

电子图书



信息技术的结晶

人类文明的载体

网络的基本资源

1950 年试题

一、用适当的词填空：

1. I was born _____ the north and sent to school _____ six.
2. The girl, who is busy _____ work in the library, was born _____ a farmer's family.
3. Many of my schoolmates are fond _____ playing basketball as well _____ football.
4. I am not well acquainted _____ your brother, _____ spite of the fact that you are a good friend of mine.
5. I am interested _____ the study of mathematics, yet I am _____ a loss to solve this problem.
6. Though he is not sure _____ success, he has made _____ his mind to take the examination.
7. The Chinese working class varied its method and form of struggle _____ accordance _____ changing situations.
8. A man must not wait for wonders to happen, _____ the contrary, he must work hard _____ order to achieve them.

二、将下列各组简单句组成复合句：

例如：The gentleman lives here.

He is her brother.

合并为：The gentleman who lives here is her brother.

1. I was reading. She was writing.
2. In Mr. Wang's house I met several college students.
All of them were engaged in revolutionary work.
3. The English language is difficult.
It is less difficult than the Russian language.
Its grammar is much simpler.
4. Science is useful. It can benefit mankind. It is also dangerous.
Used by evil-doers it can bring harm to people.

三、英译汉：

1. In order to build a new China we need a great many technicians and scientists.
2. The Chinese people have had a hard time in fighting their way to freedom and independence.
3. Progressive people throughout the world consider the liberation of China as an immense contribution to world peace and democracy.
4. Whoever does not march with the people in the struggle for peace is indirectly rendering help to the warmongers.

四、汉译英：

1. 我的父亲是一个思想进步的人。
2. 那个孩子因为打碎了窗户玻璃受到责备。
3. 一个学生读书不是为了他自己而是为人民服务。
4. 工人、农民和知识分子必须联合起来建设我们的国家。

五、用英文作文：

1. 报考英语专业者作下题，约写 200 字：

Why I Wish to Enter College

2. 报考其它专业者作下题，约写 100 字：

My Best Friend

1950 年答案

一、用适当的词填空

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. in, at | 2. at(或 with, over, about), in(或 of, from) |
| 3. of, as | 4. with, in |
| 5. in, at | 6. of, up |
| 7. in, with | 8. on, in |

二、将简单句组成复合句

1. I was reading while she was writing. 或
While I was reading, she was writing.
2. In Mr. Wang's house I met several college students, all of whom were engaged in revolutionary work.
3. The English language is difficult, but it is less difficult than the Russian language because its grammar is much simpler.
4. Science is useful because it can benefit mankind, but it is also dangerous because it can bring harm to people if used by evil-doers.

三、英译汉

1. 为了建设新中国，我们需要大批技术人员和科学家。
2. 中国人民在争取自由和独立的斗争中，经历了一段艰苦的岁月。
3. 世界进步人士把中国的解放看做是对世界和平与民主的巨大贡献。
4. 在争取和平的斗争中，谁不和人民一道前进，谁就间接帮了战争贩子的忙。

四、汉译英

1. My father is a progressive-minded man.
2. The boy was blamed/reproached/reproved because he had broken the glass of the window. 或
The boy was blamed for breaking the glass of the window.
3. A student should not study for himself, but for the people.
或
A student should study not for himself, but for the people.
或
A student studies in order to serve the people, but not for himself.
4. The workers, peasants and intellectuals must unite to build our country.

五、用英文作文（略）

1951 年试题

一、阅读测验：

细读以下四段文字，然后回答每段后所附的问题。答案须以原文为据，不可乱猜。回答时可用简短的英文。

1. One of the important discoveries of physical science is the fact that when a bit of metal is warm it is greater than it is cold. Heat is the cause of expansion in metals. When enough heat is given to a liquid, it is put in motion. It is then said to be boiling. The amount of heat which is necessary for this effect may be measured on a scale and the degree at which it takes place is said to be the boiling-point of the liquid.

