



工程硕士实用英语教程

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PREFACE

前 言

本书是为配合《工程硕士实用英语教程》编写的练习册,主要包括以下内容:

1. 单元练习,包括语法和句子翻译。
2. 综合练习,包括词汇、语法、阅读、完型、写作。

对每个单元中的练习均提供了答案及写作参考范文。

本练习册不但适用于工程类硕士研究生,还适用于各类研究生课程班学员、在职申请硕士学位人员等。

由于时间紧迫,书中错误和疏漏之处在所难免,热忱欢迎批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 6 月

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Unit 1

Part I Exercises to the Unit



Section A Grammar Exercises

Directions: For each of the following unfinished statements, choose the most appropriate item from the choices provided.

1. These books, which you can get at any bookshop, will give you _____ you need.
A. all the information B. all the informations
C. all of information D. all of the informations
2. The clothes a person wears may express his _____ or social position.
A. curiosity B. status C. determination D. significance
3. Niagara Falls is a great tourist _____, drawing millions of visitors every year.
A. attention B. attraction C. appointment D. arrangement
4. When people become unemployed, it is _____ often worse than lack of wages.
A. laziness B. poverty C. idleness D. inability
5. In previous times, when fresh meat was in short _____, pigeons were kept by many households as a source of food.
A. store B. provision C. reserve D. supply
6. A _____ swelling or tumor can usually be cured.
A. malignant B. benign C. small D. mild
7. Edward VII _____ his throne to marry Mrs. Simpson.
A. took over B. yielded C. disregarded D. vanished
8. The statement is not _____ with the one you made at the previous meeting.
A. continual B. continuous C. agreement D. in harmony
9. These woolen sweaters should not be washed in warm water otherwise they might _____.

- A. diminish B. decrease C. shrink D. shorten
10. Fresh air during sleep is _____ to good health.
A. significance B. require C. indispensable D. urgency
11. When it is _____ to catch the animals the tiger has been accustomed to eating, it is driven by necessity to killing human beings.
A. unable B. enable C. allowed D. forced
12. I hope that the holiday will _____ me _____ good spirits.
A. give; back B. give; for C. give; out D. give; over
13. Will you help me _____ the test papers as the students enter the examination room?
A. hand on B. hand over C. hand in D. hand out
14. The book gives _____ instructions on how to make a desk.
A. spacious B. spectacular C. specific D. spectral
15. Certain kinds of wine _____ certain kinds of food.
A. go upon B. go without C. go with D. go together
16. In cultures where close physical contact is acceptable and _____, Americans may be regarded as cold and distant.
A. desirable B. desire C. profit D. profitable
17. Now that the highway is finished, the shopping center should _____.
A. profit B. thrive C. thriving D. prosperous
18. Throughout the country Negroes used to be allowed neither in the major baseball leagues nor in the _____ leagues.
A. minority B. majority C. trivial D. minor
19. Our library has bought a number of new _____ books.
A. different B. conferring C. referred D. reference
20. The three men were given work according to their _____ abilities.
A. respectable B. respectful C. respected D. respective



Section B Sentence Translation

Directions: Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

1. 你必须好好地照顾病人。
2. 他在讲话时特别强调提高产品质量。
3. 绝对不许违反这个原则。

4. 我为她的健康担心。
5. 我们决不满足于现有的成就。
6. 我们全体赞成他的建议。
7. 他们不顾一切困难、挫折,坚持战斗。
8. 他的讲演给观众的印象很深。
9. 大部分学生对老师的态度很尊敬。
10. 一切逐渐消失在灰暗的暮色中。

Part II Comprehensive Exercises



Section A Vocabulary

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the most appropriate word.

1. If a book has outdistanced all others in sales, it is _____.
A. the oldest B. the thickest C. a best seller D. the newest
2. Don't _____ your friends when they need your help.
A. satisfy B. envy C. abandon D. entertain
3. He is a very honest official and never _____ any gifts from the people who sought his help.
A. accepted B. received C. took up D. excepted
4. He gave his listeners a vivid _____ of his journey through the tropical forest.
A. account B. tale C. story D. plot
5. His unhappy childhood _____ his bad temper.
A. counts for B. accounts for C. makes for D. goes
6. The policeman stopped him when he was driving home and _____ him of speeding.
A. charged B. accused C. blamed D. deprived
7. The wealthy investor has _____ three new companies recently.
A. acquired B. accomplished C. accumulated D. adapted
8. This is the _____ piano on which the composer created some of his greatest works.
A. actual B. genuine C. real D. original
9. It has been estimated that about half the nation's seven million handicapped youngsters are not being educated _____.

