

北京航空航天大学 1991 年招收研究生试题

I. Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Part One

Directions: Choose one of the four alternatives which is closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase and mark the corresponding letter.

1. The senator agreed that his support of the measure would jeopardize his chances for reelection.
A. assure B. increase
C. endanger D. destroy
2. Ann was humiliated by her friend's remarks.
A. pleased B. embarrassed
C. encouraged D. surprised
3. Do you think he will relinquish his seat in the Senate?
A. admonish B. disregard
C. give up D. keep on
4. We do not make electronic computers of that kind any more, for the new models make them outmoded rapidly.
A. absolute B. obscure
C. obsolete D. obstinate
5. Should my memories of China be blurred by time, an overworked camera that produced some 800 color slide will tend to act as a refresher.
A. obliterated B. dimmed
C. disappeared D. strengthened
6. The two reports have a lot of discrepancies.
A. mistakes B. differences
C. disadvantages D. misunderstanding
7. I made a mistake, and a very bad mistake at that.
A. after all B. at all
C. as yet D. as well
8. By and large the brighter students are more attentive in class.
A. Above all B. By the way
C. In a word D. In general
9. I had searched unsuccessfully all summer and was at my wit's end to find the right school for my daughter.
A. at a loss B. at last
C. very happy D. very clever
10. "More haste, less speed" is saying two opposite things.
A. a paradox B. an orthodox
C. a quest D. a clue

Part Two

Directions: Choose one from the four alternatives to fill in the space to make the sentence best completed.

11. From the editorial we can gain a clear _____ of the world's thought.
A. prospective B. perspective

- A. arrangement B. management
C. organisation D. programme
14. She proudly showed her mother the toy cat she had _____ in the competition.
A; won B. gained
C. rewarded D. taken
15. Many sportsmen become totally _____ in their own special world.
A. sunk B. saturated
C. immersed D. drowned
16. We did not have time to read the whole novel, so the teacher prepared a _____ for us.
A. synopsis B. synthesis
C. symposium D. symmetry
17. In the history of rock music, Elvis Presley has had _____ influence.
A. unprecedented B. unpredictable
C. unexpected D. unforeseeable
18. That's _____ of the overpopulation problem that has been overlooked.
A. an aspect B. a shade
C. a phase D. a matter
19. What you have said has no _____ on the subject under consideration.
A. effect B. touch
C. concern D. bearing
20. An energetic manager can be a great _____ to his company.
A. profit B. influence
C. prosperity D. asset
21. They were given nothing _____ dry bread and water for their evening meal.
A. but for B. instead of
C. rather than D. other than
22. Put rice on your shopping list. We're running _____ it.
A. short of B. less of
C. out of D. off against
23. You can fly to London this evening _____ you don't mind changing planes in Paris.
A. provided B. unless
C. except D. as soon as
24. Is the climate of Italy _____?
A. something like Florida B. somewhat similar to Florida
C. somewhat like Florida D. somewhat like that of Florida
25. "Are you still trying to convince him?"
"No, there is no point _____ with him."
A. by arguing B. in arguing
C. for arguing D. with arguing
26. "Can you make it?"
"It _____."
A. depends B. depends on
C. is depending D. is depending on things
27. "Why does Dr. Takin prefer this laboratory?"
"Because here he is free to do his research _____ he wants."

- D. I'd not rather have done

II. Mistake Spotting (10%)

Directions: Decide which underlined part is incorrect and mark your answer by circling the corresponding letter.

- D

III. Cloze Test (10%)

Directions: Fill in each space with one word that best suits the context of the following passage.

One of the greatest scientists who ever lived was Isaac Newton. He discovered the law of gravitation and the laws of light. He also developed differential calculus. Not until Einstein's theories came out _____ those of Newton even partially replaced.

In _____ of his great achievements, Newton was a puzzling personality. Time and _____ he put aside his work in physics and mathematics to make long studies in alchemy. This was the science of his day, _____ tried to turn other metals into gold. Newton lived to be 84 years old, but all his serious scientific work was _____ by the time he was 42. He was then still strong and at the peak of his intellectual ability. For the _____ of his life he studied religion. He worked many years _____ a new timetable of Bible events, basing it _____ a very doubtful date for the beginning of the world.

Newton never married, and he made _____ close friends. He lived for his work, scientific or religious, and he labored long and hard. He hated to quarrel with fellow scientists, but _____ started, he hated to stop. He was an odd mixture of high purpose and petty behavior.

