

2002 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 (GET 20020106)

Keys:

试卷 A

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

试卷 B

1. B	11. B	21. B	31. A	41. B	51. D	61. A	71. D
2. B	12. D	22. D	32. B	42. D	52. D	62. B	72. B
3. D	13. C	23. A	33. D	43. A	53. D	63. A	73. B
4. C	14. B	24. D	34. B	44. C	54. B	64. D	74. C
5. A	15. B	25. A	35. C	45. B	55. A	65. A	75. B
6. D	16. C	26. D	36. D	46. A	56. D	66. D	76. C
7. C	17. A	27. A	37. C	47. D	57. B	67. B	77. D

8. B	18. C	28. B	38. B	48. C	58. D	68. C	78. B
9. A	19. D	29. B	39. C	49. B	59. C	69. A	79. B
10. C	20. A	30. D	40. A	50. A	60. D	70. A	80. A

【英译汉】

对于一个公司产品的准确预测取决于该公司产品的知名度。对于许多硅谷人来说，这一点令人感到无可奈何。成长呈急剧上升趋势的新兴产业对其产品在最初几年的出色表现几乎总是惊讶不已，随后，当产品需求下降时他们又会感到手足无措。斯坦福大学的一位商业策略教授说：“在一个充满活力和变数的市场，人们是会犯错误的。这是由市场的内在本质所决定的。”

在硅谷的许多地方，以及其他的地方，不可预测性是无法避免的。解决之道是：不断创新，但同时又要开发出优良的服务项目与产品一道出售。一位公司总裁说，“出色的服务”会抹平新产品换代过程中出现的不足。

【汉译英】

In the past four years, China has managed to withstand the impact of two global economic recessions, and has enjoyed a rapid and sustainable economic growth. At present, the problem China is facing is how to turn its 1.3 billion people into consumers in the true sense, so as to expand its domestic market.

录音文字稿

TRANSCRIPTS FOR Part I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (15 minutes, 15 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 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.

- M: Susan, just check the map and see how far we have to go before we get to the town.
W: I think we'll have to go another twenty miles. Our speed is now 40 miles per hour, so we'll get there pretty soon.
Q: When can they get to the town?
- W: I'm really fed up with living in this neighborhood. You've got to watch yourself and you cannot walk alone here.
M: I agree. So I was just thinking of moving out of this tough place.

Q: Why do they want to move?

3. W: John, how was your talk with the manager?

M: It seemed to be a mess.

W: Why?

M: Just as I was starting to talk about the business, he seemed to be very impatient.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

4. W: How was the lecture yesterday?

M: Well... It was a complete drag.

W: How come? Many students seem to be interested in Johnson's lecture.

M: But the one yesterday was the pits. It bored me to tears.

Q: How does the man think about the lecture yesterday?

5. M: It seems to me that you're getting on so well with your neighbors.

W: Yes. We really hit it off. Our neighbors are incredibly outgoing and hospitable.

Q: What do we learn about the relationship between the woman and her neighbors?

6. W: Wow! This is a marvelous room! Whose idea was it to decorate the room like this?

M: It was Jane's.

W: I never knew she was good at this. She must be very art-conscious.

Q: What does the woman think about Jane now?

7. W: Hey, John. Shall we change the curtains?

M: Change the curtains? Didn't you say you liked them?

W: In the shop I did like them. But their color obviously clashes with the color of the walls.

Q: Why does the woman want to change the curtains?

8. M: Jenny, why do you often watch talk shows?

W: They make me laugh and sometimes crack me up, and I have learned a lot from their talks.

Q: Why does the woman like watching talk shows?

9. W: John says that he is confident that he can win the game.

M: He'll succeed when pigs fly.

W: How can you be so sure that he can't?

M: He's never won a game like this before. Besides, all the competitors are first class. He's no match.

Q: Why is the man so sure that John can't win the game?

Section B (1 point each)

Directions: In this part you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage, there will be some questions. Both the passages 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.

Passage One

Questions 10-12 are based on the following passage:

In some lands certain kinds of insurance are compulsory. In others, most kinds are practically unknown. In addition, the cost of insurance and the type of coverage provided vary widely from country to country. But the fundamental principle of insurance—sharing risk—remains the same.

Naturally, the more property a person owns, the more he has to lose. Similarly, the more family responsibility a person has, the greater the impact if he or she dies or becomes physically disabled. Having insurance can reduce one's concern about the possibility of suffering a loss of property or a disabling accident.

Yet, is it wise to spend money on insurance even though a claim may never be made? Is keeping a spare tire in the car a wasted investment, even if the tire is never needed? The sense of security to the car driver may make the expense of the extra tire worthwhile. While financial compensation cannot make up for certain losses, it may compensate for other losses.

Much of the insurance purchased by individuals falls into the categories of property, health, disability, and life insurance.

Property insurance is to insure against the loss of property—home, business, cars, or other possessions. It is among the most common forms of risk management.

Health insurance pays some medical expenses or may pay for only certain medical care. In many places workers may receive health insurance as a condition of their employment.

Disability insurance provides some income if a person is injured and cannot work. Life insurance provides financial assistance to a person's dependents in case of his or her death. Such insurance has enabled many families to pay off outstanding debts and carry on their routine of life after the injury or the death of their main breadwinner.

10. What is the universally fundamental principle of insurance?
11. Why does the speaker mention the spare tire?
12. What categories of insurance have been mentioned in this talk?

Passage Two

Questions 13-15 are based on the following passage:

Thembeke is a 12-year-old girl who lives in a rural village of southern Africa. Her parents died of AIDS, and she was left to care for her three little sisters aged ten, six, and four. The girls have no income and rely totally on neighbors' kindness—a loaf of bread or a few potatoes. A picture of the four orphaned girls was displayed on the front page of a South African newspaper that reported on the 13th International AIDS Conference, held during July 2000 in Durban, South Africa.

Millions of AIDS orphans face a situation similar to that of Thembeke and her younger sisters. The conference discussed methods of dealing with the growing AIDS crisis, such as education on the prevention of AIDS through the use of condoms; the use of a less expensive AIDS treatment, which is now available; and more funding for the development of AIDS vaccines.

Statistics released at the conference were frightening. Every day an estimated 7,000 young people and 1,000 infants are infected with HIV. In one year, 1999, some 860,000 children in sub-Saharan Africa couldn't go to school as they had lost their teachers because of AIDS.

According to a survey published by the Medical Research Council of South Africa, 4.2 million people in South Africa are infected with HIV, representing 1 out of every 10 citizens. The situation in neighboring countries is worse. It was also reported on an estimate given by the U. S. Census Bureau: "The populations of some AIDS stricken African countries will soon begin to fall as millions die of the disease, and life expectancy by the end of this decade will plunge to less than 30."

13. How do Thembeke and her sisters live?
14. Why couldn't the 860,000 sub-Saharan children go to school in 1999?
15. According to the survey, what percent of the population in South Africa have been infected with HIV?