

南京农业大学

2006 年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试试卷

注意: Part I 和 Part II 的答案必须涂在答题卡上, 收卡时间为 10:15, 其余试题答案必须答在答题纸上, 答在试卷上无效

Part I. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: there are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Various innovations have been introduced as ways to break out of the rigid system which forces students through a series of identical classrooms in which teachers do most of the talking and students have little opportunity to respond. Among these innovations are team teaching and teacher aides, non-graded elementary and secondary schools, independent study, curricula focused on helping students discover things for themselves rather than on trying to tell them everything and schools designed for maximum flexibility so that students can work alone, or in small groups, or take part in large-group instruction via diverse media. The aim of all these innovations is to adapt instruction more precisely to the needs of each individual student. Many people who have a strong dislike to organizing instruction scientifically and to bringing new technology into the schools and colleges fail to realize that the present system is in many respects mechanical and rigid. The vast differences in the ways students learn are disregarded when they are taught the same thing, in the same way, at the same time. There is no escaping the evidence that many students themselves feel little enthusiasm and even outright hostility for the present way schools and colleges are organized and instruction is handled. Many of them resent technology, but what they object to is usually technology used as a means for handling a large number of students. Or it is programming which merely reproduces conventional classroom teaching. What instruction requires is an arrangement of resources whereby the student responds and learns, reaching new plateaus from which to climb to higher levels of understanding. Technological media can store information until it is needed or wanted. They can distribute it over distances to reach the student where he happens to be. They can present the information to the student through various senses. They can give the student the opportunity to react to the material in many ways. In short, the student's opportunities for learning can be increased and enhanced by using a wide range of instructional technology. All the available resources for instruction, including the teacher, can work together to create conditions for maximum effective learning.

1. The author is mainly concerned with _____ .

- A. providing the possibility for students to take the courses they want
- B. making technology an active tool in the school

- C. relieving the teacher from routine duties
 - D. meeting the needs of each student
2. It can be inferred from the article that a good educational system must _____.
 - A. not depend on teachers
 - B. make use of varying methods of teaching
 - C. place a renewed emphasis on science
 - D. not organize their instruction
 3. The author suggests that the basic role of the teacher in the educational system should be _____.
 - A. as a lecturer
 - B. that of a technologist
 - C. as the source of knowledge
 - D. much more than that of classroom teaching
 4. The negative reactions of students to technology are the result of _____.
 - A. unknown factors
 - B. a general hostility toward education
 - C. its misuse
 - D. its newness in the schools

Passage 2

Already lasers can obliterate skin blemishes, topically applied drugs can smooth facial lines and injected agents can remove deep wrinkles. Future products will be faster, better and longer lasting. "New substances will be developed by entrepreneurs," says Brian Mayou, an aesthetic plastic surgeon, "that will be more successful than liquid silicone that we use today to eradicate wrinkles." The next major breakthrough, says Mel Braham, plastic surgeon and chief executive of the Harley Medical Group, will be laser treatment that needs no recovery period.

Nicholas Lowe, clinical professor of dermatology at the University of Los Angeles, adds: "There will be more efficient anti-oxidants to help reduce sun damage and aging. There will also be substances that increase the production of new collagen and elastic tissue to maintain the elasticity of youthful skin."

Lee Shreider, a research cosmetic chemist, says that we may be able to look better without any kind of operation as semi-permanent make-up gets better. "Crooked noses will be improved by effectively sealing on shaded colors that either enhance or subdue areas of the face. We will be able to straighten eyebrows and lips making the face more symmetrical -- which remains one of the keys to beauty -- and even close blocked pores with permanent, custom-designed foundation."

The development of the safe sun tan is a potential gold mine. Being researched at the University of Arizona, but a long way from reality, is the injectable tan. Professor Lowe is optimistic: "There will almost certainly be a safe way of developing a sunless tan that protects against sun damage. In animal research, we've applied creams to guinea pigs that can actually 'turn on' some of the genes that produce pigmentation without any sunlight exposure."

5. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. Inventions in cosmetology.
 - B. New discovery in face-filling.
 - C. A bright future for facial make-up.
 - D. The development of beauty culture.
6. According to the passage, what has been used to remove deep wrinkles?

