

研究生

# 英语测试教程

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北京理工大学出版社

# 研究生英语测试教程

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## 内 容 简 介

本书是根据国家教委制订的《非英语专业研究生英语（第一外语）教学大纲（试行稿）》的要求和《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲（试行稿）》的规定编写的一本教学用书。其中包括十套模拟试题，并附有答案、写作题范文、听力理解部分的文字材料和试题难点注释。此外还附有上述《教学大纲》、《考试大纲》和《样题》，以及北京地区1996年1月和6月两份非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试题。本书既便于组织学生进行模拟考试，也便于学生自我检测，准备应考。

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# 前 言

硕士研究生英语学位课程考试是一种特殊类型的标准化英语水平考试(English Proficiency Test),其目的在于考核已修完研究生英语课程的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求,以及实际掌握和运用英语的能力。

为了提高广大研究生对英语学位课程考试的应试能力,我们根据国家教委所颁发的《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲(试行稿)》的要求和《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲(试行稿)》的规定,编写了这本《研究生英语测试教程》。

本书包括两大部分。第一部分包括国家教委制订的《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》及《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试样题》(附答案和听力理解部分文字材料)。第二部分包括十套模拟试题。这些试题在内容、形式、题量、计分和计时等方面与《考试大纲》的规定和《样题》完全一致,难度也基本相同,有的略高于样题。每套试题均附有答案、写作题范文、听力理解部分文字材料和试题难点注释。这样,既便于组织学生进行模拟考试,也便于学生自我检测,准备应试。书末还附有1996年1月、6月两份北京地区非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试统考试题(附有答案及听力理解部分的文字材料)和国家教委制订的《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲(试行稿)》,以供参考。

本书试题,无论是单句或短文,主要选自近年来英、美书刊和测试题集。语言规范、表达生动、准确,紧扣我国非英语专业硕士研究生英语的教学实际。部分试题在教学中经过试用,效果良好。本书不仅是广大硕士研究生的良师益友,而且对有一定英语水平,欲进一步提高或准备参加高级英语水平考试(如 TOEFL 考试、GRE 考试、博士研究生英语入学考试等)的读者来说,也具有一定的实用价值;对广大英语教师,本书也不失为一本有用的参考书。

## 本书第二部分编写分工如下:

Test 1 曹元寿	Test 2 徐方斌	Test 3 王秀中
Test 4 李淑芹	Test 5 曹元寿	Test 6 黄黎明
Test 7 金振东	Test 8 向东辉	Test 9 曹元寿
Test 10 胡德康		

上述 Tests 1、3、5、6、8、9 中的听力部分由王宝娣撰写; Tests 6、9 听力部分的难点注释由王宝娣、黄黎明撰写; Test 2 中的听力部分短文 3 由王秀中撰写; 试题难点注释由王秀中、徐方斌撰写; Test 10 中的听力部分短文 3 由向东辉撰写; 试题难点注释由向东辉、胡德康撰写。

本书配有磁带三盒,由北京理工大学出版社发行。

本书在编写和审定过程中,得到中国人民大学、北方交通大学、北京政法大学、华北电力学院(北京研究生部)、中国石油大学(北京)、中国农业大学等有关老师的大力支持和热情帮助;徐仲元、夏倩、邓晓岚、王瑞雪、孙雨红等五位老师为本书做了许多工作,我们在此表示衷心感谢。

限于水平和时间,书中失误、疏漏之处在所难免,恳请同行们及广大读者批评、指正。

编者

1996年8月

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# 第一部分 考试大纲和样题

## 1. 非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程 考试大纲（试行稿）

《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》(Non-English Major Graduate Student English Qualifying Test, 简称 GET) 是根据《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲(试行稿)》制定的。本大纲规定了硕士生英语学位课程通过考试的内容、形式、时间和计分。考试目的在于考核已修完研究生英语课程的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求, 以及实际掌握和运用英语的能力。

