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新编 工程硕士研究生 英语练习册

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前 言

为适应时代发展的要求,1997年经原国家教育委员会和国务院学位委员会批准,在全国开始进行工程硕士研究生专业学位教育,在将近十年的时间里,招生规模不断扩大,显示出非常好的势头。根据《全国工程硕士专业学位研究生英语教学大纲》的要求,我们组织长期从事工程硕士英语教学、具有丰富经验的教师,编写了一套适应工程硕士研究生特点的教材,即《新编工程硕士研究生英语教程》,该套教材分上、下两册,正好符合工程硕士英语课程的计划和安排。在从事工程硕士教学的过程中,我们发现,课本内容满足不了学员的要求,对许多语言点的理解和掌握还须通过适当的练习来补足。鉴于此,我们认为有必要编写与该套教材同步的练习册,使学员能更好地巩固书本知识,扩大视野。另外,这对于工程硕士研究生英语课程考试和水平考试也是大有裨益的。

本书有如下几个特点:

一、针对性强。工程硕士研究生的教育和培养具有大学常规教育与在职攻读学位相结合的显著特点,学员英语底子较薄,这是一个不争的事实。本书即针对这一特点,有的放矢地设计了适合工程硕士研究生英语学习的系统的练习,而不囿于教材内容。

二、题材广泛,内容新颖,难易结合。本书中的“会话交际”、“阅读理解”及“翻译”材料大多数取自于近五年来国内外有关图书、报刊、杂志等,内容较新颖。在题材的选取上,我们尽可能多的覆盖各专业领域,以期学员通过练习能较多地了解其他方面的知识和信息。

三、便于自学。该练习册中每个练习后都配有较为详尽的解释,并对选项进行了较为详细的分析,学员们通过自学,可以及时地了解自己在学习过程中所存在的问题,有利于及时调整自己的学习方法。如词汇部分的答案解释中罗列了与选项有密切关系的其他语言点。这样做可以使工程硕士学员更能有效地巩固对单词的记忆,发挥想象力,通过对比、联想等思维方式使所学内容得以固化。

本书主要针对工程硕士在读研究生及考生的学习,对于其他具有同等水平的英语爱好者也有很强的实用价值。

本书的付梓,承蒙南京大学出版社的大力支持和兄弟院校大学外语部的鼎力相助。在此,我们全体编写人员谨表示衷心感谢。

鉴于编者水平有限,错误及疏漏之处在所难免,希望专家及广大读者批评指正。

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Test One

Part I Dialogue Communication

Section A Short Dialogue Completion

Directions: *There are 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that appropriately suits the conversational context and best completes the dialogue.*

1. Daniel: Oh. Julie Andrews, she is great! I loved her in *Mary Poppins*. *Mary Poppins* is the best film I've ever seen.
Frank: *Mary Poppins*! _____ It's a children's film! How old are you?
Daniel: OK, OK!
A. She's a great actress! B. I love the film, too.
C. You're joking! It's awful. D. *Mary Poppins* is an awful actress.
2. David: Hey, it's raining outside!
Marie: Oh no, I forgot my umbrella.
David: _____ Don't worry. We'll get wet together.
A. So I did! B. So did I! C. Take mine! D. You fool!
3. John: Could I have my bill, please? Can I pay by credit card or eurocheque?
Receptionist: _____
John: I'll pay by credit, then.
Receptionist: That's fine. I hope you enjoy your stay here.
A. Here's your bill. B. Sorry, we don't take credit card.
C. You can pay by eurocheque. D. Yes, we take both.
4. Linda: Hello. I'd like to send this package, please.
Clerk: _____
Linda: First class. How long will that take?
Clerk: About two days.
A. Which class are you in? B. Where do you want to send it to?
C. How would you like to send it? D. Which class is it in?
5. Clinton: Excuse me, but could you give me some change?
Bush: Let me see. _____
Clinton: That'll be fine. I only want to make a phone call.
Bush: Here you are.

- A. Sorry, I've no money at hand now.
- B. Why do you want it?
- C. Are dimes and quarters OK?
- D. What on earth do you want?

Section B Short Dialogue Comprehension

Directions: *In this section, there are 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question is given about what was said. Read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.*

6. Woman: I can hardly go on. The work is so tough.

Man: Don't lose heart. I'll back you up all the time.

Question: What does the man mean?

- A. He will help the woman with her work.
- B. He will support the woman.
- C. He will do the work for the woman.
- D. He will encourage the woman.

7. Man: Why don't you come to our house for dinner sometime next week?

Woman: I'd like to, but we have visitors from Finland, perhaps next week.

Questions: Why can't the woman accept the man's invitation?

- A. Because she is going to Finland.
- B. Because she has visitors next week.
- C. Because she has guests at her home.
- D. Because she has just visited him this week.