- a. What happens to a piece of metal when it gets warm?
- b. What causes the expansion in metals?
- c. What happens to a liquid if we give it enough heat?
- d. How can we determine the boiling point of a liquid?

2. In the forests of India there are not so many trees and bushes are not so thick as they are in the hot wet parts of Africa. This kind of forest is called the jungle. The jungle is the home of the tiger. It is difficult for other animals to see the tiger as it makes its way through the long grass because of the stripes of black and orange on its body. With shining green eyes the tiger runs through the jungle looking for food.

The tiger, like the lion, kills and eats the weaker animals that live in or near the jungle. So it must be able to move without making a noise. It must also be able to jump very far in order to catch the animal it wants to kill. This is why the tiger has a body that can jump so far, legs that are so terribly strong, and paws that can walk so quietly.

- a. What is the forest in India usually called?
- b. Why is it difficult for other animals to see the tiger as it makes its way through the long grass?
- c. What kind of food do tigers eat, meat or vegetables?
- d. What is the colour of the tiger's eyes?

3. The question is often asked: "Just what do we communists mean when we say—socialism?" It's not complicated. We mean an advanced stage of social development which will abolish private ownership of the means of production. The means of production are today the property of a small group of capitalists. They use their property to exploit the labour of millions for their own personal profit. By socialism we mean collective ownership by the whole people of all the socially necessary means of production (land, natural resources, industries, railroads, banks, communications, etc.). We mean the operation of these means of production through a planned economy which will guarantee an ample supply and distribution of all

commodities and services to all the people. Socialism does not exclude private ownership of personal property; in fact, most of us would have far more under socialism than we have now. Socialism denies the right to use any savings or possessions to exploit the labour of others. Under socialism, work is the right and duty of all able-bodied in accordance with the concept, "He who does not work-neither shall he eat."

a. Name three of the socially necessary means of production mentioned in this paragraph.

b. Under socialism would we have more or less property than we have now?

c. Under socialism what is the right and duty of all people?

d. What is abolished in the socialist state?

4. Recent news from the Korean front tells of how men who once fought in Syngman Rhee's South Korean forces are now playing a heroic part in the rank of the people's forces.

The Chinese Volunteers have picked up thousands of wounded and half-frozen, half-starved puppet Korean soldiers who had been left to their fate by the Americans. Medical aid and food has been provided to the former puppet troops, who, once beginning to realize the cruel policy of the U. S. imperialists, give vent to their pent-up hatred and become eager to turn their guns against the U. S. aggressors.

Some of these Korean soldiers have displayed extraordinary heroism after joining the people's forces. They are successfully persuading thousands of South Korean forces to surrender. This is one instance of how they go about doing this. During a patrol mission, one of these liberated soldiers, Sun Hyng Sun, sighted a group of puppet Korean troops on a hill. He shouted to them through a microphone, "I used to be a puppet soldier just like you. I've joined the People's Army and now I am well treated. What is the sense of fighting against your own people for the American aggressors and traitor Rhee? Come over, brothers!"

Forty-three puppet soldiers emerged from their hide-outs and walked down the hill with their hands up. They belonged to the 27th Battalion of Rhee's 5th Division.

a. Who is Syngman Rhee?

b. What do the Chinese Volunteers do when they find wounded South Korean soldiers?

c. What was Sun Hyng Sun formerly?

d. Why did the forty-three South Korean soldiers come out from their hide-outs with their hands raised?

