

研究生英语入学  
考试强化训练

丛书主编

曾道明

# 完形填空 翻译与写作

陈进 盛朝晖 主编

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# 前言

经过四年大学本科阶段的学习,许多学生将攻读硕士研究生定为下一步努力的目标。为了帮助广大考生顺利通过研究生英语入学考试,我们根据国家教育部颁布的硕士、博士学位研究生入学考试大纲,并参照《复旦大学英语水平考试大纲》,编写了这套考研丛书,旨在帮助考生系统复习所学知识,熟悉各类题型,进而摸索出答题的思路和方法,以便在应试中驾轻就熟。


本册练习从结构上分成完形填空、英译汉和英文写作三个部分。其中,完形填空部分尽可能多地涉及了英语语法现象和短语、词组的搭配。英译汉部分选材取自近年英美报刊文选,语言规范,挑选了每一篇文章中颇具难度的语句,使读者通过一定量的练习,领悟并掌握英汉翻译技巧。写作部分根据当前一些社会热门话题,拟定了二十道作文题,并勾勒了每篇文章的基本构架,供读者练笔。随后所附的范文可供参考借鉴。

丛书由曾道明担任主编,《完形填空、翻译与写作》由陈进、盛朝晖任主编,陶友兰、曾道明参加了部分编写。最后由曾道明统稿、审定。

限于时间和水平,疏漏和失误在所难免,敬请读者指正。

编者

1999.1.15



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# Part One: Cloze

Direction: For each of the following passages, there are 4 choices numbered A), B), C) and D). Choose the best one and mark it on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets.

(1)

English serves as a functional alternative language in several areas of public activity for the many nations of the world which use it as an international second language. Because of its widespread use geographically, and because of the large number of people who speak it, it 1 as the language of aviation and air traffic. English has continued as one of the important languages of commerce, 2 the sphere of political and economic influence of the English-speaking nations has extended 3 the boundaries of England. The use of English in international diplomacy is strengthened by its acceptance as one of the 4 languages of the United Nations. And as a final example, Eng-

lish is the language of the majority of 5 materials in the world 6 education, especially specialised higher education, has come to rely on an understanding of English very heavily. 7 does English replace the cultural heritage and emotional ties of the first language, 8 for many speakers throughout the world, it provides a 9 of communicating with people of similar training and interests who would 10 not comprehend them.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A) is considered | B) has been adopted |
| C) has regarded     | D) has been thought |
| 2. A) so            | B) while            |
| C) but              | D) as               |
| 3. A) from          | B) above            |
| C) beyond           | D) over             |
| 4. A) target        | B) public           |
| C) official         | D) native           |
| 5. A) published     | B) studied          |
| C) collected        | D) scattered        |
| 6. A) so far as     | B) so that          |
| C) in case          | D) in that          |
| 7. A) In no sense   | B) No longer        |
| C) Neither          | D) No more          |
| 8. A) but           | B) nor              |
| C) or               | D) except           |
| 9. A) standard      | B) problem          |
| C) right            | D) means            |
| 10. A) nonetheless  | B) similarly        |

C) otherwise

D) rather

(2)

One of the most important features of our closed material system is its degree of organization. Whereas the biosphere is an open system 1 energy, constantly receiving solar rays, no new physical entity has been created 2 the birth of the planet. Thus, the recycling of everything is an absolute 3 to the nature of all ecological processes. The waste products of one process must become the materials of the next. Some of the more highly 4 materials, such as fossil fuels, 5 millions of years to develop. These are nonrenewable resources—that is, once used, they cannot be replaced, 6 in this geological age. In order to avoid entropy, materials cannot be 7 faster than they are produced. In its simplest terms, then, pollution can be seen as our creation of more wastes 8 the ecosystem can handle. We have interfered 9 nature's system of recycling and purification. The 10 wastes we have produced are not being recycled and purified.

1. A) in case of  
C) in honor of

2. A) from  
C) since

3. A) necessity  
C) property

4. A) insulated

- B) in terms of  
D) in the course of

- B) before  
D) until

- B) essence  
D) pressure

- B) insulating



- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| C) organizing     | D) organized  |
| 5. A) have passed | B) have spent |
| C) have invested  | D) have taken |
| 6. A) at most     | B) at least   |
| C) at last        | D) at best    |
| 7. A) speeded up  | B) picked up  |
| C) used up        | D) stocked up |
| 8. A) as long as  | B) than       |
| C) except that    | D) because    |
| 9. A) of          | B) at         |
| C) with           | D) over       |
| 10. A) excess     | B) extreme    |
| C) inexcusable    | D) scarce     |

(3)

