washing himself in the “branch” about one or two o’clock in the morning, and that Potter had at once slipped off—suspicious circumstances, especially the washing, which was not a habit with Potter. It was also said that the town had been thoroughly searched for this “murderer” (the public are not slow in the matter of studying evidence and arriving at a judgement), but that he could not be found. Horsemen had departed down all the roads in every direction, and the Sheriff (郡警察局长) was confident that he would be captured before night.

All the town was drifting towards the graveyard. Tom’s heartbreak vanished, and he joined the procession, not because he would not a thousand times rather go anywhere else, but because an awful, unaccountable fascination drew him on. After arriving at the frightful place, he wormed his small body through the crowd and saw the miserable spectacle. It seemed to him an age since he was there before. Somebody pinched his arm. He turned, and his eyes met Huckleberry’s. Then both looked elsewhere at once, and wondered if anybody had noticed anything in their mutual glance. But everybody was talking, and fixed upon the shocking sight before them.

56. Why does the author mention “telegraph” (Par. 1, sentence 2)?
- A. To show why the news could spread so quickly.
 - B. To show that people at the time liked to use telegraph.
 - C. To tell how fast the news spread.
 - D. To tell that the telegraph was a dream of the time.
57. What did people think of the schoolmaster’s decision to give holiday for that afternoon?
- A. They thought it was strange.
 - B. They thought he was strange.
 - C. They had strange opinions of him.
 - D. They thought it was the right thing to do.
58. All of the following EXCEPT _____ were against Muff Potter.
- A. that his knife was found close to the murdered man