8. Woman: I'm out of coins for the slot machine. Do you have any?

Man: I don't have any either. But I'll get some from the café.

Question: what does the man offer to do?

- A. Get some coins at the café.
- B. Buy her a cup of coffee at the café.
- C. Get some coffee from the machine.
- D. Try to fix the machine.

9. Woman: Billy, have you heard the latest news? It appears that we won't be laid off after all.

Man: Oh, but I'm tired of working here anyway.

Question: What's the man's reaction to the news the woman told him?

- A. He is surprised.
- B. He feels very happy.
- C. He is indifferent.
- D. He feels very angry.

10. Woman: Your room is a mess. When is the last time you tidied your room?
Man: It was when Linda came over. She has been so helpful that I simply can't do without her.
Question: What does the man mean?
A. He hasn't cleaned his room since Linda visited him.
B. Linda is the only person who ever comes to see him.
C. He's been too busy to clean his room.
D. Cleaning is the last thing he wants to do.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice according to the passage.*

Passage 1 Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

A project likely to evolve in the near or intermediate future is space tourism, a purely commercial activity that would not have to rely on unpredictable government decisions. It would therefore put space operations on a much more solid, dependable footing and would enormously expand man's space activity. While some people see space tourism as a potential multibillion-dollar business, difficult technical problems remain to be solved.

First, a manned reusable rocket like the Venture Star must be built. Then, a second serious problem must be addressed: even today's most-advanced space rockets are able to lift only about 2.5% of their launch weight into orbit—a ratio that has hardly changed in the last 40 years. This fact is a result of the limits of material characteristics and chemical power sources. And there is no indication that any fundamental breakthrough can be expected in these areas in the foreseeable future.

Operational costs may be somewhat reduced by the use of air-breathing engines to help a reusable rocket penetrate Earth's atmosphere. Today the lowest cost attainable to lift a payload to orbit is more than \$4 000 per pound. Even with a very optimistic assumption of costs on the order of \$200 per pound, the price of a ticket to space would have to be at least \$50 000. It is questionable whether a sufficient number of customers could be tempted to pay such a high price for a short trip around the world. However, space tourism may become more attractive once space facilities are built that offer tourists a longer and more interesting stay in space.

Passage 2 Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

The continents are entirely surrounded by what is called the "continental shelf" which slopes very gradually to a depth of about 500 feet. This shelf is built up of sediments (沉积物) which have been brought down to the sea by the continental rivers. Where the land near the coast is low and flat, the continental shelf may extend thirty, forty or even more miles from the coast; where mountain ranges run parallel to the sea and near to it (as on the east coast of Africa) the shelf is narrowed to only a mile or two.

From the edge of the shelf the seabed slopes sharply downwards so that the depth of water from the surface rapidly becomes greater, down to perhaps 1 200 feet, to the floor of the ocean, the "abyss". No less than three-quarters of the waters of the sea lies above the abyss and only one-quarter covers all the continental shelves and slopes in the world. To an observer walking (if he were able) on the shelf, the floor would appear to be flat and level, for the decline from the coast to the edge of the slope is very gentle. The slope, however, would appear to be much more steep, in most places like a fairly steep hill up which it would be possible, but difficult, to ride a bicycle.

The abyss, the great ocean floor under two miles or more of water, is not flat like a plain. On the contrary, it is more mountainous than the land. Its ranges are higher and its valleys deeper than those on the continents. There are, as yet, no maps of the ocean bed, although the existence of some of the chief mountain chains has been known (but not in any detail) for many years.

16. The continental shelf is to be found _____.
 - A. near the mouths of rivers
 - B. around islands
 - C. near low, flat coastlines
 - D. around the continent
17. The depth of the continental shelf varies from _____.
 - A. 0 to 500 feet
 - B. 0 to 30 miles
 - C. 0 to over 40 miles
 - D. 0 to 1 200 feet
18. The greatest area of continental shelf is to be found _____.
 - A. near the mouths of rivers
 - B. near low, flat coastlines
 - C. near mountain ranges parallel to the sea
 - D. off the east coast of Africa
19. Most of the sea-area of the world is _____.
 - A. under 500 feet
 - B. over 1 200 feet deep
 - C. flat and level
 - D. between 500 and 1 200 feet deep

20. A detailed knowledge of the shape of the seabed all over the world _____.
 A. has been in existence for many years
 B. has been obtained by the use of electrical devices
 C. has been gathered and recorded by geologists
 D. is yet to be gathered and recorded

Passage 3 Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

A growing world's population and the discoveries of science may alter this pattern of distribution in the future. As men slowly learn to master diseases, control floods, prevent famines and stop wars, fewer people die every year; and in consequence the population of the world is steadily increasing. In 1925 there were about 2 000 million people in the world; by the end of the century there may well be over 4 000 million.

