

2001 年 1 月电子科技大学研究生英语

学位课统考试题及答案

Keys:

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

【英译汉】

如果我还是一个孩子的话, 当今花哨的电视科学节目一定会让我兴味索然。这样的节目也可能会使现在的孩子们兴趣全无, 因为, 像我当年一样, 他们对神秘着迷, 更喜欢黑白图表, 而不是内容空洞、徒具华丽外表的全色和亮丽的相片图像。作为一个孩子, 甚至早在能做最简单的代数题之前, 我就朦胧地感觉到它既神奇又崇高, 还感觉到数学公式把藏匿在最深处的现实本质挖掘了出来。正是这种力量和敬畏感激发了我学数学的兴趣。

【汉译英】

The awarding of the Nobel Prizes to scientists this year reveals that researches in individual disciplines are so highly advanced that it is extremely difficult to make a significant breakthrough while cross-disciplines, on the other hand, have limitless potentials for further development, which demands cooperation among scientists from different disciplinary areas.

TRANSCRIPTS FOR PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (Jan. 7, 2001)

(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 third voice will ask a question 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.

1. M: Jane, do you know what the faculty members are doing among pizza boxes and soda cans?
W: They are making time for the economic and management seminar.
Q: What conclusion can we draw from this conversation?
2. W: Did you go to the Exhibit yesterday?
M: Yes. And I was very impressed by the teaching devices that the university instructors invented.
Q: What is the Exhibit about according to the conversation?
3. M: What's the matter?
W: I have heard some strange engine noise when I'm driving 30 miles per hour.
M: Why don't you call the Car Talk program provided by the radio station? They can help you.
Q: What is Car Talk about according to this conversation?
4. M: I'm wondering that scientists have been able to discover cures for so many diseases, but why no cure has been found for the common cold?
W: There many medicines in the drugstore which can reduce the symptoms of cold.
M: But none of them works on me well.
Q: What is the man doing?
5. W: If you could take time off for a week, what would you want to do?
M: I would go skiing in Denver.
Q: What are the man and the woman talking about?
6. W: Did you go to the lecture given by Alan Shepherd from NASA yesterday?
M: Yes. And I was very interested in it. I hope that someday I can travel to the outer space myself.
Q: Who is Alan Shepherd according to the conversation?

7. M: I have called you several times, but you were not home. What have you been up to?
W: I have joined a weight-loss support group, and now I feel great to be able to shop in the regular women's department.
Q: What is the woman's aim to join the group?
8. M: I need some advice as I have an important interview tomorrow.
W: Why don't you go ask Nick? He has been a headhunter for 5 years. He has interviewed a lot of people.
M: You are right. He is sure to be able to tell me what a company is looking for.
Q: What is the job of a headhunter according to the conversation?
9. W: What can I do for you?
M: I would like to get my money work for me.
W: There are two kinds. One is relatively safe but offers a low return on your money, the other promises high profits but that involves considerable speculation. Which one do you prefer?
Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

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 bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

Questions 10-12 are based on the following passage:

We Americans are wasteful people, not used to saving. The frontiersmen began this pattern: for nature's resources are so plentiful that no one ever imagined a shortage. Within a few years of the first Virginia settlement, for example, Pioneers burned down their houses when they were ready to move west. They wanted to have the nails for future use. No one ever gave a thought to the priceless hardwoods that went up in smoke. As a people we destroy many things that other people save. I noticed this when I was living in England. I received a letter from one of England's largest banks. It was enclosed in a used envelope that had been readdressed to me. Such a practice would be unthinkable in the United States. American banks, even the smallest, always use expensive stationery with the names of twenty-eight vice-presidents listed on one side of the page.

10. According to the speaker, why are Americans wasteful?
11. Why did pioneers burn down their houses when they were ready to move west?
12. What makes the speaker feel unthinkable?

Questions 13-15 are based on the following passage:

Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may take the friendship for granted, we often don't understand clearly how we make friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few—for example, the average among students is about 6 per person. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that the degree of intimacy between them and the reason for their shared interest may vary enormously. As we get to know people we take into account things like age, race, economic conditions, social positions and intelligence. Although these factors are of prime importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common—they often talk about "being on the same wavelength". It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they rely on each other. People want to do friends favors and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinion.

In contrast with marriage, supporting and understanding result from shared experiences and emotions. Love can overcome difference in background, and break down barriers of age, class or race.

13. Which of the statements is true according to the passage?
14. What does the phrase "being on the same wavelength" mean?
15. What makes married people understand and support each other?

This is the end of Listening Comprehension.