IV. Translation from English into Chinese (15%)

In his biography of Einstein Mr. H. Gordon Garbedian relates that an American newspaper man asked the great physicist for a definition of his theory of relativity in one sentence. Einstein replied that it would take him three days to give a short definition of relativity. He might well have added that unless his questioner had an intimate acquaintance with mathematics and physics, the definition would be incomprehensible.

To the majority of people Einstein's theory is a complete mystery. Their attitude towards Einstein is like that of Mark Twain towards the writer of a work on mathematics: here was a man who had written an entire book of which Mark could not understand a single sentence. Einstein, therefore, is great in the public eye partly because he has made revolutionary discoveries which cannot be translated into the common tongue. We stand in proper awe of a man whose thoughts move on heights far beyond our range, whose achievements can be measured only by the few who are able to follow his reasoning and challenge his conclusions.

There is, however, another side to his personality. It is revealed in the addresses, letters, and occasional writings brought together in this book. These fragments form a mosaic portrait of Einstein the man. Each one is, in a sense, complete in itself; it presents his views on some aspect of progress, education, peace, war, liberty, or other problems of universal interest. Their combined effect is to demonstrate that the Einstein we can all understand is no less great than the Einstein we take on trust.

V. Translation from Chinese into English (20%)

我们美国的九百万大学生中，大部分人呆在学校里，并不是因为他们想去上学或想学点东西。他们呆在学校只是因为这已成为不得已之事，或是因为大学是个寻欢作乐的场所；或者因为上大学是可使父母供养他们，而他们不必去干自己不喜欢干的工作的唯一方式。

美国大学教授和行政人员估计，学生中对功课感兴趣的只不过有百分之二十五。

多亿美元，但是高中毕业生中只有一半是继续升学的。

许多院校为了保持预算平衡，已开始采用商业技巧招揽学生。他们像卖肥皂一样推销学校，而他们的教学大纲竟是如此之自由，以至于听起来根本不像大学的样子了。

VI. Writing (15%)

Directions: Write a composition of about 200 words on the topic "Students of English Should Be Familiar with British History and Literature."

Key

- I. 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. A
11. B 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. C 16. A 17. A 18. A 19. A 20. D 21. A
22. C 23. A 24. D 25. B 26. A 27. C 28. B 29. C 30. B
- II. 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. B
- III. did, spite, again, which, rest, for, on, few, once.
- IV. H. 格登·葛彼丹在爱因斯坦的传记中谈到：一位美国记者请求这位伟大的物理学家，用一句话给其相对论下个定义。爱因斯坦回答道，要给相对论下个简短定义需花三天时间。他还补充说，除非提问者具有相当熟练的数字和物理学知识，否则这个定义将是难以理解的。

对大多数人来说，爱因斯坦的理论完全是不可思议的。他们对爱因斯坦的态度就如同马克·吐温对一部数学著作的作者的态度那样——一位数学家写了一整部书，马克·吐温连一句也看不懂。所以，在公众眼里，爱因斯坦之所以伟大，部分是因为他的革命性的发现用普通语言是很难表述的。我们对爱因斯坦怀有特殊的敬畏感，因为其深邃的思想远非我们所能理解，其成就也只有极少数人才能予以估量，也只有极少数人能够领悟他的推理并对其结论提出挑战。

爱因斯坦个性的另一面是由该书中集录的演说、信函和随笔揭示出来的。这些碎片拼在一起，就组成了一幅爱因斯坦的镶嵌像。从某种意义上讲，这每一块镶嵌材料自身也是很完整的，展示了他对人类进步、教育、和平、战争、自由或其他具有世界意义的问题的某些方面的看法。这些说明：我们所能理解的爱因斯坦和我们所信赖的爱因斯坦一样伟大。

- V. Most of our nine million college students in the U. S. stay at school, not because they want to go to college or to learn anything. They remain there just because they have to, or the college is a place to seek pleasure, or that's the only way for them to get their parent's support without taking up the jobs they dislike.

American college professors and executives estimate that only 25 percent of the students are interested in their courses. To the rest of them, the school is at best a social centre, while at worst, it is even regarded as a prison, where they can be cut off from the main stream of economic life for a few more years.

U. S. was the first nation dedicating itself to teaching every child to read and write. During the fifties, ours became the first nation and the only large one at that, which offered higher education for all the people of the country. In the sixties, the vast state university was established. And higher education turned into a huge industry. By 1970, the annual expenditure of colleges and universities had been over \$30 billions, but only half of the senior high school leavers went on with their education.