二、汉译英：

将下列各句译成正确而合乎语法规律的英文。必须忠实地保持原意，不可更动，其句法构造则不必过分拘泥，主要须使英文流畅自然。

- 1.毛主席是我们伟大的领袖。
- 2.我父亲每天工作八小时。
- 3.北京已经解放两年多了。
- 4.如果明天下雨，我就不出去了。
- 5.他来的时候，我正在读书。
- 6.他为什么不喜欢到剧院去？
- 7.俄文是他唯一能懂的语言。
- 8.一切爱好和平的人都是我们的朋友。
- 9.现在我们村子里每个人都有温暖的衣服穿。
- 10.他不愿意他的儿子娶那个女人。
- 11.身体不健康，什么事也不能作。
- 12.我们的人民政府已经开办一些工农学校。
- 13.他们对记者们说：“我们是中国人民志愿军。”
- 14.我问她知道不知道那所建筑的名字。

1951 年答案

一、阅读测验

1.
 - a. When a piece of metal is warm, it is greater than it is cold.
 - b. Heat causes the expansion in metals.
 - c. A liquid is put in motion if we give it enough heat.
 - d. The amount of heat which is necessary for boiling may be measured on a scale and the degree at which boiling takes place is said to be the boiling-point of the liquid.
2.
 - a. The forest in India is usually called the jungle.
 - b. It is difficult for other animals to see the tiger as it makes its way through the long grass because of the stripes of black and orange on its body.
 - c. Tigers eat meat.
 - d. The colour of the tiger's eyes is green.
3.
 - a. The socially necessary means of production mentioned in this paragraph are land, natural resources, industries, etc.
 - b. Under socialism, we would have more personal property than we have now.
 - c. Under socialism, work is the right and duty of all able-bodies.
 - d. In the socialist state private ownership of the means of production is abolished.
4.
 - a. Syngman Rhee is the president of the puppet government of the South Korea.
 - b. The Chinese Volunteers pick up wounded South Korean soldiers when they find them.
或 When the Chinese Volunteers find wounded South Korean soldiers, they pick them up.
 - c. Sun Hyng Sun was formerly a South Korean soldier.

d. Because Sun Hyng Sun shouted to them through a microphone,
"I used to be a puppet soldier just like you. I've joined
the People's Army and now I am well treated. What is the
sense of fighting against your own people for the American
aggressors and traitor Rhee? Come over, brothers!"

二、汉译英

1. Chairman Mao is our great leader.
2. My father works eight hours a day.
3. Peking has been liberated for more than two years. 或
It is more than two years since Peking was liberated. 或
More than two years have passed since the liberation of Peking.
4. If it rains tomorrow, I will not go out.
5. I was reading when he came.
6. Why didn't he like to go to the theatre?
7. Russian is the only language (that) he knows.
8. All the peace-loving people are our friends.
9. Everyone in our village has warm clothes on now.
10. He doesn't wish (that) his son would marry that woman.
11. One can do nothing if he is unhealthy.
12. Some Worker-Peasant Schools have been run by the people's
government. 或
The people's government has run some Worker-Peasant Schools.
13. They said to reporters, "We are Chinese Volunteers."
14. I asked her if/whether she knew the name of that building.

1952 年试题

一、阅读测验 40%

细读以下四段文字。每段后有四个句子，每个句子有四种补足语意的方法。请选出正确的补足每句语意的单字或短句，将前面的字母 (a, b, c 或 d) 写在页右的括弧里。

1. "Science" is a word formed from the Latin verb Scire, which means "to know". Science means knowing. What is the difference between knowing and thinking or believing? The question can be best answered by an illustration.

Suppose a child seems ill. You may feel his head. If it feels hot to you, you may say he has a fever. What you should say is that you believe he has a fever, because it is possible that your hands are cold. This will make his head feel hot to you even though it is not any hotter than normal. On the other hand, if you place a good thermometer under his tongue for three minutes (after shaking the thermometer down, of course), and that thermometer reads 102° F., it means the child is running a high temperature. Then you can say he has a fever and know that you are stating a fact. In this case you know he has a fever.

In science, we cannot use beliefs or opinions, for we must have proved facts. The facts may be collected either by making careful observations or by setting up experiments. But facts must be collected before a science can be developed. Out of the facts thus collected, knowledge is organized and science is born.

