

南京农业大学
2007 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

试题编号: 221 试题名称: 英语二外

注意: 答题一律答在答题纸上, 答在草稿纸或试卷上一律无效

Part I Cloze Test

Section A (10 points)

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are 4 choices marked a, b, c and d. Choose the best one and write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Listening to radio broadcast in a foreign language is difficult for many of us. We may have studied the language for several years, (1) are able to read it, perhaps even (2) in it. But listening and understanding the spoken language (3) special skills. Some people have a (4) ability that helps them to learn language (5); others must study for a long time. Everyone, (6), can improve his or her listening skills (7) practice.

We are good listeners in our own language (8) we have had years (9) practice. We understand the grammar and the (10). We also understand (11) cultural style of our language. We know what to (12) a person to say to us in almost (13) situation. We have been in similar situations many times, and we have (14) it all before. We can understand, (15) we do not listen carefully. But this is not true (16) a foreign language. We must listen with our (17) attention. And we must try not to (18) the culture of our own language (19) our understanding of the foreign language.

Listening to a foreign broadcast is easier (20) we know something about it. There are clues that can help us.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. a. and | b. or | c. but | d. then |
| 2. a. speak | b. dictate | c. retell | d. write |
| 3. a. attains | b. ignores | c. requires | d. acquires |
| 4. a. particular | b. natural | c. indispensable | d. temporary |
| 5. a. directly | b. gradually | c. quietly | d. quickly |
| 6. a. soon | b. however | c. almost | d. actually |
| 7. a. on | b. through | c. from | d. for |
| 8. a. although | b. unless | c. until | d. because |
| 9. a. of | b. in | c. through | d. with |
| 10. a. pronunciation | b. phrases | c. words | d. meanings |
| 11. a. a | b. the | c. its | d. our |
| 12. a. expect | b. wait | c. recognize | d. comprehend |
| 13. a. such | b. such a | c. any | d. some |
| 14. a. touched | b. suggested | c. listened | d. heard |
| 15. a. until | b. even if | c. since | d. now that |
| 16. a. about | b. for | c. to | d. with |
| 17. a. own | b. perfect | c. full | d. individual |
| 18. a. let | b. allow | c. make | d. cause |

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- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 19. a. affect | b. deepen | c. get | d. impose |
| 20. a. although | b. if | c. unless | d. whereas |

Section B (10 points)

Directions: Fill in the following blanks with the appropriate form of the words given below. Each word can be used only once. Please write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

despite	break	hold	traffic	ready
strike	reach	restaurant	happy	clean
pay	discomfort	meal	consideration	leave

I am sitting in a local (21) offering takeout homestyle meals, surrounded by exhausted but (22) shoppers, families out for Friday night dinner, and students taking a (23) from college exams. The warm room buzzes with conversation. A well-known local homeless man—very untidy but (24)—comes in, places an order, (25) for it, then sits quietly waiting for his dinner. All talk stops. No one looks at him and several diners (26). He is aware of the general (27) his presence has caused. When his takeout is (28), he gathers up his numerous bags and his dinner and, laden down, advances to the door to go back to the streets. Just as he (29) the door and begins to shift bundles to free a hand, a well-dressed man coming to the restaurant steps aside and (30) the door for him. The homeless man stops and says, "Thank you very much."

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions or incomplete sentences. For each question or sentence there are four answers or choices marked a, b, c and d. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer or choice to each of the questions or sentences. Then write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage 1

Free The Children was founded by 12-year-old Craig Kielburger in 1995 when he gathered 11 school friends to begin fighting child labour. Ten years later Free The Children is the largest network of children helping children through education in the world, with more than one million young people involved in the programs in 45 countries.

So, how did it happen? Looking for the comics section one morning before school, Craig came across an article in the Toronto Star. The front page caught his eye, showing a picture of a boy wearing a bright red vest and his fist held high. The headline read, "Battled child labour, boy, 12, murdered".

The article told the story of a young boy from Pakistan, Iqbal Masih, who was sold into child labour at the age of four as a carpet weaver to pay back a loan his parents had acquired. Iqbal worked 12 hours a day, six days a week, tying tiny knots to make carpets.

Iqbal lost his freedom to laugh and to play. He lost his freedom to go to school. And, after he began speaking out against child labour, he lost his life.

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The article said he was murdered for raising the issue in the press and in politics at the age of 12, the same age as Craig at the time.

Craig had never heard about child labour, and wasn't even certain where Pakistan was on the world map, but the differences between his life and Iqbal's shocked him.