- A. efficiently B. adequately C. moderately D. functionally
10. My camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.
A. treated B. adopted C. adjusted D. remedied
11. We all _____ the achievements he has made in his experiments.
A. admire B. adopt C. advise D. adjust
12. He was not _____ to the club because he wasn't a member.
A. allowed B. admitted C. permitted D. approved
13. If we _____ the plan you suggest, we are more likely to be successful.
A. decide B. command C. vote D. adopt
14. A skilled tennis player knows how to take _____ of his opponent's weaknesses.
A. advantage B. use C. utility D. chance
15. If the test taker finds an item to which an answer is not known, it may be _____ to leave blank and go on with the test.
A. valuable B. advisable C. considerable D. probable
16. We are interested in the weather because it _____ us so directly — what we wear, what we do, and even how we feel.
A. benefits B. guides C. affects D. effects
17. He drove fast and arrived an hour _____ of schedule.
A. in advance B. ahead C. in front D. abreast
18. Jack London was a(n) _____ man who made his name by writing many books, not all of them good.
A. critical B. anxious C. conceited D. ambitious
19. I am _____ to get the ticket for the show today, as there are hardly any left.
A. worried B. curious C. anxious D. conscious
20. He was said to be _____ smart.
A. all right B. above all C. anything but D. as though



Section B Grammar and Structure

Directions: For each of the following unfinished statements, choose the most appropriate item from the choices provided.

21. _____ we can see, he is bad-tempered.
A. Now that B. Even if C. Although D. As

22. They are doing what they can _____ the life of the lady hermit who are down.
A. not worsen B. not to worsen C. to not worsen D. worsen not
23. It was a perfect index of _____ I understood the pressures on my mother.
A. what little B. how little C. however little D. whatever little
24. Human beings are different from animals _____ their brains are better developed.
A. for which B. so that C. in which D. in that
25. They overcame all the difficulties and completed the task one week ahead of schedule _____ was something we had not expected.
A. that B. this C. which D. it
26. It was raining hard, but by the time the discussion was over, the rain _____.
A. stopped B. had stopped C. would stop D. might have stopped
27. He rendered _____.
A. it necessary working hard B. necessary to work hard
C. that it is necessary to work hard D. to work hard necessary
28. _____ Mary _____ Susan has yet been lucky enough to be chosen as a beauty contest candidate.
A. Both; and B. Whether; or C. Either; or D. Neither; nor
29. _____, Tom sings as well as an adult.
A. Though he is child B. A child as he is
C. Child as he is D. As child
30. The teacher had us _____ all through the lecture.
A. discussing B. discuss C. discussed D. to discuss
31. _____ large audience in the theatre, he was not nervous at all.
A. There being not a B. There being not
C. Having not D. Being no
32. I ask him to take the teacher's advice _____ is helpful for his study.
A. what B. that C. whose D. who
33. _____ you treat me, so I shall treat you.
A. Since B. For C. As D. Because
34. I just read _____ the Middle East by airplane.
A. of the Prime Minister to visit
B. that the Prime Minister visited
C. about the visiting of the Prime Minister of
D. at the Prime Minister's visiting of
35. He _____ this bus if he _____ his train.

- A. would not be taking; had not missed B. would be taking; had not missed
C. would not be taking; had missed D. were to be taking; should miss
36. The farmer's room _____, and his bag was stolen.
A. was broken B. broke C. being broken D. having been broken
37. Not until the First World War was ended on the European Continent where he was born, _____ America.
A. he left for B. he did leave for C. did he leave for D. he did not leave for
38. He contented _____ buying her a better car.
A. herself with B. himself in C. herself in D. himself with
39. The old man asked me to move because he _____ in that chair.
A. used to sitting B. was used to sitting
C. used to sit D. was used to sit
40. _____ of a newspaper nor the number of pages in an edition has ever been standardized.
A. The page size is neither B. Neither is the page size
C. The page size neither D. Neither the page size



Section C Reading Comprehension

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

Passage 1

Having been married for more than 40 years, I can prove the truth of the following statement to excel in the art of domestic argument, one must master the art of losing.

