

GENERAL ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST
FOR NON-ENGLISH MAJOR GRADUATE STUDENTS
(GETJUN2203)

Keys:

试卷 A

1. C	11. D	21. C	31. D	41. B	51. C	61. B	71. B
2. C	12. A	22. B	32. A	42. C	52. B	62. A	72. D
3. D	13. B	23. A	33. C	43. D	53. B	63. C	73. C
4. B	14. D	24. D	34. C	44. A	54. D	64. D	74. A
5. A	15. C	25. C	35. D	45. B	55. A	65. A	75. D
6. D	16. \	26. B	36. A	46. C	56. C	66. A	76. B
7. C	17. \	27. B	37. B	47. D	57. C	67. C	77. B
8. B	18. \	28. D	38. D	48. B	58. B	68. B	78. A
9. C	19. \	29. A	39. A	49. A	59. D	69. A	79. C
10. C	20. \	30. A	40. D	50. D	60. C	70. D	80. D

16. designer and maker
17. the eye, the hand and the heart
18. At the American Art Museum.
19. King of Rockers.
20. Thousands of dollars.

试卷 B

1. D	11. C	21. A	31. A	41. A	51. A	61. A	71. A
2. D	12. B	22. A	32. D	42. D	52. D	62. C	72. A
3. C	13. A	23. C	33. D	43. C	53. B	63. C	73. C
4. A	14. C	24. B	34. A	44. B	54. D	64. B	74. B
5. B	15. D	25. A	35. C	45. A	55. C	65. D	75. B
6. C	16. \	26. D	36. C	46. D	56. A	66. C	76. B
7. D	17. \	27. C	37. D	47. C	57. C	67. B	77. A
8. A	18. \	28. B	38. A	48. A	58. B	68. A	78. C
9. D	19. \	29. B	39. B	49. B	59. B	69. C	79. D
10. D	20. \	30. D	40. D	50. C	60. D	70. D	80. C

【英译汉】

人类的奇怪之处在于仍未学会以非战争的手段解决冲突。战争不仅给生命造成重大损失,而且加剧紧张局势。尽管大国不愿意销毁大规模杀伤性武器的心理不一定导致冲突,但尖端武器的使用会给人类健康带来灾难。如果适者生存(或优胜劣汰)这一观念仍适用于国际社会,那么人类的文明就很可能遭到毁灭。我们不禁要问世界需要多少年才能彻底消灭战争。

第一句 2 分。不可接受的译文:(1)把 has yet to 译成“还要”。(2)把 other than 译成“而不是”。

第二句 1 分。

第三句 3 分,其中主句 1 分,从句 2 分。

第四句 3 分。不可接受的译文:(1)把 chances 译成“机会”。(2)把 have his own civilization destroyed 译成“让人毁灭”。(3)未译出“适者生存”。(4)把 community 译成“团体”或“社区”。

第五句 1 分。

【汉译英】

The application of world-leading technologies will make it possible for China to shake off poverty. Foreign visitors to China are surprised to find that high-rises have sprung up in what used to be dirty and poor. What they see and hear leads them to the conclusion that not only is China far from backward, but well on the way to the well-off society.

第一句 2 分。不可接受的译文:(1)把“使中国有可能……”译成 make China possible to...

第二句 4 分。重点是 be surprised to find that...句型。可接受的译文:To the surprise of..., they find...

第三句 4 分。重点是“使……得出的结论是……”的译法。

录音文字稿

TRANSCRIPTS FOR Part I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (25 minutes, 20 points)

Section A (1 point each)

Directions: In this part, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

1. W: You look upset. What's eating you?
M: I'm mad at Sandra. She insisted my coming back home before seven. It's impossible. I have too many things to do in office.
W: You should put your cards on the table.
Q: What is the woman's suggestion?
2. M: Are you sure this watch runs well?
W: Yes, I guarantee it. We haven't received any complaints on this watch since it was put on sale.
Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
3. W: How was your experiment?
M: It went smoothly, thanks to your help. Those books were very helpful. All of us are grateful to you.
Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
4. W: Have you ever visited Linda's room?
M: No. Is there anything?
W: Well...you can't imagine it. It looks just like a total wreck.
Q: What is Linda's room like?
5. W: You've got a new camera. It looks good and must be very expensive.
M: It is good. But I got it for next to nothing.
Q: What does the man mean about his camera?
6. W: Mike, I'm thinking of buying a new computer. Could you suggest a store?
M: Well...If I were you, I would go to the Jackson's. It's famous for its merchandise and first-rate service.
Q: Why does the man recommend the Jackson's?
7. W: You look very tired. You must have been over-working yourself these days.
M: Yes. I feel completely exhausted with all the things I am supposed to finish.
W: Why that?
M: I have been promoted. But the new post is in New Jersey. I've got a lot packing to do.
Q: Why is the man so tired?
8. W: How do you like the film?