A) Science means (a) knowing, (b) thinking, (c) believing, (d) answering. ()

B) When a child has a fever, (a) his hands are always cold, (b) he shakes the thermometer down, (c) he states a fact, (d) his head feels hot. ()

C) We know the child has a fever if (a) he seems ill, (b) his hands are cold, (c) the thermometer shows he is running a high temperature, (d) his head is not hotter than normal. ()

D) In science we must not (a) have proved facts, (b) use beliefs or opinions, (c) make careful observations, (d) set up experiments. ()

2. On January 12, 1947, Liu Hu-lan, a fifteen-year-old girl, was publicly executed by Kuomintang troops in Wenchow, a small village in Shansi province. She had refused to betray the patriots with whom she had worked to free her people from feudal and foreign domination.

On the eve of May 1, 1951, four years after her death, her mother, Hu Wen-hsiu, wrote a public letter urging all mothers and daughters to sign the appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact and to vote against the rearmament of Japan. Thousands of replies poured in as a result

of this appeal. Among them was a letter from a group of Chinese people's volunteers in Korea, which said, "Dear Mother: We were greatly moved when we read your letter. We hate the enemy; we pledge to fight with the same iron will as Liu Hu-lan. We will not stop until we have avenged her death and the deaths of millions of other innocent people and driven the enemy from our borders".

A) Liu Hu-lan was born in (a) 1912, (b) 1932, (c) 1947, (d) 1951
()

B) Liu Hu-lan died in (a) South China, (b) Japan, (c) Korea,
(d) Wenchow. ()

C) Liu Hu-lan was killed by the Kuomintang bandits because she (a) urged people to vote against the rearmament of Japan, (b) refused to free her people from feudal and foreign domination, (c) refused to betray her comrades, (d) signed the Five-Power Peace Pact. ()

D) A group of Chinese people's volunteers wrote a letter to (a) Liu Hu-lan, (b) Hu Wen-hsiu, (c) their parents, (d) an unknown person. ()

3. The Chinese People's Republic was founded only two years ago in 1949. Guided by the Communist Party and its leader, Mao Tse-tung, the great Chinese people have in these two years radically transformed the political and social system of their country.

The solution of the land problem is one of the major developments in these two years. Feudal relationships, the primary source of the miseries of the Chinese people in the past, are being rapidly abolished. In 1952, agrarian reform will be completed practically throughout China.

Chinese industry is also being developed. Industrial plants are being reconstructed and expanded. In one year 66,000 new industrial and commercial enterprises were started in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Wuhan, Chungking, Sian, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Kaifeng, Changsha and other cities. The difficulties of rehabilitation have been successfully coped with in the Northeast, the country's principal industrial area.

A) This article was written in (a) 1947, (b) 1949, (c) 1951, (d) 1952.
()

B) The miseries of the Chinese people in the past were chiefly caused by (a) feudal relationships, (b) agrarian reform, (c) industrial plants, (d) commercial enterprises.
()

C) At the time the article was written, agrarian reform was (a) already completed, (b) abandoned, (c) abolished, (d) not yet completed. ()

D) China's principal industrial area is (a) Peking, (b) the

Northeast, (c) Shanghai, (d) Tientsin. ()

4. Peking, Feb. 9, (Hsinhua)—Sixty-five prominent Americans, including leading scientists, writers, Negro leaders, trade-unionists and Protestant bishops, have joined to form an "American Peace Crusade", states the New York "Daily Worker". The sixty-five peace leaders have issued a call for a peace pilgrimage to Washington on March 1 to make known to American senators, congressmen and the president the "will to peace among all Americans, regardless of creed, colour, occupation or political opinion."

Calling for withdrawal of American troops from Korea and an end to war in the Far East, the sponsors declared, "We insist that the crisis in Asia can be solved by abandoning the attempt to ignore the Chinese People's Republic, and by recognizing its right as the only government in being in China to sit in the United Nations. But even before these steps are taken, we must abandon the futile conflict in Korea with needless destruction of the country and its people and sacrifice of American soldiers,"

Among the initial sponsors of the "American Peace Crusade" and peace pilgrimage are: Thomas Mann, Nobel literature prize winner for 1929; Dr. Linus Pauling, former president of the American Chemical Society; Dr. W. S. B. Dubois, noted Negro sociologist and historian; Justice James H. Wolfe of the Supreme Court of Utah; and Paul Robeson.

