

2004 年 1 月研究生英语学位课统考真题答案及录音文字稿

GENERAL ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST FOR NON-ENGLISH MAJOR GRADUATE STUDENTS (GETJAN0404)

Keys:

试卷 A

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

16. Lawyer (A lawyer / He was a lawyer).
17. In Central Park on Fifth (5th) Avenue.
18. To house the museum's growing collections.
19. artistic medium
20. (advanced) research (project) / scholars (of archeology and art history) to conduct research

试卷 B

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

10. C 20. \ 30. D 40. C 50. C 60. A 70. C 80. B

【英译汉】

尽管布什政府承诺让伊拉克人管理自己的政府,但和平和秩序还很遥远。一方面,萨达姆仍下落不明;另一方面,激增的暴力行为、流血事件、自杀性爆炸和人们走向街头抗议使美国陷于尴尬的境地。布什总统最近发表讲话,似乎是回应民主党总统候选人批评意见。这些人批评高层决策者未能预料到将来日益增多的困难。人们希望联合国积极参与这个饱经战乱的国家的重建工作并在和平解决伊拉克面临的问题当中发挥更积极的作用。

【汉译英】

Those who take the entrance examination for graduate schools spend much (far) more time on English than on other subjects, hoping for (in the hope of getting) the highest possible scores of English. Many people are convinced that the secret to success is to attend training courses and learn many sample writings by heart, only to find that doesn't work. Their effort to improve their English can't pay off easily.

注:扣分点包括以下错译:

1. the time they spend on English is more than
2. many people convince that...
3. the secret to succeed...
4. recite many sample writings
5. as a result, ...
6. be difficult to be rewarded
7. They effort to...

录音文字稿

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

Section A (1 point each)

Directions: In this section, 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 read 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. M: Ann, orange must be your favorite color, is that right?

W: What makes you think so?

M: You often wear an orange T-shirt in the evening.

W: Oh! I heard that mosquitoes hate orange.

Q: What can we learn from this conversation?

2. M: Why does everyone always tell me that I should learn at least one foreign language?

W: Because it's valuable. You will not only learn the language but open your eyes with new culture and values.

Q: According to the woman, why should the man learn a foreign language?

3. W: Ted, you shouldn't have been too neglectful and thoughtless about drugs.

M: I know what you mean. But I equally know what I am doing and where I am going.

Q: What is the man's reaction to the woman's remarks?

4. W: This car is indeed my dream. It's very beautiful and spacious.

M: I did promise to buy us a good car, but this one is beyond our budget.

Q: What does the man mean?

5. M: What are you doing here?

W: I'm collecting donations for the homeless.

M: How many homeless are there locally?

W: In our town, over 350 people don't have a roof over their heads. That's one of every 1,000 people.

Q: How many people are there in the town?

6. W: You'd better jump in the shower, or you'll be late for your meeting.

M: I'll be there right away. I never seem to have enough time. I've spent too much time in meetings in my life.

Q: What does the man mean?

7. W: I get depressed on raining days.

M: On the contrary, I seem to get more into myself, and consequently, it is easier for me to get in the mood to write.

Q: What do we learn about the man on raining days?

8. M: Did you know that Americans spend over \$2 million every day just to wash their cars?

W: How did you know that?

M: I got this fact book yesterday for my birthday, and it gives statistics on a variety of subjects.

Q: How did the man get to know about the statistics on car-washing?

9. W: What is your plan for this winter vacation?

M: I'm going skiing in Colorado.

W: But it's very dangerous for a beginner. Do your parents agree?

M: No, but I can get around them.

Q: How can the man go skiing?

Section B (1 point each)

Directions: In this section 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.

Mini-talk One

Canada's first survey on parenting reveals that "many parents lack even basic knowledge of how children develop and how parents can assist in that process," says the *National Post*. Of the more than 1,600 fathers, mothers and single mothers with children under the age of six surveyed, 92 percent acknowledged that being a parent is the most important thing they can do. Yet, less than half of them were fully aware that they can positively influence their child by reading to them, playing with them, touching them or holding them. Additionally, about 30 percent of the parents believe that every baby is born with a certain level of intelligence, which cannot be increased or decreased by how parents interact with them. Such findings are troubling, says the *National Post*, since research shows that a child's first five years are critically important in developing their ability to learn, create, love, trust, and develop a strong sense of themselves.

10. What is the main idea of this mini-talk?
11. Which of the following is not the positive way to help babies develop their intelligence?
12. According to the speaker, which period is the most important in the development of a baby's intelligence?

Mini-talk Two

The first kindergarten in the United States was founded in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1860. It was founded by Elizabeth Peabody, an educational reformer and a scholar in the 19th-century American literary and philosophical movement. Peabody invited experienced kindergarten teachers from Germany to come to the United States to staff her school. Peabody's school attracted widespread attention, and in the 1870s private kindergartens and kindergarten teacher training schools were started in most major American cities. By 1885 there were 565 private kindergartens in the United States serving 29,716 children.

Charity kindergartens—or so-called free kindergartens—for children of the poor became one of the main instruments of the progressive women's and social movements of the late 1880s and 1890s. The teachers from these charity kindergartens often made home visits and taught songs, poems and games to mothers to use with their children.

In 1873 the St. Louis public school system established the first public kindergarten in the United States. Under the leadership of American educational reformer Susan Blow, St. Louis had 60 public kindergartens by 1885. By 1910 most major American cities offered public kindergarten education. However, once established in the public schools, kindergartens began to change. For example, they began to include more pre-school training and preparation for first grade.

13. What did Elizabeth Peabody do when she founded the first kindergarten in the United States?
14. How many children attended kindergartens in the United States by the year of 1885?
15. What did the teachers from charity kindergartens do when they made home visits?

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 briefly on the Answer Sheet. You now have 25 seconds to read the questions or sentences below.

(请在录音结束后把 16-20 题的答案抄写在答题纸上)

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is one of the largest and most comprehensive art museums in the world.

In 1866 a group of Americans in Paris, France, gathered at a restaurant to celebrate the American Independence Day. After dinner, John Jay, a prominent lawyer gave

a speech proposing to create a "national institution and gallery of art." During the next four years, he convinced American civic leaders, art collectors, and others to support the project, and in 1870 the Metropolitan Museum of Art was founded, but it was housed in two different locations in New York City. In 1880 the museum moved to its present location in Central Park on Fifth Avenue. Many additions have since been built around this building. The north and south wings were completed in 1911 and 1913, respectively. Six additional wings have been built since 1975 to house the museum's growing collections, to expand gallery space and educational facilities.

The museum has collected more than three million objects in every known artistic medium, representing cultures from every part of the world, from ancient times to the present.

Popularly known as the Met, the museum is a private institution. The museum is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the city and about five million people visit it each year. It is also a major educational institution, offering various programs for children and adults. In addition, scholars of archeology and art history conduct advanced research projects at the museum.