M: I think it's inspiring. I like the courageous leading character. He is really something.
W: He is indeed a hero. I'm impressed by him, too.
Q: Why do the two speakers like the leading character in the film?

9. W: The boss of your company seems to be very proud.
M: That's because everyone in the company works hard and well lives up to his expectations.
W: It's not easy to make everyone pull their weight.
M: But our general manager does.
Q: What do we learn about the man's boss?

Section B (1 point each)

Directions: In this part you will hear two short talks. At the end of each talk, there will be some questions. Both the talks 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 brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

Questions 10-12 are based on the following talk:

Isaac Stern was a great violin player. He was also one of the most honored musicians in the world and an international cultural ambassador.

For more than sixty years, Mister Stern performed excellent music. He performed in concerts around the world and on recordings. He played with major orchestras and in small groups.

Isaac Stern was born in nineteen-twenty in what is now Ukraine. His mother began teaching Isaac the piano when he was six years old. He began taking violin lessons after hearing a friend play the instrument.

During World War Two, Mister Stern played for thousands of American soldiers. It was the first time many of them had heard classical music. After the war, Isaac Stern became one of the busiest musicians of his day. He played more than 100 concerts a year. He also became one of the most recorded musicians in history.

In 1979, Isaac Stern visited China. He met with Chinese musicians and students. He taught them about classical Western music. His visit was made into a film. It is called *From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China*. It won an Academy Award for best documentary film. Isaac said he believed that music makes life better for everyone, especially children. He said music is an important part of a civilized life. He said people

need music as much as they need bread.

10. Why did Isaac Stern begin learning to play the violin?
11. What did Isaac Stern do during World War Two?
12. What title of the Academy Award did the film about Isaac Stern in China win?

Questions 13-15 are based on the following interview:

W: According to your study, where do most older people live? Do they live in the industrialized world?

M: Actually, over 60 percent of the world's 580 million older people live in developing countries. An increasing number of people in these lands are reaching old age as a result of better health care and improvements in sanitation, housing, and nutrition.

Older people make substantial contributions by doing work for which they are not paid. For instance, an estimated 2 million children in the United States are being cared for by their grandparents, with 1.2 million of them living in their grandparents' home. Thus older people provide shelter, food, and education and convey cultural values to their grandchildren while enabling mothers and fathers to continue as members of the work force. Likewise, in the industrialized world, many volunteer organizations would not function without the contribution made by older people. They are also much-needed caregivers.

W: Why do older people leave the work force? Is it because they can no longer perform their jobs well?

M: They more often leave the work force because of disadvantages in education or training or because of prejudice against the elderly rather than older age in itself.

W: Some people think older people don't want to work themselves, is it true?

M: Older people are often excluded from paying jobs despite their willingness and ability to continue working. Especially during periods of unemployment, it is often argued that older ones should leave paid employment to free up places for younger job seekers. However, the early withdrawal of older workers from the labor force does not necessarily translate into jobs for the young. A younger unemployed job seeker may not have the skills needed to take the place of an older worker.

13. According to the interview, where do most older people live?
14. What is mentioned as contributions to the society made by older people?
15. Which is one of the reasons that older people leave the work force?

Section C (1 point each)

Directions: In this section, you will hear a talk. Complete the sentences and answer the

questions below. You will hear the recording twice. At the end of the talk there will be a 3-minute pause, during which time you are asked to write down your answers on the Answer Sheet. You now have 25 seconds to read the questions or sentences below.

Sam Maloof (ma-LUFE) is eighty-five years old. He is the best-known designer and maker of handmade furniture in America. He believes a successful chair or table contains something of the eye, the hand and the heart. He says, "I want to be able to work a piece of wood into an object that gives something beautiful and useful to everyday life."

In the furniture of Sam Maloof, experts say the age-old ideas of woodworking survive into the twenty-first century. Sixty-five pieces of Sam Maloof's furniture are shown at the American Art Museum. There are chairs, small beds for babies, desks and cabinets. Their designs are simple and timeless. They are made of beautiful, rich-looking wood.

Rocking chairs are Mister Maloof's most popular designs. They look like good art. They are smooth to touch. And they are even better to sit on. The chairs are cleverly designed to fit people's bodies as they move back and forward on rounded bases. In 1986, *People* Magazine called Sam Maloof "King of Rockers." Many famous people around the world own these rocking chairs, including three former American presidents.

Sam Maloof was born in 1916 in Chino, California. He started making furniture in 1949. At the time, he did not know if he could make enough money to support himself and his family.

Now Mister Maloof has become extremely successful. He has won more awards for design and woodworking skill than any other furniture maker. Today, each piece of his furniture sells for thousands of dollars. Sam Maloof still makes all his furniture by hand, one piece at a time. He says, "I let the wood speak for itself."