When numbers rise, the extra mouths must be fed. New lands must be brought under cultivation, or land already farmed made to yield larger crops. In some areas the accessible land is largely so intensively cultivated that it will be difficult to make it provide more food. In some areas the population is so dense that the land is parceled out in units too tiny to allow for much improvement in farming methods. Were a large part of this farming population drawn off into industrial occupations, the land might be farmed much more productively by modern methods.

There is now a race for science, technology, and industry to keep the output of food rising faster than the number of people to be fed. New strains of crops are being developed which will thrive in unfavorable climates; there are now farms beyond the Arctic Circle in Siberia and North America; irrigation and dry-farming methods bring arid lands under the plough, dams hold back the waters of great rivers to ensure water for the fields in all seasons and to provide electric power for new industries; industrial chemistry provides fertilizers to suit particular soils; airplanes spray crops to destroy locusts and many plant diseases. Every year some new means is devised to increase or to protect the food of the world.

21. The author says that the world's population is growing because _____.
 A. there are many rich valleys and fertile plains
 B. the pattern of distribution is being altered
 C. people are living longer
 D. new land is being brought under cultivation
22. We are told that there are now farms beyond the Arctic Circle. This has been made possible by _____.

- A. producing new strains of crops
 - B. irrigation and dry-farming methods
 - C. providing fertilizers
 - D. destroying pests and diseases
23. If a large part of farming population are employed in industry, the land may be cultivated _____.
A. by modern methods B. worse
C. by old methods D. better
24. Which of these words is nearest in meaning to the word "strain"?
A. types B. sizes
C. seeds D. harvests
25. This passage focuses on _____.
A. population B. food production
C. control of diseases D. development of science and technology

Passage 4 Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

How often has one heard the expression, "Damned if we do, and damned if we don't?" Today, this dilemma is commonplace, as nearly everyone seems to be caught in the middle.

A manufacturer of car batteries sought to deny employment or give unpaid leaves of absence to pregnant women working on its assembly lines. The scenario is immediately clear. If their babies suffer from lead poisoning—a distinct possibility because of the lead used in battery making—the company probably will be sued. The manufacturer immediately was attacked by women claiming this was discrimination of the worst kind. Law suits are likely to come. The essential question seems largely ignored—namely, does a woman have the right to inflict proximate possible injury on her fetus(胎儿)? The issue of cocaine, crack, and alcoholic babies strikes me as parallel, but few seem to have guts to take a stand here.

Paramedics(护理人员), too, often find themselves in a dilemma. In large urban areas, they receive emergency calls from those living in poor housing projects. It is no secret that the medics' black bags contain drugs and needles that may be needed for the emergency patient. They often have been robbed of these, sometimes suffering a beating as well. It makes little difference whether the call was real or not.

In Chicago, this event was replayed, but this time the paramedics waited, locked in their vehicle, until they received a police escort. The victim (who had suf-

ferred a heart attack) died during waiting. Naturally, the paramedics were blamed for the death. Charges of racism and murder circulated, but who really would have acted otherwise, given past experience?

A Denver suburban volunteer paramedic group came under fire for refusing to try mouth-to-mouth rescue for a person known to be infected with AIDS. They said this situation demanded a response from professional ambulance personnel, but they were severely criticized by the AIDS society. Why don't the latter set up their own paramedic system? I wonder. Could it be they are afraid?

26. What will probably happen to the manufacturer if he fires pregnant women in his company?
 - A. Nothing will happen.
 - B. He will save the women.
 - C. He will be sued.
 - D. He will be praised.
27. Which of the following phrases is similar in meaning to "to have a dilemma"?
 - A. Be parallel
 - B. Be in the middle
 - C. Be in a bind
 - D. Be robbed of
28. In Chicago why didn't the paramedics save the heart-attacked victim?
 - A. They were blamed for the death.
 - B. They were charged by the victim.
 - C. They were locked in vehicle.
 - D. They were rescued by the police.
29. How do you understand "It makes little difference whether the call was real or not"?
 - A. If the call wasn't real, the paramedics would be robbed of.
 - B. If the call was real, the paramedics wouldn't be robbed of.
 - C. No matter the call was real or not, the paramedics would be cheated.
 - D. No matter the call was real or not, these will likely happen to the paramedics.
30. What is the writer's implied reason why the AIDS society themselves didn't set up their own paramedic system?
 - A. They are afraid of being infected with AIDS.
 - B. They don't need a paramedic system.
 - C. They don't have that demand.
 - D. They don't have professional personnel.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