The best cure for blisters is prevention. Wearing a liner sock underneath heavy socks   1   friction between the boot and the foot and allows the bulk of the slippage to occur between the socks.   2   "hot spots" on your foot or ankle is the only way to check a blister   3   it occurs. If you feel a certain area is warm, chafed, and   4   red, take the time to put on some "Molefoam" or "Moleskin,"   5   at any drugstore. Generously cut a section to cover the area well. Leave the Molefoam on   6   the hike is over. Experienced hikers always carry Moleskin or foam   7   them. If you don't need it, someone else might.   8   you notice a "hot spot," and you're without Moleskin, use adhesive tape. Tape works better than Band-Aids because it stays in

9 through rough treatment and friction and covers a larger area. If a blister does develop, you may find it necessary to 10 it in order to relieve the pressure and pain.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A) generates    | B) reduces       |
| C) increases       | D) eludes        |
| 2. A) Feeling like | B) Feeling up to |
| C) Feeling about   | D) Feeling for   |
| 3. A) before       | B) as            |
| C) when            | D) as soon as    |
| 4. A) solely       | B) slightly      |
| C) merely          | D) highly        |
| 5. A) appropriate  | B) convenient    |
| C) available       | D) incompatible  |
| 6. A) when         | B) until         |
| C) after           | D) since         |
| 7. A) on           | B) by            |
| C) among           | D) with          |
| 8. A) Should       | B) Could         |
| C) Would           | D) Must          |
| 9. A) line         | B) use           |
| C) force           | D) place         |
| 10. A) splash      | B) drain         |
| C) dress           | D) disinfect     |

(4)

Just as it is important to study history so that we can appreci-

ate how the world came to its present state, it is important to learn some of the basic concepts of science so that we can appreciate the role that technology plays in modern society. For 1 some knowledge of the scientific principles by which technology operates, one can neither 2 technology nor assist in directing it into the proper channels.

In recent times, we have had the general attitude that 3 is technologically possible should be done. It is now becoming increasingly apparent that our scientific and technological progress has 4 our capacity to perform or absorb everything that is 5. More and more, we will have decisions to make: 6 what directions should the thrust of our new discoveries be made? The situation requires that we make intelligent decisions—decisions 7 a knowledge and an understanding of what can be done, of what will be the benefits, and will be the consequences. Scientists do not make these decisions; people make them. It is 8 incumbent on every individual to 9 the basic knowledge that will permit him to participate intelligently in directing the 10 of our technological advancement.

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A) despite      | B) through     |
| C) without         | D) except      |
| 2. A) do away with | B) work out    |
| C) take over       | D) cope with   |
| 3. A) whatever     | B) whenever    |
| C) wherever        | D) whoever     |
| 4. A) outfitted    | B) outranked   |
| C) outnumbered     | D) outstripped |

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 5. A) mysterious        | B) possible      |
| C) baffling             | D) imperceptible |
| 6. A) on                | B) from          |
| C) by                   | D) in            |
| 7. A) which is based on | B) based on      |
| C) base on              | D) basing on     |
| 8. A) therefore         | B) instead       |
| C) otherwise            | D) moreover      |
| 9. A) relinquish        | B) reach         |
| C) acquire              | D) relish        |
| 10. A) trail            | B) access        |
| C) route                | D) course        |

(5)

Illegal aliens, who totaled an estimated 4 million only five years ago, have been pouring into the U. S. so rapidly that they now number 8 million to 12 million. Refugees from the 1 poverty of Latin America, most of them come here to 2 jobs.

These people should be treated 3 compassion, but the U. S. , wrecked by its economic problems, 4 put their interests ahead of the welfare of its own citizens . With 10 million 5 Americans scrambling for jobs in the same labor market , the U. S. must find a way to 6 the influx of illegal aliens.

The place for effective action is the job site , the magnet 7 draws the illegal job-seekers into the country. This is the reasoning behind the bill 8 by Representative Peter Radino,

9 would penalize employers (first with citations and ultimately with fines and jail sentences) for 10 employing illegal aliens.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A) gratifying | B) grinding    |
| C) fascinating   | D) floating    |
| 2. A) inquire    | B) search      |
| C) seek          | D) quit        |
| 3. A) for        | B) with        |
| C) of            | D) by          |
| 4. A) must       | B) cannot      |
| C) will          | D) should      |
| 5. A) well-to-do | B) unemployed  |
| C) eminent       | D) resolute    |
| 6. A) stop       | B) invite      |
| C) accelerate    | D) welcome     |
| 7. A) that       | B) what        |
| C) where         | D) how         |
| 8. A) canceled   | B) proposed    |
| C) postponed     | D) defeated    |
| 9. A) as         | B) it          |
| C) which         | D) he          |
| 10. A) unwarily  | B) justifiably |
| C) unwisely      | D) knowingly   |

