

2004年6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 (GETJUN2004)

Keys:

试卷 A

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

16. The best solar-powered house.

17. Department of Energy.

18. 14.

19. \$250,000.

20. To show Americans that solar energy works.

试卷 B

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

【英译汉】

语言学是认知科学的一个分支,在语言习得和分类方面已得到系统的研究和阐述。谈到语言学习,西方人公认汉字的拼写特别困难,他们对众多的笔画一筹莫展。在中国仍有一种错误的认识,认为只要幼儿尽早接触本族语者,就能取得最佳效果。但是,只有到了大脑的研究十分发达,已揭示了大脑每一区域功能之时,人们才能对语言习得的过程有更深刻的了解。中国的家长们是否应急于让孩子精通英语还值得商榷。

注意:需要扣分的地方有:把 notoriously 翻译为“臭名昭著”,把 myth 翻译为“神话”,把 on the part of 翻译为“一部分”等。

【汉译英】

The computer is believed to be the invention that has exerted the greatest influence on human lives in history. What is remarkable about it is that it can calculate with better speed and accuracy than man. The computer can finish in seconds what might have taken days decades ago. This is the first time that man has felt that his position (status) as the highest species has been challenged.

注意:需要扣分的翻译是: is believed an invention; need (might/may take) days; this is man's first time to (this is the first for man to feel); his position of the highest species.

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.

- W: I heard no women were allowed to take part in the Olympic Games in ancient Greece. Is that true?
M: But somewhere unmarried girls were allowed to watch or even compete in the Games in those days. They could compete in a separate festival.
Q: From this conversation what do we learn about the Olympic Games in ancient Greece?

2. M: Now you are in the new company, you may need to buy some new clothes.
W: As long as I work hard, nobody cares what I wear. But you may re-think your ties.
Q: What does the woman mean?
3. M: What do you usually do when you feel tired?
W: I usually listen to some classical music or take a long hot bath. What about you?
M: I usually relax with a few drinks or drink more coffee to keep myself going.
Q: What does the woman usually do when she feels tired?
4. W: How do you get along with your partner?
M: Generally our relationship is pretty good but we are both aware of the importance of spending time alone.
Q: What is the relationship between the man and his partner like?
5. W: It seems to me that you will switch to another job.
M: How do you know?
W: My sixth sense told me.
M: You are actually right. I'm fed up with working an unskilled job for a minimum wage.
Q: Why does the man want to change his job?
6. W: Did you watch the report about the accident in downtown?
M: No. Where was it?
W: It was on seventh street. It was a huge wreck and I saw a lot of ambulances at the scene.
Q: What do we learn about the accident?
7. M: Hello. My name is Nathaniel Mumford. I'm a student of Professor Cohen's. May I speak to him please?
W: Oh, Professor Cohen is at conference at the moment, but if you leave your phone number he may call you back when he returns.
M: My phone number is 2745301. Thank you for your help.
Q: What is the phone number of the student?
8. M: Did you speak to the famous star?
W: I wanted to, but I was unable to speak when I was face to face with him.
M: Well, many people do that. Before they meet their favorite star they seem to have a lot to say. But when they actually meet them, they can't say anything.

Q: What happened to the woman when she met the famous star?

9. W: Why are you so keen on this newspaper?

M: It's really informative and it is the top one among those offering inside stories.

Q: Why does the man like the newspaper?

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

Investigators from Bell Labs in Murray Hill, New Jersey have found that claims made by some scientists at the laboratory were not based on fact. The investigators dismissed results from a number of studies published between 1998 and 2001. Bell Labs appointed a committee to investigate the wrongdoing after other scientists raised questions about the claims. Some of the claims were once said to be major developments in the study of physics. They included a claim that the scientists had created the smallest device to carry electrical current ever made.

The committee identified at least sixteen examples of scientific wrongdoing. It placed the blame on one Bell Labs physicist, Jan Hendrik Schon (YAHN HEN-drick SHERN). Mister Schon told the committee that he had no written records of the laboratory experiments. He also said much of the information in his computer had been destroyed.

The investigators found that Mister Schon used information from earlier work to support his findings. They said he did this without the knowledge of the other scientists involved in the experiments. The investigators noted that Mister Schon and his group produced an average of one scientific paper every eight days. For most scientists, a few papers a year is considered productive.

After the committee's report was released, Bell Labs immediately dismissed Jan Hendrik Schon from his position. He was once thought to be a future Nobel Prize winner. After his dismissal, Mister Schon admitted he had made mistakes in his scientific work. He said he regretted those mistakes.

10. Why did Bell Labs appoint a committee to investigate some of the claims made by its scientists?

11. What did the committee find out when they investigated Mister Schon?
12. What did Bell Labs do after the committee's report was released?

Mini-talk Two

The MacArthur Fellowship is a program that honors individual men and women for their creativity. American businessman John MacArthur used his own money to establish the MacArthur Foundation in nineteen-seventy. It began to operate after he died eight years later.

To be considered for the award, a person must be nominated. And they should not hold an elective or appointed office in government.

Each year, several hundred people are appointed to propose nominations. A twelve-member committee studies information about those nominated to identify the great creativity in their work and proposes winners to the foundation's directors. The foundation does not require or expect reports from individual winners. It also does not ask them how the money will be used.

635 MacArthur Fellows have been named since the program started in 1981. Between twenty and thirty winners are named each year.

The twenty-four winners this year work in many different areas. They include scientists, writers, and musicians. Daniela Rus is a professor at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. She is a computer scientist who develops robots that change shape to deal with changes in their environment.

Brian Tucker from California is another winner. Mister Tucker is an earthquake expert. He is the president of a non-profit group called GeoHazards International. His group works with local officials in developing countries to make their areas safer against earthquakes. Mister Tucker says that being recognized as a MacArthur Fellow will make a huge difference for his company.

13. Which of the following is one of the requirements for a MacArthur Fellowship winner?
14. Why was Daniela Rus awarded this year's MacArthur Fellowship?
15. Why was Brian Tucker given this year's MacArthur Fellowship?

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)

Experts say in the near future, many houses in the United States will be powered by energy from the sun. Many people in Washington, D. C., recently were able to see what some of those homes might look like. Several hundred college students from across the country took part in a competition to see who could build the best solar-powered house. The United States Department of Energy organized the competition.

Students from fourteen colleges and universities took part in this Solar Home Competition. Student teams competed in a series of ten contests to see who could design, build and operate the best house powered only by the sun. The solar homes were built on the National Mall, the grassy open area between the United States Capitol building and the Washington Monument. The solar houses were set up in the middle.

Each team included at least twenty students of design, architecture and building sciences. The students gained the money to buy equipment and materials for their house. Each house cost as much as \$250,000 to build.

A solar-powered house has a roof designed to take in the heat of the sun and change it to energy. That power is then stored in a battery bank which supplies power to the whole house.

As part of the competition, the teams were expected to spend most of the day in their homes doing normal activities. The activities used electricity powered by the sun. For example, the students cooked food, used computers, operated lights and washed clothes in machines. They even drove around the solar village in electric cars powered by a solar battery.

The competition is designed to show Americans that solar energy works, because the use of solar energy in the United States is less than in other parts of the world. Only about 20,000 American homes are solar-powered.