9. The word "it"(para. 2) most probably refers to _____ .
- A. the lack of stable communities
 - B. the breakdown of informal information channels
 - C. the increased mobility of families
 - D. the growing number of people moving from place to place
10. The main problem people may encounter today arises from the fact that _____ .
- A. they have to learn new things consciously
 - B. they lack the confidence of securing reliable and trustworthy information
 - C. they have difficulty obtaining the needed information readily
 - D. they can hardly carry out casual communications with an extended family
11. From the passage we can infer that _____ .
- A. electronic mail will soon play a dominant role in transmitting messages
 - B. it will become more difficult for people to keep secrets in an information era
 - C. people will spend less time holding meetings or conferences
 - D. events will be reported on the spot mainly through satellites
12. We can learn from the last paragraph that _____ .
- A. it is necessary to obtain as much knowledge as possible
 - B. people should make the best use of the information accessible
 - C. we should realize the importance of accumulating information
 - D. it is of vital importance to acquire needed information efficiently

Passage 4

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on the earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environments tolerable and some ultraviolet rays penetrate the atmosphere. Cosmic rays of various kinds come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. Doses of radiation are measured in units called "rems". We all receive radiation here on the Earth from the sun, from cosmic rays and from radioactive minerals. The "normal" dose of radiation that we receive each year is about 100 millirems (0.1 rem); it varies according to where you live, and this is a very rough estimate. Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than this without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage -- a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of (deformed) children or even grandchildren.

Early space probes showed that radiation varies in different parts of space around the Earth. It also varies in time because, when great spurts of gas shoot out of the sun (solar flares), they are accompanied by a lot of extra radiation. Some estimates of the amount of radiation in space, based on various measurements and calculations, are as low as 10 rems per year, others are as high as 5 rems per hour! Missions to the moon

self-esteem, use drugs and alcohol less often, and are less likely to be married or engaged than their working peers. Not surprisingly, they also score higher on measures of intellectual ability and need for achievement and self-growth.

Of all American adults, only 4.7 percent were college students in 1981. My own survey research on loneliness, along with national studies, suggests that younger people are lonelier, bored more often, less happy, and more dissatisfied socially than older people. Studies by Aron Beck demonstrate that a majority of college students suffer from depression. While in general they have higher self-esteem than their peers, other research suggests that they have lower and more mercurial self-esteem than older adults. All of these demographic, intellectual, and psychological differences seem to make college students a typical group of American adults. In judging the value of any study of college undergraduates, therefore, it is wise to be suspicious.

17. It was found that in the 1960s, '70s and even '80s, American college students became _____ .
- A. suddenly interested in psychological studies
 - B. the major source of subjects in psychological studies
 - C. the central group of the nation with psychological problems
 - D. the major contributors to psychology journals
18. Biologists are more interested in fruit flies than in elephants because _____ .
- A. there may be some comparable mechanism between them
 - B. scientists are neglecting the studies of big animals
 - C. elephants live a much longer life than fruit flies
 - D. college students like fruit flies more than elephants
19. Which of the following findings by the Michigan psychologists is most relevant to the author's point?
- A. College students represented the better part of the age-group.
 - B. Many American college-age youths did not go to college.
 - C. Colored students were fewer in number than their white peers.
 - D. Some college students use drugs and alcohol.
20. We can infer from the passage that the author's point is that _____ .
- A. college students need more care and attention from the society
 - B. scientists are making use of college students in their researches
 - C. scientific researches, especially psychological studies, need financial support
 - D. fair psychological studies should choose from wider range of subject groups

Part II. Cloze Test (10%)

Directions: Read the following passage through, and choose one item of suitable word(s) marked A, B, C and D for each blank. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Most people who travel long distances complain of jetlag. Jetlag makes business travelers less productive and more prone 21 making mistakes. It is actually caused by 22 of your "body clock"--- a small cluster of brain cells that controls the timing of biological 23 . The body clock is designed for a 24

rhythm of daylight and darkness, so that it is thrown out of balance when it 25 daylight and darkness at the “wrong” times in a new time zone. The 26 of jetlag often persist for days 27 the internal body clock slowly adjusts to the new time zone.

Now a new anti-jetlag system is 28 that is based on proven 29 pioneering scientific research. Dr. Martin Moore Ede has 30 a practical strategy to adjust the body clock much sooner to the new time zone 31 controlled exposure to bright light. The time zone shift is easy to accomplish and eliminates 32 of the discomfort of jetlag.

A successful time zone shift depends on knowing the exact times to either 33 or avoid bright light. Exposure to light at the wrong time can actually make jetlag worse. The proper schedule 34 light exposure depends a great deal on 35 travel plans.

