

2001 年 6 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. D	31. D	41. D	51. C	61. A	71. C
2. D	12. D	22. A	32. B	42. B	52. D	62. A	72. D
3. B	13. C	23. B	33. D	43. B	53. D	63. B	73. B
4. A	14. B	24. B	34. B	44. A	54. A	64. D	74. C
5. B	15. D	25. A	35. C	45. C	55. C	65. C	75. B
6. B	16. D	26. D	36. D	46. B	56. C	66. B	76. D
7. D	17. B	27. B	37. C	47. D	57. C	67. A	77. D
8. C	18. D	28. A	38. C	48. C	58. D	68. D	78. A
9. A	19. B	29. C	39. A	49. D	59. C	69. A	79. B
10. C	20. B	30. C	40. B	50. A	60. B	70. C	80. B

【英译汉】

“独自一人”与“依靠自我”有着微妙的区别。前者意为一人独处，不与同伴来往，而后者则是个人主义的最高表现形式。它意味着一个人在一个整体中完全独立，并发挥作用，而且有能力调整自己的需求与欲望使之与别人的需求与欲望达到平衡从而形成某种共生的关系。而“独自一人”则意味着你还未完全确立自身的地位，无法与依靠自我者同类。“独自一人”和“依靠自我”的区别是决定我们性格的基本机制，说明我们为什么要如此行事。

【汉译英】

We are experiencing a unique and exciting moment in human history. For the first time the development of science and technology enables us to have the potential to defeat the two greatest enemies of human progress: war and poverty, to meet the basic needs of the people in every corner of the globe, and to build a new world of peace and prosperity. We should cherish all of this.

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 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.

- W: Our work in the language lab has been of great benefit to me. You know when I first took the course, I used to be quite at a loss, I simply couldn't catch what the teacher said.
M: We share the same experience
Q: What does the man mean?
- W: I've been reading a lot lately about the issue of women's rights, and I find that is a very hot topic now.
M: It depends on which magazine or paper you read. If it's a women's magazine, just about every article has that as a topic in one way or another.
Q: What is the man's response to the woman's saying?
- W: Say, Tom, I really enjoyed the article you had in the paper last week. That was good journalism.
M: Thanks. It did take me some time in investigating a subject that is of interest to everyone.
Q: What is the man's probable occupation?
- M: Anne, it's good to see you back. Do you remember when we were kids, we used to go swimming together?
W: Yeah. I sure do. I really love this town and I have a lot good memories from here.
M: I want to tell you that we take a lot of pride in the gold medal you won and we are behind you one hundred percent.
Q: What does the man think of the woman?
- M: Our budget is a little tight this year. As we plan our vacation, let's keep that in mind.
W: There are a lot of very interesting things to see that are close to home. Maybe we could consider some things like camping and backpacking.
M: That's a good idea. Why not take a backpacking trip in the mountains?
Q: Why does the man suggest a backpacking in the mountains?

6. W: Have you traveled much by train?

M: No, not really, but I like it more than traveling by air. It is a really great way to get a close-up view of the country. The seats are roomy and I like the dining car, too. The attendants are professional. It's like eating in a nice restaurant.

Q: Which is NOT a reason that the man likes traveling by train?

7. W: Jane is getting old enough to start school next year, so I'd really like to get out of the city.

M: I've thought about that, too. And I think we'd find that life away from the busy city would be much more peaceful. By the way, the houses in the suburbs are less expensive.

Q: What is the main reason that the two speakers want to move out of the city?

8. W: How are you doing since you retired four months ago?

M: I thought it would be wonderful to be retired. I have looked forward to this day for thirty years, but now I'm considering volunteering.

Q: What does the man feel about his retired days?

9. M: Have you heard that scientists are now using certain types of bacteria to help control some of the spilled oil in the ocean?

W: How could that be? I thought bacteria just caused illness.

M: That's not true. Some bacteria can "eat" petroleum products, such as oil and gasoline and make the ocean water clean.

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

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.

Passage One

In a great number of Western, as well as Eastern societies, many adults have been taught not to cry, or have even forgotten how. This is very unfortunate, because, although it may have been necessary at one point to learn to hold back one's tears, the ability to cry is

actually very human. It is a natural thing, and one of the special ways nature has given us to cure ourselves of the hurts we receive in the course of living.

If crying is helpful in the curing of physical ills, we can easily imagine the importance of tears and the ability to cry in the curing of emotion ills, and in helping people who are emotional well-being as well. You may have observed this in your personal life. For example, many times after a good cry, we can think more clearly or feel more lighthearted or sleep more easily, because some kind of load has been lifted from within.

10. According to the passage why do adults seldom cry?

11. Which is NOT true according to the passage?

12. What is the main idea of this passage?

Passage Two

Liza is a good example of a student in shock. She is an attractive, intelligent twenty-year-old college junior at a state university. She was a straight-A student in high school and a member of the basketball and softball teams there. Now, only three years later, Lisa is miserable. She has changed her major four times and is forced to hold down two part-time jobs in order to pay her tuition. She suffers from sleeping and eating disorders and has no close friends. Sometimes she bursts out crying for no apparent reason.

What is happening to Lisa happens to millions of college students each year. As a result, roughly one-quarter of the student population at any time will suffer from symptoms of depression. Of that group, almost half will experience depression intense enough to call for professional help. But many reject that idea, because they don't want people to think there's something wrong with them.

There are three reasons today's college students are suffering more than in earlier generations. First is a weakening family support structure. Today, with high divorce rates and many parents experiencing their own psychological difficulties, the traditional family is not always available for guidance and support.

Another problem is financial pressure. In the last decade tuition costs have skyrocketed-up about sixty-six percent at public colleges and ninety percent at private schools. At the same time there has been a cutback in federal aid to students. College loans are now much harder to obtain. Consequently, most students must work at least part-time.

A final cause of student shock is the large selection of majors available. Because of the magnitude and difficulty of choosing a major, college can prove a time of great indecision. Many students switch majors. As a result, it is becoming commonplace to take five or six years to get a degree. It can be depressing to students to be faced with the added tuition costs.

13. What was Lisa like when she was in high school?
14. Which is NOT the reason why today's college students are suffering more than in earlier generations?
15. What is the passage mainly about?

This is the end of Listening Comprehension.

8. vulnerable facet: 易受攻击的方面; fragile self-esteem: 脆弱的自尊
9. bitterness: 不友好

Section B 汉译英

注意下列各部分的准确理解和翻译:

1. 高级动物: higher animal; 低级动物: lower animal
2. 区别于: be different (distinct) from
3. 有理性的: rational;
4. 实践思维: put thoughts to practice
5. 创造性思维: creative thinking; 突破: breakthrough
6. 优势: cutting-edge, advantage, superiority