### 一、基础英语部分

本考试共有六个部分: 听力理解(占15%)、词汇(占10%)、完形填空(占15%)、阅读理解(占30%)、翻译(占20%)、写作(占10%)。分两份试卷: 试卷一(Paper 1)包括前四个部分, 共80题; 试卷二(Paper 2)包括翻译和写作, 共3题。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

**第一部分 听力理解(Part I Listening Comprehension):** 听力理解部分主要测试考生掌握听力材料中心思想和主要内容的能力, 判断对话情景、场合、人物关系、身份和说话人的意图及话语含义的能力。共15题, 考试时间为15分钟左右。主要测试考生能否一遍听懂语速为每分钟120个词的对话和短文。本部分共有二节:

**A节(Section A):** 共9题, 每题为一段对话。问句后有15秒间隙, 要求考生从所给出的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

**B节(Section B):** 共6题, 题目或为问句或为未完成的句子, 分别安排在2—3篇听力材料之后。要求考生在15秒的间隙中从所给出的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

**第二部分 词汇(Part II Vocabulary):** 词汇部分主要测试考生运用词汇和短语的能力。测试教学大纲的词汇表、词组表及词根词缀表所覆盖的内容。着重测试研究生阶段所学的词和基础词的多种词性及词义搭配、易混词的区别及难词的认知。词汇与词组的比例为7:3; 共20题, 分A、B两节, 考试时间为10分钟。

**A节(Section A):** 共10题。每题为一英文句, 句中有一词或固定词组下面划有横线, 要求从所给的四个选择项中选出划线词或词组的最佳同义词或最佳释义。

**B节(Section B):** 共10题。每题为一英文句, 句子中有一个空白, 要求从所给四个选择项中选出最恰当的词或词组使该句成为逻辑合理、表达正确的英文句。

**第三部分 完形填空(Part III Cloze Test):** 主要测试考生在语篇水平上的理解能力和实际运用语言的能力。测试内容可以是句型、结构, 也可以是词汇、词组和习惯用语。共15题。

考试时间为10分钟。测试的形式是在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约200—250词)中留有15个空白,每个空白为一题。要求考生从所给出的四个选择项中选择最佳答案。选择项可以是一个单词,也可以是短语。

第四部分 阅读理解(Part IV Reading Comprehension): 这部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定速度。主要测试下述能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的中心思想、主要内容和细节;
2. 对所读材料的内容进行一定的判断和推理;
3. 理解某些词和句子的意义及上下文之间的逻辑关系;
4. 领会作者的观点和判断作者的态度。

阅读材料的选择原则:

1. 题材广泛,可以包括社会、文化、科普常识、史地、日常生活知识、人物传记等。所涉及背景知识应能为考生所了解。
2. 体裁多样,可以包括叙事、议论、描述、说明、应用文等。
3. 文章应有一定的难度。

考试共30题,时间为45分钟。

测试要求考生阅读若干篇材料。每篇材料后有若干个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。此部分总阅读量(不包括题目及选择项)为1600—1800词。

第五部分 翻译(Part V Translation): 共2题。考试时间为40分钟。本部分共有二节。

A节(Section A): 英译汉: 内容为一般性或科学常识性的论说文。要求译文忠实原文,表达正确。考试时间为20分钟。这一节是总量为120词左右的英语短文或难句。

B节(Section B): 汉译英: 内容为一般性或科学常识性的短文。要求译文忠实于原文,表达基本正确,无重大语言错误。考试时间为20分钟。这一节是总量为80个左右汉字的段落或语句。

第六部分 写作(Part VI Writing): 写作部分的目的是测试考生用英语书面表达思想的一般能力。写作要求切题,能正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语言错误。摘要要求准确地概括内容。考试时间为30分钟。要求考生写出不少于120词左右的短文(或段落)。试卷上可能给出题目、情景、写作提纲或材料表格,要求写出短文;或给出文章(中文或英文)要求写英文摘要或大意。考摘要或大意时,应适当增加阅读原文时间。

