

## 南京航空航天大学

## 二〇一〇年硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目: 英 语

说 明: 答案一律写在答题纸上, 写在试卷上无效

**I. Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)**

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ she realized it was too late to go home.  
(A) No sooner it grew dark than (B) Hardly did it grow dark that  
(C) Scarcely had it grown dark than (D) It was not until dark that
2. In Britain people \_\_\_\_\_ four million tons of potatoes every year.  
(A) swallow (B) dispose (C) consume (D) exhaust
3. I'd \_\_\_\_\_ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan.  
(A) take into account (B) account for (C) make up for (D) make out
4. It is essential that these application forms \_\_\_\_\_ back as early as possible.  
(A) must be sent (B) will be sent (C) are sent (D) be sent
5. She cooked the meat for a long time so as to make it \_\_\_\_\_ enough to eat.  
(A) mild (B) slight (C) light (D) tender
6. We take our skin for granted until it is burned \_\_\_\_\_ repair.  
(A) beyond (B) for (C) without (D) under
7. The computer revolution may well change society as \_\_\_\_\_ as did the Industrial Revolution.  
(A) certainly (B) insignificantly (C) fundamentally (D) comparatively
8. \_\_\_\_\_ in this way, the situation doesn't seem so disappointing.  
(A) To look at (B) Looking at (C) Looked at (D) To be looked at
9. A lot of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) nuisance (B) trouble (C) worry (D) anxiety
10. Some women \_\_\_\_\_ a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.  
(A) must make (B) should have made (C) would make (D) could have made
11. As we can no longer wait for the delivery of our order, we have to \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
(A) postpone (B) refuse (C) delay (D) cancel
12. These books, which you can get at any bookshop, will give you \_\_\_\_\_ you need.  
(A) all the information (B) all the informations  
(C) all of information (D) all of the informations

13. Not until the game had begun \_\_\_\_\_ at the sports ground.  
 (A) had he arrived (B) would he have arrived  
 (C) did he arrive (D) should he have arrived
14. Whenever a big company \_\_\_\_\_ a small one, the product almost always gets worse.  
 (A) gets on with (B) cuts down (C) takes over (D) puts up with
15. Most broadcasters maintain that TV has been unfairly criticized and argue that the power of the medium is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) granted (B) implied (C) exaggerated (D) remedied
16. These surveys indicate that many crimes go \_\_\_\_\_ by the police, mainly because not all victims report them.  
 (A) unrecorded (B) to be unrecorded  
 (C) unrecording (D) to have been unrecorded
17. I have no objection \_\_\_\_\_ your story again.  
 (A) to hear (B) to hearing (C) to having heard (D) to have heard
18. The clothes a person wears may express his \_\_\_\_\_ or social position.  
 (A) curiosity (B) status (C) determination (D) significance
19. Many people lost their jobs during the business \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) desperation (B) decrease (C) despair (D) depression
20. You will see this product \_\_\_\_\_ wherever you go.  
 (A) to be advertised (B) advertised (C) advertise (D) advertising

## II. Cloze (20 points)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

One day a police officer managed to get some fresh mushrooms. He was so 1 what he had bought that he offered to 2 the mushrooms with his brother officers. When their breakfast arrived the next day, each officer found some mushrooms on his plate.

"Let the dog 3 a piece first," suggested one 4 officer who was afraid that the mushrooms might be poisonous. The dog seemed to 5 his mushrooms, and the officers then began to eat their meal saying that the mushrooms had a very strange smell 6 quite pleasant taste.

An hour 7, however, they were all astonished when the gardener rushed on and said 8 the dog was dead. 9, the officers jumped into their cars and rushed into the nearest hospital. Pumps (泵) were used and the officers had a very 10 time getting rid of the mushrooms that 11 in their stomachs. When they 12 to the police station, they sat down and started to 13 the mushroom poisoning. Each man explained the pains that he had felt and they agreed that 14 had grown worse on their 15 to the hospital. The gardener was called to tell the way 16 the poor dog had died. "Did it 17 much before death?" asked one of the officers, 18 very pleased that he had escaped a 19 death himself. "No," answered the gardener looking rather 20. "It was killed the moment a car hit it."