Modern psychologists are taken with the "win-win" solution. But in marriage, success lies more in "lose-lose" solutions. Out of these, both parties can win. For in the love configuration, losing gives a gift that always returns.

The issues that people argue over most in marriage, such as how to spend money, often aren't the real ones. The key issue is: who is going to be in control? When I was younger, my need to control arose out of fear, a lack of trust, insecurity. Finally I realized I didn't need to control my wife — that, indeed, I ought not to control her, that I couldn't control her, and that if I tried to, I would destroy our marriage.

Giving up control is often confused with weakness. But the winner in a domestic

argument is never really the winner. When you win a battle and your partner submits, you have, paradoxically, lost.

What is it we want most from a marriage? To love and be loved. To be happy and secure. To grow, to discover. A love relationship is the garden in which we plant, cultivate and harvest the most precious of crops, our own self, and in which our spouse is provided the same rich soil in which to bloom.

We cannot obtain what we want unless our partner also gets what he or she wants. A woman may, for instance, want to go to the symphony. Her husband might hate symphonies. But by spending a few hours listening to music he doesn't care for, he can bring joy to his partner. That's a pretty cheap price to pay for joy, isn't it?

But what if a husband wants to go on a fishing trip with friends?

Already you can hear the usual power strategies: "I'll spend my money any way I please," or "How come you're such a millstone? Jim's wife is happy that he gets to go."

Instead of such strategies, he might try empowering his partner: "Honey, I'd like to go on a fishing trip with the boys. What do you think?"

"I thought we were going away."

"How about this fall? I've always wanted to take a trip with you to see the fall foliage in New England."

"Good idea. I'll go to see my mother while you're fishing."

Such a dialogue, as idealistic as it sounds, is born of a marriage of mature adults.

But what if she says, "You always make promises you never keep. This fall there will be some excuse. I think you owe me a trip first."

Now he must decide. Is she right? She could be, you know. When the couple arrives at this point, it's time for him to listen.

When anger is hurled at us, it hurts us. If it were a pistol, I would insist anger, like control, be checked at the door. But anger can also be a response to pain. So when your spouse responds in anger, you must terminate the argument. It's that simple; the argument must end because another person may be in pain.

Try this: Let a little space occur between you. Let the storm recede a little. Then tell your partner you understand that when a person is angry, it means she's been hurt, and that you want to do something about it because you love her.

Perhaps she'll tell you why she's hurt — angrily. Try not to be put off, but to hear the anger as sounds of hurt. When you discover the pain, you can address its cause, and the anger will begin to fade.

You're allowed to get angry too. But dumping anger on your partner is a poor way to

comfort your hurt. When you talk of your hurt without anger, an unangry response usually comes.

So remember: If you want to overcome anger in your relationship, search for the hurt. If you want to feel loved and respected, give up control. And if you want to win arguments at home, learn to lose them.

41. What are most arguments in marriage about?
 - A. How to spend money.
 - B. Where to go for a trip.
 - C. With whom to go for a trip.
 - D. Who is to be in control.
42. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as what we want most from a marriage?
 - A. To love and be loved.
 - B. To trust and be trusted.
 - C. To be happy and secure.
 - D. To grow and discover.
43. What does the phrase "you owe me a trip first" mean?
 - A. You should repay me the money for a trip first.
 - B. You should recognize that I need a trip first.
 - C. You are under an obligation to go on a trip with me first.
 - D. You should feel grateful to me for going on a trip with you first.
44. What does the author compare to a pistol?
 - A. Anger.
 - B. Control.
 - C. The hurt.
 - D. The check.
45. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. If you want to overcome anger in your relationship, search for the hurt.
 - B. If you want to feel loved and respected, give up control.
 - C. If you want to win arguments at home, learn to lose them.
 - D. If you want to obtain what you want, let your partner get what he or she wants.

Passage 2

Despite decades of scientific research, no one yet knows how much damage human activity is doing to the environment. Humans are thought to be responsible for a large number of environmental problems, ranging from global warming to ozone depletion. What is not in doubt, however, is the devastating effect humans are having on the animal and plant life of the planet.