He soon discovered that there are 250 million child labourers in the world, one half of them working full-time; many in hazardous conditions. Craig knew that he had to help, so he did the only thing he could. He gathered a group of his friends together, most of them 12 years old like him, and they started Free The Children. The goal they set out then is the same as it is today, although now more than a million supporters are working together toward their goal: to free children from abuse, exploitation, and the idea that they are not old enough or smart enough or capable enough to change the world.

Today, we know children are capable of incredible things. Through cooperation we've shown it.

31. When reading the Toronto Star one morning, Craig was attracted by _____.
a. a colorful front page
b. an interesting comic story
c. a boy's bright clothes
d. a boy's death
32. Which of the following is NOT true about Iqbal Masih?
a. His parents could not pay off their debt and sold him into child labour.
b. He could not live as an ordinary child in the workplace.
c. He worked in bad conditions and died from hunger and hard work.
d. He was killed because he cried out against child labour.
33. What did Craig do after reading the article?
a. He sought for more information about child labour.
b. He compared the difference between his life and Iqbal's.
c. He looked at the map for Pakistan.
d. He told other children the story about Iqbal.
34. He gathered a group of his friends together and started to _____.
a. free child labourers in the world
b. found an organization against child labour
c. gather information and write letters to world leaders
d. hold conferences with other youth
35. Which of the following ideas does the author mainly want to convey in the passage?
a. Child labour should be fought against worldwide.
b. More care should be given to children.
c. Children can help children themselves.
d. Children are capable of incredible things.

Passage 2

Everything in today's world is going faster and faster, and television commercials are no exception. At the start of the television age the standard commercial lasted 60 seconds, but most of

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today's commercials are only half that length and many are even shorter. The 15-second commercial, introduced a few years ago as a way to cut skyrocketing advertising costs, may soon be the most common in the United States. (Our television-watching counterparts in Japan and Europe are already being treated to 7-second mini-commercials!)

What stands behind the message that blips(闪现) onto and off our television screens before we have time to get to the kitchen and back?

Take for example a recent commercial for a certain brand of cough drops. The manufacturer of the cough drops spent four months trying to think of a way to boost sales. After several surveys of cough drop users, the company decided to market a strawberry-flavored lozenge (止咳润喉片). Further surveys identified the typical users of the strawberry-flavored cough drop as persons between the ages of 15 and 30. This information was important in planning the content and style of the commercial and in determining when to air it.

The creative team at the advertising agency that handled the cough drop company's account then took over. After hours of discussion and writing, they came up with six scripts, from which the client chose one.

Turning this carefully calculated script into an effective commercial involved finding just the right actor: a young woman who would be attractive to the target audience and who could make her positive response to the cough drops look convincing. Forty-two actors were auditioned(试演); one was chosen.

The actor wasn't the only element of the commercial that had to go through an audition. More than a hundred outfits(服装) were inspected before one was chosen for her to wear, and hundreds of strawberries had to be sorted through.

The filming began at 9:30 one morning. "All" the actor had to do was to open a box of cough drops, pull out a strawberry and munch(津津有味地嚼) on it. Yet her movements and facial expressions had to be just right, and achieving that perfection took three hours and 72 shootings, or 'takes.'

Even then—shooting completed—the job was far from done. Thousands of feet of film had to be reduced to a compact 45 feet of finished commercial. Using million-dollar, computerized equipment, the producer, writer, and art director selected the best two takes and mixed images and sound to produce a polished final product. The result? A simple, effortless-looking little film that shows none of the tremendous effort that went into producing it, but which should justify all of that time, creativity, and expense by boosting cough drop sales.

36. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- a. Although most television commercials look simple and straightforward, they typically take a great deal of time, effort, and money to produce.
- b. Because the development of television commercials involves so many steps, commercials are among the most difficult and complex types of film to produce.
- c. The major factors in developing a successful television commercial are good planning of style and content and careful selection of actors.
- d. With the fast pace of modern life, television commercials have become the most important medium for people to get information.