#### 考试时间及计分

试卷六个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下:

卷别	序号	节号	题号	各部分名称	题数	计分	考试时间
试 卷	I	A节	1—9	听力理解;对话	9	9分	15分钟
		B节	10—15	听力理解;短文	6	6分	
	II	A节	16—25	选择释义	10	5分	10分钟
		B节	26—35	填空	10	5分	
	III		36—50	完形填空	15	15分	10分钟
	IV		51—80	阅读理解	30	30分	45分钟



续表

卷别	序号	节号	题号	各部分名称	题数	计分	考试时间
试卷二	V	A 节		英译汉	1	10分	20分钟
		B 节		汉译英	1	10分	20分钟
	VI			短文写作	1	10分	30分钟
合计					83	100分	150分钟

## 二、专业英语部分

本考试共有二部分：翻译（占 50%），阅读和写作（占 50%）。

第一部分 翻译 (Part I Translation)：这部分主要测试学生专业英语的翻译能力。考试时间为 60 分钟。本部分共有二节：

A 节 (Section A)：英译汉，考试时间为 30 分钟。总量为 170 词左右的有关专业的短文或若干段落，要求译文忠实于原文，汉语通顺。

B 节 (Section B)：汉译英，考试时间为 30 分钟。总量为 120 词左右的一篇有关专业的短文或若干段落。要求译文忠实于原文，表达正确，无重大语言错误。

第二部分 阅读和写作 (Part II Reading and Writing)：这一部分主要测试考生阅读本专业英语材料的能力及用英语书面表达本专业内容的写作能力。考试时间为 60 分钟。要求考生在阅读完 2700 词有关专业材料后，根据要求用英文写出 150 词左右的摘要或报告，或根据要求回答问题或写出短文。

### 考试时间及计分

试卷两个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下：

序号	节号	题号	各部分名称	题数	计分	考试时间
I	A 节	1	英译汉	1	25分	30分钟
	B 节	2	汉译英	1	25分	30分钟
II		3	阅读和写作	1	50分	60分钟
合计				3	100分	120分钟

注：硕士生英语考试不得使用字典。



- D. It will take another fifteen years to be experienced in a new job.
3. A. By overnight express.                      B. By special delivery.  
C. By certified mail.                              D. By registered mail.
4. A. In a bathroom.                                B. On a phone call.  
C. At a swimming-pool.                          D. On their way home.
5. A. She hasn't learned all the words by heart before acting out.  
B. She doesn't know how to move on the stage.  
C. She has no idea about how to draw a line.  
D. She doesn't know the procedure of an action.
6. A. John shouldn't have resigned his work.  
B. She blamed John for not having worked very hard.  
C. John was treated unfairly.                  D. John was promoted only once.
7. A. It is spacious.                                 B. It doesn't suit her at all.  
C. It is a perfect flat to live in.              D. It is of good location in spite of being small.
8. A. He's going to pick up his orders.        B. He's going to be away for some time.  
C. He's going to have his holiday meals.    D. He's going to make new food orders.
9. A. He was working hard.                      B. She came back too late.  
C. There was loud music so he didn't hear her coming in.  
D. He was asleep.

**Section B (1 point each)**

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, there will be some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read to you only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

10. A. children need discipline.  
B. parents are rule-makers.  
C. what's important is a questioning mind.  
D. freedom of choice; a safety valve for children's behaviour.
11. A. do what they are not allowed to.        B. do whatever they like.  
C. make trouble.                                  D. ask parents a lot of questions.
12. A. people by last name.                      B. professional services.  
C. city and government services.              D. area codes and public schools.
13. A. just redial and try again.  
B. ask the person you're talking to if he can call back.  
C. call the operator and explain what happened.  
D. go straight to the phone company and ask for a refund.
14. A. 10 times.        B. 20 times.        C. 30 times.        D. 50 times.
15. A. they hadn't been informed of the decision.