1. [A] sure of [B] careless about [C] pleased with [D] disappointed at
2. [A] share [B] grow [C] wash [D] cook
3. [A] check [B] smell [C] try [D] examine
4. [A] frightened [B] shy [C] cheerful [D] careful
5. [A] refuse [B] hate [C] want [D] enjoy
6. [A] besides [B] but [C] and [D] or
7. [A] later [B] after [C] past [D] over
8. [A] cruelly [B] curiously [C] seriously [D] finally
9. [A] Immediately [B] Carefully [C] Suddenly [D] Slowly
10. [A] hard [B] busy [C] exciting [D] unforgettable
11. [A] stopped [B] dropped [C] settled [D] remained
12. [A] hurried [B] drove [C] went [D] returned
13. [A] study [B] discuss [C] record [D] remember
14. [A] this [B] these [C] it [D] they
15. [A] road [B] street [C] way [D] direction
16. [A] how [B] in that [C] which [D] in which
17. [A] suffer [B] eat [C] harm [D] spit
18. [A] to feel [B] feeling [C] felt [D] having felt
19. [A] strange [B] painful [C] peaceful [D] natural
20. [A] happy [B] interested [C] surprised [D] Excited

### III. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

**Directions:** There are 3 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D. You should decide on the best choice and write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

#### Passage 1

The failed Skylab will come screaming home to earth in disappointment sometime next month. But it will fall we know not where.

That precise information is beyond even the calculations of scientists and their computers. The best they can tell us is that the space station, weighing 77 tons and as high as a 12 story building, will break into hundreds of pieces that will be scattered across a track 100 miles wide and 4,000 miles long.

We are again exposed to one of those unexpected adventures, or misadventures, of science that attracts our attention from the boring routines of daily existence and encourages us to think a lot about man's future.

What worries Richard Smith, the Skylab's director, is the "big pieces" that will come through the atmosphere. Two lumps, weighing 2 tons each, and ten, weighing at least 1,000 pounds each, will come in at speeds of hundreds of miles an hour and if they crash on land they will dig holes up to 100 feet deep.

What worries us, with our lack of scientific knowledge and our quick imagination, is both the big and little pieces, although project officials say there is a very small chance that anyone will be injured by them.

That's good to know, but it doesn't remove the doubts of the millions who still remember the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island. That accident took place in 1979 in spite of what the officials had assured us as to

the safety of the nuclear reactor.

1. Where the Skylab will fall? It \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) is kept secret  
 B) has been made public  
 C) has been predicted by scientists  
 D) can't be predicted even by computers
2. According to the passage, what does an incident such as the failed Skylab lead us to do?  
 A) Not to believe in officials.  
 B) To think about our future.  
 C) Has been predicted by scientists.  
 D) To fear for our lives.
3. The author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the danger of the Skylab's fall has been overestimated  
 B) it's useless to worry over things you can't do anything about  
 C) the danger of the Skylab's fall has been underestimated  
 D) computers can solve the problem caused by the broken Skylab
4. The author refers to Three Mils Island \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) because he is doubtful about what the officials said  
 B) because he fears that a piece of the Skylab may strike a nuclear power plant  
 C) because he is afraid of the use of nuclear power  
 D) because the nuclear reactor there and the Skylab were both built by the same company
5. This passage is mainly about the author's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) interest in the failure of the Skylab  
 B) willingness to give his advice  
 C) eagerness to see more new scientific discoveries  
 D) concern that science cannot answer all questions

#### Passage 2

People tend to be more impressed by evidence that seems to confirm some relationship. Thus many are convinced their dreams are prophetic (预言的) because a few have come true; they fail to notice the many that have not. Consider also the belief that "the phone always rings when I'm in the shower." If it does ring while you are in the shower, the event will stand out and be remembered. If it doesn't ring, that nonevent probably won't even register (留下印象).

People want to see order, pattern and meaning in the world. Consider, for example, the common belief that things like personal misfortunes, plane crashes, and deaths "happen in threes." Such beliefs stem from the tendency of people to allow the third event to define the time period. If three plane crashes occur in a month, then the period of time that counts as their "happening together" is one month; if three crashes occur in a year, the period of time is stretched. Flexible end points reinforce such beliefs.