A) The American Peace Crusade was formed by sixty-five
(a) senators, (b) writers, (c) workers, (d) peace leaders.

()

B) The sponsors of the Crusade (a) ignored the Chinese People's Republic, (b) called for withdrawal of American troops from Korea, (c) carried on futile conflict in Korea, (d) sacrificed American soldiers.

()

C) The American Peace Crusade organized a pilgrimage to
(a) Washington, (b) Korea, (c) New York, (d) the United Nations.

()

D) Thomas Mann is a (a) soldier, (b) doctor, (c) writer, (d) Negro.

()

二、翻译 60%

将下列中文句子译成合乎正确语法的英文。原文意义必须忠实保持，不可更动。句式和单字次序则不必拘于中文原句，主要须使英文合乎语法规律，流畅自然。

1. 我们必须争取和平。_____。
2. 你为什么不回家？_____？
3. 我们的祖国是多么的伟大啊！_____！
4. 全世界反对美帝国主义的人民都是我们的朋友。_____。

_____。

5. 上星期我碰见一个参加过长征的战士。_____。
6. 工人们的生活水平正在不断提高。_____。
7. 封建制度已经被消灭了。_____。
8. 我问他他的哥哥是不是一个劳动模范。_____。
9. 假如当初我没有去开会，我就不会碰见他。_____。
10. 他笑着问我说：“同志，你是从北京来的么？”_____。
- _____？

1952 年答案

一、阅读测验

- | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|
| 1. A(a) | B(d) | C(c) | D(b) |
| 2. A(b) | B(d) | C(c) | D(b) |
| 3. A(c) | B(a) | C(d) | D(b) |
| 4. A(d) | B(b) | C(a) | D(c) |

二、翻译

1. We must strive for peace.
2. Why don't you go home?
3. How great our motherland is!
4. People all over the world against U.S. imperialism are our friends.
5. Last week I met a soldier who had taken part in the Long March.
6. The living standard of the workers is continually rising.
7. The feudal system has been abolished.
8. I asked if his elder brother was a model worker.
9. If I had not attended the meeting then, I wouldn't have met him.
10. He asked me with a smile, "Comrade, are you from Peking?"

1953 年试题

一、阅读测验和英译中 60%

1. 阅读测验

细读下面每段文字，然后回答下面的问题（答案必须用英文，必须简明扼要，不必用完整的句子）：

A) China has 7 million Young Pioneers. Established in October, 1949, this organization is for children from 9—15 years of age. Its purpose is to develop the children to become good citizens, to teach them to love the people and labour, to be patriotic, to take an active interest in science and protect public property. It provides its members with many opportunities to learn of the life of the country. They visit factories, state farms and great construction sites. They meet outstanding people in many fields—model workers, combat heroes, actors, writers, artists and musicians.

(a) What are the limits in age for the Young Pioneers of China?

(b) What are the things the Chinese Young Pioneers are taught to love?

(c) When was the organization of the Young Pioneers of China established?

(d) Name two kinds of people the Chinese Young Pioneers visit.

B) Nikita's father had dreamed of making an engineer of him, but did not insist, and allowed him to take up biology. Before leaving, Nikita had persuaded his father to invite one of his nieces, a high-spirited but practical girl, to come and keep house for him. But he was half afraid that the obstinate old man might by this time have sent the girl away, and might be alone in the cold, empty hut, longing to see his son.

He would have to graduate as quickly as possible and go back to his father. But ever since Nikita had decided to marry Alla, if she would have him, a feeling of uncertainty had entered his mind. Where would they live? Would Alla look after his father properly? And how would it all turn out?