- B. they hadn't been asked for advice.
- C. they just don't want to see any new city in the country.
- D. they simply don't want to change their town into a big city.

**Part I VOCABULARY (10 minutes, 10 points)**

**Section A (0.5 point each)**

Directions: There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has one word or a set of words underlined. Below the sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined one. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

16. Research indicates that children are quite capable of telling a deliberate lie to get out of trouble.  
A. noticeable      B. intentional      C. possible      D. harmless
17. Graduate education and research are critical to us and to the nation.  
A. urgent      B. pressing      C. blamable      D. crucial
18. In a world that aims to eliminate hunger and disparities in wealth, globe equilibrium is vital.  
A. equity      B. balance      C. inequality      D. discretion
19. Cars do "tell" their owners when something is wrong by making peculiar noises.  
A. eccentric      B. strange      C. awesome      D. terrific
20. Many were attracted by the prospect of securing land at low cost, and some were simply fleeing oppression.  
A. great disaster      B. hard expression  
C. bad treatment      D. indifferent feelings
21. "A rational tax structure is a must if the country is to continue growing so fast," the bank rightly says.  
A. inductive      B. fixed      C. proportional      D. sensible
22. Culture like nonverbal behavior tends to be elusive, and has a potent influence in intercultural communication.  
A. hidden      B. visible      C. consequential      D. powerful
23. He lay still in the bed and seemed very detached from what was going on.  
A. interested in      B. hostile to      C. indifferent      D. afraid of
24. The blow knocked him unconscious and it was several minutes before he regained consciousness.  
A. came on      B. came to      C. came in      D. came with
25. The expanded aid package is to be presented at the meeting as evidence that Japan recognizes its global responsibilities and intends to live up to them.  
A. fulfil      B. bear      C. undertake      D. assume

**Section B (0.5 point each)**

Directions: There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has something omitted.

Choose the word or words from the four choices given to best complete each sentence.

Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square beacket on your Machine-scoring Anseer Sheet.

26. The interest on my small savings is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. neglectful      B. negligent      C. negatory      D. negligible
27. From what he said, I \_\_\_\_\_ that he believed Tom had stolen his watch.
- A. impart      B. refer      C. infer      D. imply
28. The new computer can be \_\_\_\_\_ to the needs of both home and business users.
- A. adopted      B. advocated      C. adapted      D. adjoined
29. When it became clear that management and the union could not settle their differences, the President \_\_\_\_\_ to settle the argument.
- A. interacted      B. intervened      C. interconnected      D. interviewed
30. After a concert tour of Europe, Canada and the U. S. , he will \_\_\_\_\_ work on a five-language opera.
- A. confine      B. indulge      C. resume      D. undergo
31. Experiments carried out in Greenland recently have \_\_\_\_\_ the best evidence yet that Isaac Newton's 305-year-old law of gravity may be wrong.
- A. yielded      B. executed      C. submitted      D. proved
32. Some people apparently have an almost incredible ability to \_\_\_\_\_ the right answer.
- A. come up with      B. look up to      C. put up with      D. bring up to
33. Workers in America are getting higher wages while turning out poor products that do not \_\_\_\_\_ the test of international competition.
- A. put up with      B. stick up for      C. stand up to      D. face up to
34. If you insist on carrying out this mad experiment, you will have to \_\_\_\_\_ the consequences.
- A. run into      B. stand for      C. bear out      D. answer for
35. \_\_\_\_\_ his city ways, he is a country boy at heart.
- A. Owing to      B. Judging from      C. By      D. For all

**Part II CLOZE (10 minutes, 15 points)**

Disections: Read the passage through. Then go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C or D for each blank in the passage. Mark the corresponding letter of the word (s) you have chosen with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

Promptness is important in American business, academic, and social settings.

The \_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_ of punctuality is taught      36. A. purpose      B. importance

to young children in school. Today slips and the use of bells signal to the child that \_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_ and time itself are to be respected.