31. "Why didn't you buy it?" "I _____ but I didn't have the money."
A. would B. would have
C. had had D. had bought
32. The board deemed it urgent that these files _____ right away.
A. had to be printed B. should have been printed
C. must be printed D. should be printed
33. I have heard both colleagues and the boss _____ well of him.
A. to speak B. spoken
C. to have spoken D. speak
34. Jean worked just so much _____.
A. like what she was told to B. as she was told to
C. as to what she tried to do D. like she was told to
35. This union, _____ the 1990's, provides financial assistance to support laid-off workers.
A. when it was founded B. was founded
C. which was founded in D. was founded in
36. His job at the hospital did not pay much, so he found another _____.
A. on the rise B. on the spot C. on the decline D. on the side
37. Animals should not be locked in cages; they should be in their normal _____.
A. environment B. position C. residence D. dwelling
38. Our attitude toward our teachers should be _____, but not slavish or superstitious.
A. respectable B. respected C. respective D. respectful
39. Many photographers prefer to take pictures _____, when they can take advantage of the special effects of the setting sun.
A. at noon B. at twilight C. in the morning D. in the fall
40. His _____ with everything we suggest makes it hard to know what he really feels.
A. competency B. compliance C. compliment D. complacency
41. After the jazz concert, the clean-up crew found the campus _____ with candy wrappers, bottles and cans.

- A. spread B. scattered C. littered D. dispersed
42. Since the couple would not _____ their differences, they decided to get a divorce.
- A. resign B. comply C. coincide D. reconcile
43. Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt _____ lonely.
- A. everything but B. all but C. anything but D. nothing but
44. If each manager makes his usual speech, the meeting will be _____ about 45 minutes.
- A. exceeded B. delayed C. prolonged D. expanded
45. The boy's father said, "You'll learn what discipline is like when you go into the army. You can't do as you like there, you know, you have to _____."
- A. toe the line B. stay in the ring
C. run the race D. keep your guard up
46. If profit and money are your first _____, and commitment to people your least concern, you have failed education.
- A. potentiality B. priority C. superiority D. responsibility
47. Dr. Walkley is a professor of TESL program and he often _____ to hear how English is taught in China.
- A. focuses on B. switches on C. turns up D. tunes in
48. A(n) "_____" house is one with no furniture or people in it.
- A. hollow B. lank C. vacant D. empty
49. The _____ way of life is quite different from the European way of life.
- A. oval B. oriental C. original D. ornamental
50. The sewage system _____ the water so that swimming was forbidden.
- A. diluted B. diverted C. contaminated D. limited

Part IV Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the answer that BEST fits into the passage.

In order to talk about the nature of the Universe and to discuss questions such as 51 it has a beginning or an end, you have to be clear about what a scientific theory is. I shall take the simple-minded 52 that a theory is just a 53 of the universe, or a restricted part of it, and a set of rules that related quantities in the

model to observations that we 54 . 55 only in our minds and does not have any other reality (whatever that might mean). A theory is a good theory if it 56 two requirements: it must 57 describe a large class of observations on the 58 of a model that 59 only a few arbitrary elements, 60 it must make definite 61 about the results of future observations. 62 , Aristotle's theory 63 everything was made out of four 64 , earth, air, fire, and water, was simple enough to qualify, 65 it did not make any definite predictions. 66 Newton's theory of gravity was based on an even 67 model, 68 bodies attracted each other with a force that was proportional 69 a quantity called their mass and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. Yet it predicts the motion of the sun, the moon, and the planets to a high 70 of accuracy.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 51. A. whether | B. that | C. if | D. what |
| 52. A. view | B. point | C. claim | D. doubt |
| 53. A. symbol | B. model | C. hypothesis | D. example |
| 54. A. take | B. carry | C. involve | D. make |
| 55. A. It existing | B. There exists | C. It exists | D. There existing |
| 56. A. acknowledges | B. adopts | C. exhibits | D. satisfies |
| 57. A. roughly | B. accurately | C. approximately | D. excessively |
| 58. A. basic | B. base | C. basin | D. basis |
| 59. A. contains | B. composes | C. constitutes | D. consists |
| 60. A. but | B. and | C. so | D. for |
| 61. A. descriptions | B. predictions | C. calculations | D. summary |
| 62. A. For example | B. However | C. Moreover | D. Therefore |
| 63. A. which | B. that | C. as | D. like |
| 64. A. factors | B. portions | C. sources | D. elements |
| 65. A. furthermore | B. besides | C. however | D. whatever |
| 66. A. In the least | B. On the other hand | C. To the contrary | D. In general |
| 67. A. simpler | B. better | C. complicated | D. stranger |
| 68. A. in that | B. for that | C. by which | D. in which |
| 69. A. for | B. in | C. to | D. on |
| 70. A. degree | B. scope | C. range | D. variety |