(a) What subject did Nikita's father want him to study?

(b) With whom did Nikita's father live when Nikita was away?

(c) What kind of character had Nikita's father?

(d) What was Nikita uncertain about after he had decided to marry Alla?

2. 英译中

将下面一段英文译成中文：

The Communist Party of China is the political party of the Chinese working class; it is created on the basis of the revolutionary theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The Communist Party of China, guiding the Chinese people in a long and stubborn struggle, led the revolution to victory. Today,

the Communist Party is guiding the Chinese people in the construction of their country. The Communist Party of China and its leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung enjoy the highest prestige among the Chinese people.

In all its activities, the Communist Party of China is guided by the teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung which combine Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution. It is Chairman Mao Tse-tung who has shown the correct way of building up our Party in conformity with the concrete conditions of Chinese society.

二、中译英 40%

将下列中文句子译成合乎正确语法的英文。原文意义必须忠实保持，不可更动。句式和单字次序则不必拘于中文原句，主要须使英文合乎语法规律，流畅自然。

1. 他对历史有兴趣。
2. 星期一有一个志愿军到我们学校来了。
3. 保卫世界和平是我们的责任。
4. 资本主义国家的工人们也是我们的朋友。
5. 他回来时我们将开一个会。
6. 我的朋友已经在人民大学上了两年了。
7. 他因为不努力学习受了批评。
8. 孩子们看见火车经过快乐地高呼。
9. 毛主席告诉我们艺术必须为劳动群众服务。
10. 没有马列主义的知识，不可能了解这篇文章。

1953 年答案

一、阅读测验和英译中

1. 阅读测验

- A) (a) 9—15 years of age.
(b) The people and labour.
(c) In October, 1949.
(d) Model workers, combat heroes, etc.
- B) (a) Engineering.
(b) With one of his nieces.
(c) He had an obstinate yet loving character.
(d) He was uncertain as to whether Alla would look after his father properly, where they would live....

2. 英译中

中国共产党是中国工人阶级的政党，它是根据马克思、恩格斯、列宁、斯大林的革命理论缔造的。

中国共产党，在长久而坚持的斗争中指导着中国人民，把革命领导到胜利。今天，共产党正在指导着中国人民建设他们的国家。中国共产党及其领袖毛泽东主席在中国人民中间享有最高的威信。

在它的全部活动中，中国共产党是由毛泽东主席的思想所指导的，这思想把马克思——列宁主义的理论和中国革命的实践相结合。

是毛泽东主席指示出来按照着中国社会的具体情况来建党的正确办法。

二、中译英

- 1.He is interested in history.
- 2.A Volunteer came to our school on Monday.
- 3.It is our duty to defend world peace.
- 4.The workers of capitalist countries are also our friends.
- 5.When he comes back,we shall hold a meeting.
- 6.My friend has been studying for two years at the People's University.
- 7.He is criticized because he does not study hard
- 8.Children shouted happily when they saw the train pass.
- 9.Chairman Mao tells us that art must serve the labouring masses.
- 10.It is impossible to understand this essay without a knowledge of Marxism-Leninism.

1954 年试题

一、阅读测验和英译中 60%

1. 阅读测验 24%

细读下面每段文字，然后回答下面的问题（答案必须用英文，必须简明扼要，不必用完整的句子）：

a) And so the summer holidays were over, and one fine morning, September the first, I got up earlier than usual, put my school-books in my satchel and set out for school. That morning there was a feeling of excitement in the air. The streets were full of boys and girls, big and small, hurrying to school. Some walked by themselves, some in pairs and some in bunches. Some of them walked slowly, as I did; others hurried along as if there was a fire somewhere. The little ones carried flowers for the classrooms. Everyone seemed very excited. I was excited too. I was looking forward to seeing my Pioneer group, and all the boys from my class, and our Pioneer leader Volodya who worked with us last year. I felt like a traveller coming back to his home and friends after a long, long voyage.

a) Who was Volodya?

b) What do you think happens on September the first?

c) Name two ways in which the children walked.

d) Was there a feeling of excitement everywhere in the streets?