People who keep appointments are considered dependable. If people are \_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_ to job interview, appointments, or classes, they are often \_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_ unreliable and irresponsible. In the business setting, "time is money" and companies may \_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_ their executives for tardiness to business meetings. Of course, it is not always possible to be punctual. Social and business etiquette also provides rules for late arrivals. Calling \_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_ the telephone if one is going to be more than a few minutes late for \_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_ appointments is \_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_ polite and is often expected. Keeping a friend waiting \_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_ ten to twenty minutes is considered rude. \_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_, arriving thirty minutes late to some parties is acceptable.

Respecting deadlines is also important in academic and professional circles. \_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_ that deadlines for class assignments or business reports will be met. Students who \_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_ assignments late may be surprised to \_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_ that the professor will \_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_ their grades or even refuse to grade their work. \_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_ it is a question of arriving on time or of meeting a deadline, people are culturally conditioned to regulate time.

C. function      D. role

37. A. punctuality      B. tardiness  
C. significance      D. regularity

38. A. left      B. off  
C. late      D. impossible

39. A. viewed as      B. expected  
C. appointed      D. predicted

40. A. laugh      B. ignore  
C. fine      D. reduce

41. A. on      B. in  
C. at      D. to

42. A. early      B. late  
C. made      D. scheduled

43. A. claimed      B. considered  
C. found      D. thought

44. A. beyond      B. at  
C. up      D. on

45. A. Therefore  
B. On the other hand  
C. Moreover  
D. Naturally

46. A. It is necessary      B. Be sure  
C. It is expected      D. People assume

47. A. hand in      B. hand off  
C. hand over      D. hand on

48. A. think      B. approve  
C. find      D. expect

49. A. omit      B. vary  
C. belittle      D. lower

50. A. Either      B. Whether  
C. Neither      D. Although

**Part IV      READING COMPREHENSION (45 minutes, 30 points)**

Directions: In this part of the test, there are five short passages for you to read. Read each passage carefully, and then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer A, B,

C or D, and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

*Passage One*

Disregard for odds and complete confidence in one's self have produced many of our great successes. But every young man who wants to go into business for himself *should* appraise himself as a candidate for the one per cent to survive. What has he to offer that is new or better? Has he special talents, special know-how, a new invention or service, or more capital than the average competitor? Has he the most important qualification of all, a willingness to work harder than anyone else? A man who is working for himself without limitation of hours or personal sacrifice can run circles around any operation that relies on paid help. But he must forget the eight-hour day, the forty-hour week, and the annual vacation. When he stops work, his income stops unless he hires a substitute. Most small operations have their busiest day on Saturday, and the owner uses Sunday to catch up on his correspondence, book-keeping, inventorying, and maintenance chores. The successful self-employed man invariably works harder and worries more than the man on a salary. His wife and children make corresponding sacrifices of family unity and continuity; they never know whether their man will be home or in a mood to enjoy family activities.

51. Which title best expresses the main idea of this passage?
  - A. Why small businesses fail.
  - B. Young men in industry.
  - C. How to become a success.
  - D. Running one's own business.
52. According to the author, a self-employed man can do a better job than others only when he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. has had the luck to succeed
  - B. has an immovable confidence in himself
  - C. overworks himself at the sacrifice of family
  - D. hires more workers to substitute him
53. From the passage, we can most safely conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. small businesses are the ones that lose money
  - B. a willingness to work will overcome loss of income
  - C. working for one's self may invariably lead to success
  - D. salaried workers are doomed to suffer heavy losses
54. The author of this passage would most likely believe in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. individual initiative
  - B. corporations
  - C. government aid to small business
  - D. a single life

*Passage Two*

All these islands are very beautiful, and distinguished by various qualities. They are accessible and full of a great variety of trees stretching up to the stars, the leaves of which I believe are never shed, for I saw them as green and flourishing as they are usually in Spain in

the month of May. Some of them were blossoming, and some were bearing fruit, some were in other conditions. Each one was thriving in its own way. The nightingale and various other birds without number were singing, in the month of November, when I was exploring them.