We also tend to believe what we want to believe. A majority of people think they are more intelligent, more

fair-minded and more skilled behind the wheel of an automobile than the average person. Part of the reason we view ourselves so favorably is that we use criteria that work to our advantage. As economist Thomas Schelling explains, "Everybody ranks himself high in qualities he values: careful drivers give weight to care, skilled drivers give weight to skill, and those who are polite give weight to courtesy." This way everyone ranks high on his own scale.

Perhaps the most important mental habit we can learn is to be *cautious* (谨慎的) in drawing conclusions. The "evidence" of everyday life is sometimes misleading.

6. In the first paragraph the author states that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) dreams cannot be said to be prophetic even though a few have come true  
 B) dreams are prophetic because some of them did come true  
 C) dreams may come true if clearly remembered  
 D) dreams and reality are closely related
7. By "things like..." "happen in threes" (Para. 3.), the author indicates that people believe \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) personal misfortunes tend to happen every now and then  
 B) personal misfortunes, plane crashes, and deaths usually happen together  
 C) misfortunes tend to occur according to certain patterns  
 D) misfortunes will never occur more than three times to a person in his lifetime
8. The word "courtesy" (Para. 4, line 6) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) good manners  
 B) appropriate speech  
 C) friendly relations  
 D) satisfactory service
9. What can be inferred from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Happenings that go unnoticed deserve more attention.  
 B) In a series of misfortunes the third one is usually the most serious.  
 C) People tend to make use of evidence that supports their own beliefs.  
 D) Believers of misfortunes happening in threes are cautious in interpreting events.
10. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) there is some truth even in the wildest dreams  
 B) one should take notice of other people's merits  
 C) there is no order or pattern in world events  
 D) we should not base our conclusions on accidental evidence

#### Passage 3

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be alert (警觉的) and receptive (接受能力强的) if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. "The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information," says James Fozard, associate director of the national Institute on Aging. "Most of us don't need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness. Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skill, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you need to do both," Cohen says. "Intellectual activity influences brain-cell health and size."

11. People who are cognitively healthy are those \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) who can remember large amounts of information
  - B) who are highly intelligent
  - C) whose minds are alert and receptive
  - D) who are good at recognizing different sounds
12. According to Fozard's argument people can make their brains work more efficiently by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) constantly doing memory work
  - B) taking part in various mental activities
  - C) going through specific training
  - D) making frequent adjustments
13. The findings of James and other scientists in their work \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) remain a theory to be further proved
  - B) have been generally accepted
  - C) have been challenged by many other experts
  - D) are practiced by the researchers themselves
14. Older people are generally advised to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) keep fit by going in for physical activities
  - B) keep mentally active by challenging their brains
  - C) maintain mental alertness through specific training
  - D) maintain a balance between individual and group activities
15. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.
  - B) Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.
  - C) How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.
  - D) Why people should receive special mental training as they age.

**IV. Translation (15 points)**

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Please write your version in the corresponding space on your Answer Sheet.

The differences in relative growth of various areas of scientific research have several causes. 1) Some of these causes are completely reasonable results of social needs. Others are reasonable consequences of particular advances in science being to some extent self-accelerating. Some, however, are less reasonable processes of different growth in which preconception of the form scientific theory ought to take, by persons in authority, act to alter the growth pattern of different areas.

This is a new problem probably not yet unavoidable; but it is a frightening trend. 2) This trend began during the Second World War, when several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment cannot generally be foreseen in detail. It can be predicted, however, that from time to time questions will arise which will require specific scientific answers. It is therefore generally valuable to treat the scientific establishment as a resource or machine to be kept in functional order. 3) This seems mostly effectively done by supporting a certain amount of research not related to immediate goals but of possible consequence in the future.

This kind of support, like all government support, requires decisions about the appropriate recipients of funds. Decisions based on utility as opposed to lack of utility are straightforward. But a decision among projects none of which has immediate utility is more difficult. The goal of the supporting agencies is the praisable one of supporting "good " as opposed to "bad" science, but a valid determination is difficult to make. Generally, the idea of good science tends to become confused with the capacity of the field in question to generate an elegant theory. 4) However, the world is so made that elegant systems are in principle unable to deal with some of the world's more fascinating and delightful aspects. 5) New forms of thought as well as new subjects for thought must arise in the future as they have in the past, giving rise to new standards of elegance.

**V. Writing (15 points)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are asked to write a composition entitled "FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD". You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:

OUTLINE :

1. Present situation:
2. Possible reasons
3. Suggestions