Currently, the estimated 50,000 species become extinct every year. If this carries on, the impact on all living creatures is likely to be profound, says Dr. Nick Middleton, a geographer at Oxford University. "All species depend in some way on each other to survive. And the danger is that, if you remove one species from this very complex web of

interrelationships, you have very little idea about the knock-on effects on the ecosystem. So, if you lose a key species, you might cause a whole flood of other extinctions."

Complicating matters is the fact that there are no obvious solutions to the problem. Unlike global warming and ozone depletion — which, if the political will was there, could be reduced by cutting gas emissions — preserving bio-diversity remains an intractable problem.

The latest idea is "sustainable management." This means humans should be able to use any species of animal or plant for their benefit, provided enough individuals of that species are left alive to ensure its continued existence.

Sustainable management is seen as a practical and economical way of protecting species from extinction. Instead of depending on largely ineffective laws against illegal hunting, it gives local people a good economic reason to preserve plants and animals. In Zimbabwe, for instance, there is a sustainable management project to protect elephants. Foreign tourists pay large sums of money to kill these animals for sport. This money is then given to the inhabitants of the area where the hunting takes place. In theory, locals will be encouraged to protect elephants, instead of hunting them illegally — or allowing others to do so — because of the economic benefit involved.

This sounds like a sensible strategy, but it remains to be seen whether it will work. With corruption popular in many developing countries, some observers are suspicious that the money will actually reach the people it is intended for. Others wonder how effective the locals will be at stopping illegal hunters.

There are also questions about whether sustainable management is practical when it comes to protecting areas of great bio-diversity such as the world's tropical forests. In theory, the principle should be the same as with elephants — allow logging companies to cut down a certain number of trees, but not so many as to completely destroy the forest.

Sustainable management of forests requires controls on the number of trees which are cut down, as well as investment in replacing them. Because almost all tropical forests are located in countries which desperately need income from logging, there are few regulations and incentives to do this. In fact, for loggers, the most sensible economic approach is to cut down as many trees as quickly as possible.

One reason is the stable price of most commercial tree species in tropical forests. Typically, they rise in value annually by, at most, four to five per cent. Contrast this with interest rates in most developing countries, where investors can typically expect returns of 15 per cent or more. Clearly, it makes no economic sense to delay harvests.

One solution might be to verify wood which comes from sustainably managed forests. In theory, consumers would buy only this wood and so force logging companies to go "green"

or go out of business. Unfortunately, unrestricted logging is so much more profitable that wood from managed forests would cost up to five times more — an increase that consumers, no matter how “green,” are unlikely to pay.

For these reasons, sustainable management of tropical forests is unlikely to become widespread in the near future. This is disheartening news. It's estimated these forests contain anything from 50 to 90 per cent of all animal and plant species on Earth. In one study of a five-square-kilometer area of rain forest in Peru, for instance, scientists counted 1,300 species of butterfly and 600 species of bird. In the entire continental United States, only 400 species of butterfly and 700 species of bird have been recorded.

Scientist Professor Norman Myers sees the situation as a tremendous “experiment we're conducting with our planet.” “We don't know what the outcome will be. If we make a mess of it, we can't move to another planet . . . It's a case of one planet, one experiment.”

46. This passage mainly talks about _____.
A. the great damage human activity is doing to the environment
B. “sustainable management” is seen as a practical and economical way of protecting species from extinction
C. the ways of preserving bio-diversity of our planet
D. the experiment humans are conducting with our planet
47. All the following are correct statements about species EXCEPT that _____.
A. removing one species from the planet might cause 50,000 species extinct every year
B. removing one species from the planet might cause the extinctions of other species
C. all species are members of a very complex web of interrelationships
D. we haven't found satisfactory solutions to the problem of preserving bio-diversity
48. It can be inferred from Para. 3 that _____.
A. the political will might help reduce global warming and ozone depletion
B. preserving bio-diversity is still a great problem
C. preserving bio-diversity is more difficult than dealing with global warming and ozone depletion
D. preserving bio-diversity is less difficult than dealing with global warming and ozone depletion
49. It is true that sustainable management _____.
A. proves to be a sensible way of protecting species from extinction
B. is also practical to protect areas of great bio-diversity
C. remains to be seen whether it will work