There are besides seven or eight kinds of palm trees, which far excel ours in height and beauty, just as all the other trees, herbs and fruits do. There are also excellent pine trees, vast plains and meadows, a variety of birds, a variety of honey, and a variety of metals, excepting iron.

All these people lack every kind of iron. They are also without weapons, which indeed are unknown. Nor are they competent to use them, not on account of deformity of body, for they are well formed, but because they are timid and full of fear.

They carry for weapons, however, reeds baked in the sun, on the lower ends of which they fasten some shafts of dried wood rubbed down to a point. Indeed they do not venture to use these always. It frequently happened when I sent two or three of my men to some of the villages, that they might speak with the natives, a compact troop of the Indians would march out, and as soon as they saw our men approaching, they would take flight.

55. This passage was most probably written by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. naturalist      B. explorer      C. journalist      D. philosopher
56. From this selection we may draw the inference that the author was bred in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a colder climate      B. an uncivilized country  
C. New Zealand      D. the British Isles
57. According to the description, these islands the author explored are most likely located in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Antarctic circle      B. arid regions  
C. temperate areas      D. tropical zones
58. The reason the natives are not warlike at all is that they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are without weapons of any kind      B. have never been attacked by outsiders  
C. have abundant food and other necessities      D. are naturally timid

### Passage Three

Opinion poll surveys show that the public see scientists in a rather unflattering light.

Commonly, the scientist is also seen as being male. It is true that most scientists are male, but the picture of science as a male activity may be a major reason why fewer girls than boys opt for science, except when it comes to biology, which is seen as "female".

The image most people have of science and scientists comes from their own experience of school science, and from the mass media. Science teachers themselves see it as a problem that so many school pupils find school science an unsatisfying experience, though over the last few years more and more pupils, including girls, have opted for science subjects.

In spite of excellent documentaries, and some good popular science magazines, scientific stories in the media still usually alternate between miracle and scientific threat. The popular



stereotype of science is like the magic of fairy tales; it has potential for enormous good or awful harm. Popular fiction is full of "good" scientists saving the world, and "mad" scientists trying to destroy it.

From all the many scientific stories which might be given media treatment, those which are chosen are usually those which can be framed in terms of the usual news angles; novelty, threat, conflict or the bizarre. The routine and often tedious work of the scientist slips from view, to be replaced with a picture of scientists forever offending public moral sensibilities (as in embryo research), threatening public health (as in weapons research), or fighting it out with each other (in giving evidence at public enquiries such as those held on the issues connected with nuclear power).

The mass media also tend to over-personalize scientific work, depicting it as the product of individual genius, while neglecting the social organization which makes scientific work possible. A further effect of this is that science comes to be seen as a thing in itself; a kind of unpredictable force; a tide of scientific progress.

It is no such thing, of course. Science is what scientists do; what they do is what a particular kind of society facilitates, and what is done with their work depends very much on who has the power to turn their discoveries into technology, and what their interests are.

59. According to the passage, ordinary people have a poor opinion of science and scientists because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. science is badly taught in schools      B. opinion polls are unflattering  
C. scientists are shown negatively in the media  
D. science is considered to be dangerous
60. Fewer girls than boys study science because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they think that science is too difficult  
B. they are often unsuccessful in science at school  
C. science is seen as a man's job      D. science is considered to be dangerous
61. Media treatment of science tends to concentrate on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the routine, everyday work of scientists  
B. discoveries that the public will understand  
C. the more sensational aspects of science  
D. the satisfactions of scientific work
62. According to the author, over-personalization of scientific work will lead science into \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. isolation from the rest of the world      B. improvements on school system  
C. association with "femaleness"      D. trouble in recruiting young talent
63. According to the author, scientific work is stimulated by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ambition      B. social demands  
C. technological problems      D. internal pressures
64. The author believes that the popular view of science is \_\_\_\_\_.