B) The basic principles of Marxism are undoubtedly adaptable to all countries. But it is a difficult job to apply their general truth to concrete revolutionary practices in China. Chairman Mao analyzes Chinese problems and guides the Chinese people in their struggle to victory. He uses Marxist-Leninist principles to explain Chinese history and the practical problems of China. He is the first who has succeeded in doing so. Not only has he applied Marxist methods to solve the problems of 500,000,000 people, but he has thereby popularized Marxism among the Chinese people as a weapon for them to use. On every kind of problem—the nation, the peasants, strategy, the construction of the party, literature and culture, military affairs, finance and economy, methods of work, philosophy—Chairman Mao has not only applied Marxism to new conditions but has given it a new development. He has created a Chinese or Asiatic form of Marxism.

a) What new development has Chairman Mao given to Marxism?

b) Why are the principles of Marxism the general truth?

c) Name three kinds of problems which Chairman Mao has solved with Marxist methods.

d) Did any one succeed in solving the practical problems of China with Marxist-Leninist principles before Chairman Mao?

2. 英译中 36%

If I asked you whether dust is of any use, what answer would you

give? You would probably say that it is of no use at all. You would say that dust in the home only makes it very unhealthy, and that much time has to be spent every day in cleaning the rooms. It is true that many germs live in dust, germs carrying disease. But dust is far from useless; it has a use which we value highly. For without dust in the air, we should not have the gentle rain, the soft daylight, the beauty of the blue sky and the glorious colours of sunset.

二、中译英 40%

将下列中文句子译成合乎正确语法的英文,原文意义必须忠实保持,不可更动.句式和单字次序则不必拘于中文原句,主要须使英文合乎语法规则,流畅自然.

1. 你们学习英文有多久了?
2. 他以前从没有见过毛主席。
3. 我们对他的成功表示惊异。
4. 对我们每个人说,学习马列主义都是必要的。
5. 世界上今天有两大阵营。
6. 我不知道他懂不懂俄文。
7. 他参加人民解放军的时候才十一岁。
8. 全体朝鲜人民都相信美国侵略者是可以打败的。
9. 我昨天看的电影讲的是列宁的革命活动。
10. 有苏联专家的帮助,我们在两个月之内就可以完成这份工作。

1954 年答案

一、1. 阅读测验

- A)a)The Pioneer leader of the unit to which the narrator belonged.
b)Schools begin on Sept.1st.
c)In a hurry, or slowly, in pairs, in groups, alone. (以上五种, 答出任何两种, 即作正确答案论)
d)Yes.
- B)a)Chairman Mao has created a Chinese or Asiatic form of Marxism.
b)They are adaptable to all countries.
c)The nation, the peasants, strategy, etc.
d)No, Chairman Mao is the first who has succeeded in doing so.

2. 英译中

假如我问你灰尘是否有用,你会怎么回答呢?你或许会说,灰尘根本无用。你会说,屋里有了灰尘,只能使它极不卫生,得花很多时间去打扫房间。是的,灰尘里确有许多细菌,细菌会传染疾病。但是,灰尘决不是毫无用处的;而且,我们对它的一个用处还给予高度的评价。因为如果空气中没有灰尘,就不会有柔和的细雨,和煦的阳光,美丽的蓝天和落日的霞辉。

二、中译英

1. How long have you studied English?

- 2.He has never seen Chairman Mao before.
- 3.We are surprised at his success.
- 4.It is necessary for all of us to study Marxism-Leninism.
- 5.There are two great camps in the world today.
- 6.I do not know whether he understands Russian.
- 7.He was only eleven when he joined the People's Liberation Army.
- 8.All the Korean people believe the American aggressors can be defeated.
- 9.The film I saw yesterday was/is about Lenin's revolutionary activities.
- 10.With the help of the Soviet expert,we can finish this in two months.