Data on a specific light itinerary and the individual’s sleep 36 are used to produce a Trip Guide with 37 on exactly when to be exposed to bright light.

When the Trip Guide calls 38 bright light you should spend time outdoors if possible. If it is dark outside, or the weather is bad, 39 you are on an aeroplane, you can use a special light device to provide the necessary light 40 for a range of activities such as reading, watching TV or working.

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|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 21. A. for | <u>B.</u> from | C. to | D. of |
| 22. A. rupture | B. corruption | C. eruption | <u>D.</u> disruption |
| 23. A. actions | B. functions | C. reflection | <u>D.</u> behaviour |
| 24. <u>A.</u> regular | B. formal | C. continual | D. circular |
| 25. <u>A.</u> retains | B. encounters | C. possesses | D. experiences |
| 26. A. diseases | <u>B.</u> symptoms | C. signs | D. defects |
| 27. <u>A.</u> when | B. whereas | C. if | D. although |
| 28. <u>A.</u> adaptable | B. approachable | C. available | D. agreeable |
| 29. <u>A.</u> brad | B. inclusive | C. tentative | <u>D.</u> extensive |
| <u>30.</u> A. devised | B. recognized | C. scrutinized | D. visualized |
| 31. A. at | B. through | C. in | <u>D.</u> as |
| <u>32.</u> A. most | B. least | C. little | D. more |
| 33. A. attain | <u>B.</u> shed | C. retrieve | D. seek |
| <u>34.</u> A. on | B. with | C. for | D. in |
| 35. A. unique | B. specific | C. complicated | <u>D.</u> peculiar |
| 36. A. norm | B. mode | <u>C.</u> pattern | D. style |
| 37. A. directions | <u>B.</u> instructions | C. specifications | D. commentaries |
| 38. A. off | B. on | C. for | <u>D.</u> up |
| 39. A. or | B. and | C. but | <u>D.</u> while |
| <u>40.</u> A. agitation | B. spur | C. acceleration | D. stimulus |

Part III. Translation (30%)

Section A: English--Chinese translation (20%)

Directions: Translate the following 2 passages into Chinese. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

For most of the 1990s, CEOs at Old Economy companies struggled to turn slow-moving organizations into more flexible ones. The truth is, real transformations are the exception rather than the rule. Changing the core values, the attitudes, and the fundamental relationships of a vast organization is overwhelmingly difficult. That's why an army of academics and consultants descended on Enron(安然公司) in the late 1990s and held it up as a example of management virtue. Enron seemed to have transformed itself from a stodgy regulated utility to a fast-moving enterprise where performance was excellent.

If only that were true. Enron tumbled down. Many of the same academics are now busy distilling the cultural and leadership lessons from Enron. Their conclusion so far: Enron didn't fail just because of improper accounting or alleged corruption at the top. It also failed because of its entrepreneurial culture --- the very reason Enron attracted so much attention and acclaim. Too much emphasis on earnings growth and individual initiative, coupled with a shocking absence of the usual corporate checks and balances, turned Enron's entrepreneurial culture from one that rewarded aggressive strategy to one that increasingly relied on unethical means. In the end, too much was given to young, inexperienced managers without the necessary controls to minimize failures.

Passage 2

One of the dilemmas of this decade has been whether to approach modern education in terms of the generalist or the specialist. Some universities require all students to take a common core of courses from a broad rang of disciplines, appealing to the generalist approach to education. Yet, choosing the core courses in light of today's information explosion and diverse multi-cultural student populations has not been an easy task. Other universities continue to tailor their courses to the more immediate professional needs of their students, appealing to the specialist approach to education. But without a core curriculum, students often lack the shared knowledge necessary to participate effectively in an integrated society.

Section B: Chinese--English Translation (10%)

Directions: Translate the following passage into English. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

改革开放以来,尤其是自国家民政部在总结城市社会福利改革经验的基础上,肯定和推广社区服务的经验以来,社区服务在全国范围内蓬勃展开。我国的国民经济和社会发展“十五”计划和 2010 年远景目标纲要明确提出要积极发展社会福利事业和社区服务。可以预期,社区服务将引起全社会的普遍关注,并将有一个新的发展。

Part IV. Writing (20%)

Directions:

Nowadays, a hot discussion is held on the professional ethics(道德规范) in academic world where it is expected to uproot academic corruption. You are required to write a composition entitled “**My Idea on Professional Ethics for a Scientist**” in no less than 200 words. Write it on the Answer Sheet.