(6)

To be successful in a job interview (or for that matter in al-

most any interview situation), the applicant should demonstrate certain personal and professional qualities. In as much as the first and often 1 impression of a person is determined by the clothes he wears, the job applicant should take care to appear well-groomed and modestly dressed, 2 the extremes of too elaborate or too casual attire. Besides care 3 personal appearance, he should pay close attention to his manner of speaking, 4 should be neither ostentatious nor familiar 5 straightforward, grammatically accurate, and friendly. In addition, he should be prepared to talk 6 about the requirements of the position 7 he is applying in relation to his own professional experience and interests. And finally, the really 8 applicant must convey a sense of self-confidence and enthusiasm for work, 9 which all interviewers value highly. The job seeker who displays these characteristics, with just 10 luck, will certainly succeed in the typical personnel interview.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A) momentary  | B) erroneous     |
| C) vague         | D) lasting       |
| 2. A) choosing   | B) dreading      |
| C) avoiding      | D) showing       |
| 3. A) to         | B) for           |
| C) after         | D) from          |
| 4. A) it         | B) that          |
| C) which         | D) he            |
| 5. A) but rather | B) rather than   |
| C) or rather     | D) rather too    |
| 6. A) blankly    | B) knowledgeably |

- C) knowably                      D) acknowledgedly
7. A) that                              B) for which
- C) which                            D) to which
8. A) impressive                      B) impressionable
- C) impressed                        D) impressible
9. A) requirements                    B) factors
- C) diversions                        D) pursuits
10. A) few                                B) a few
- C) little                               D) a little

(7)

In many countries now seat belts are compulsory for the driver and front seat passenger at least.

Most doctors believe that seat belts save people from being seriously hurt in a crash, but there are some people who still think that it is more dangerous to wear a seat belt than 1 one.

They say that a seat belt may trap one in a car that is burning, or that has fallen into a river or the sea and is sinking, 2 one is burnt to death or drowned.

But less than half of one per cent of car accidents lead to fire or sinking, and 3, a seat belt may easily save a person from being knocked unconscious in an accident, so that he or she is able to undo the seat belt immediately and get out of a car that is 4 fire or sinking.

People who 5 seat belts also sometimes say that without one, one may be thrown right out of a car in a crash, but doctors

will tell you that that is the 6 ~~thing that~~ wants to happen: if one is thrown out of a car, one hits something, usually the road, and usually hard and 7. It is better to remain inside a car in the case of a crash.

There is also the question of personal freedom; some people say that it is an attack on their freedom to force them to wear a seat belt, whether they want to or not. But even in a democracy there are a lot of things a person is 8 the right to do though he or she wants to do them. I may, for example, want to play music loudly all night; it interferes with my freedom if I am not allowed to do this. But my neighbours have their own rights to freedom, 9 I have. They want to be free to sleep quietly at night, and if I stop them 10, I am interfering with their freedom.

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. A) to wear not   | B) wearing not |
| C) not to wear      | D) not wearing |
| 2. A) in order that | B) in that     |
| C) now that         | D) so that     |
| 3. A) in any case   | B) in no case  |
| C) in case          | D) in a case   |
| 4. A) in            | B) on          |
| C) among            | D) under       |
| 5. A) subject to    | B) approve to  |
| C) cater to         | D) object to   |
| 6. A) first         | B) terminal    |
| C) last             | D) final       |
| 7. A) at speed      | B) in speed    |



- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| C) on speed      | D) up speed     |
| 8. A) abused     | B) denied       |
| C) reserved      | D) exercised    |
| 9. A) as well as | B) just as      |
| C) such as       | D) as soon as   |
| 10. A) to do so  | B) not to do so |
| C) not doing so  | D) doing so     |

(8)

Psychologists often use lower animals (rats, monkeys, pigeons, etc.), as “subjects” in their experiments. They 1 that this practice is justified for several reasons. First, it protects human beings from possible risks, 2 death, which sometimes result from a study. Second, 3 it were considered ethical to expose human beings to sleep deprivation, drug abuse, etc., it would be very difficult to find people willing to 4 subjects in such studies. Third, anyone who volunteered would be atypical; 5, extrapolation of the results from volunteers to nonvolunteers would be unjustified. Fourth, it is much cheaper to use animals than human subjects. Fifth, some species breed very rapidly, which 6 the study of possible genetic consequences of a given treatment. Last, strict 7 exist to protect animals from unnecessary pain and suffering.

While not wishing to eliminate experiments 8 animals altogether, many critics are unimpressed by these and other arguments. Heim, for example, has 9 that suitable human subjects, such as drug addicts and alcoholics, often are available