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37. In the first paragraph the sentence in the bracket(括号) simply implies that _____.
a. the United States has fallen behind its Japanese and European competitors in some important areas of development
b. television commercials seen in the United States may well become even shorter than they are at present
c. television commercials in other parts of the world use even more advanced technology than that used in the United States
d. the quality of a television commercial is not necessarily related to its length
38. By "What stands behind the message..."(Par. 2) the author means _____.
a. the purpose of making a television commercial
b. the profit that one can get from a television commercial
c. the secret to making a successful television commercial
d. the effort and cost in producing a television commercial
39. Which of the following occurs first in the development of a television commercial?
a. Developing alternative scripts
b. Determining the general style of the commercial
c. Identifying the commercial's target audience
d. Selecting an actor or actors
40. Which of the following best defines the word account as it is used in paragraph 4?
a. management b. production c. distribution d. advertisement

Passage 3

Most people consider bacteria dangerous. After all, these microorganisms cause a host of serious human diseases. In fact, however, only a small percentage of bacteria cause diseases, while many bacteria are actually beneficial to humans. For example, doctors use bacteria to produce vaccines and other medicines. Bacteria are also critical to many industrial processes, from making wine to recycling wastes, and scientists use bacteria to study many of the biological processes common to all living things.

With such a wide variety of economic and scientific applications, it is no surprise that several laboratories around the United States grow and sell bacteria as a crop. These laboratories use specialized farming techniques to produce one of the nation's most valuable biological commodities.

Like plants, bacteria have specific growth requirements. In particular, they need a place to grow and they need a supply of nutrients. Bacteria may be cultivated in containers ranging from small test tubes to giant steel tanks. The organisms are placed in a container along with a nutritionally balanced liquid or jelly, called a culture medium, which provides vitamins, minerals, and fluids to the growing bacteria. The growth container and culture medium must be kept at a constant temperature that is appropriate for the type of bacteria being cultivated.

In a closed container, bacteria exhibit a definite growth pattern. When bacteria are first placed in a growth container, they must adapt to their new environment, and growth is slow while they are making this adjustment. This period is called the "start phase" of the bacterial growth cycle. At the end of this phase, as the bacteria become accustomed to their new living conditions, they begin to grow and reproduce rapidly. During the second phase, called the "log phase," a population explosion

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occurs. Eventually, however, the bacterial population reaches the maximum size possible, given the limitations of the growth container. At this point, the bacteria enter the "stationary growth phase," during which they continue to reproduce, but at a slower rate. After a time, the bacteria use up their supply of nutrients and their wastes accumulate in the growth container. The final period in the growth cycle, called the "death phase," occurs when the bacteria begin to die faster than they reproduce.

People who grow bacteria for science and industry take advantage of this unique growth cycle. Bacteria are harvested during the "stationary growth phase," yielding a good crop of usable organisms. By carefully monitoring the growth pattern, bacteria farmers can also decide when to add more nutrients to the culture medium or to transfer the bacteria to new growth containers. In this way, they can prevent large losses during the "death phase." By applying a knowledge of the growth requirements and patterns of bacteria, these modern day agriculturalists are able to help everyone derive the maximum benefit from these tiny organisms.

41. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the first paragraph?
- Most people consider bacteria dangerous.
 - Many bacteria are actually beneficial to humans.
 - These microorganisms cause a host of serious human diseases.
 - Bacteria are critical to many industrial processes.
42. The writer's main purpose in this passage is to _____.
- explain how bacteria are cultivated
 - identify harmful and beneficial forms of bacteria
 - compare methods of growing bacteria
 - demonstrate the beneficial uses of bacteria
43. According to the bacterial growth cycle the best time to transfer bacteria is in _____.
- the start phase
 - the log phase
 - the stationary phase
 - the death phase
44. Which of the following assumptions presents the idea of the passage?
- Bacteria farming is more useful and profitable than most other types of farming.
 - All organisms exhibit similar growth rates.
 - The greatest strides in medicine and industry have come about through the use of bacteria.
 - Scientific knowledge often has important commercial applications.
45. Which of the following best defines the word yielding as it is used in the last paragraph?
- surrendering
 - producing
 - giving up
 - granting

Passage 4

Sociology is defined as the study of human groups. In the broadest sense, sociology is concerned with understanding patterns of human relationships, their causes and their effects. Unlike psychology, sociology does not attempt to explain the behavior of a particular individual under certain circumstances. Rather, sociology focuses on social trends or other influences that affect whole groups or categories of people. Thus, while a psychologist might counsel an individual who feels worthless after retiring from a long and successful career, a sociologist would be more likely to examine societal attitudes that may contribute to the loss of self-esteem experienced by many retired

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persons in our society.

The emphasis that sociology places on human groups rather than individuals stems directly from the work of Emile Durkheim, a pioneering sociologist of the nineteenth century. Durkheim likened the nature of a social group to bronze, a unique metal that is formed when the metals tin, copper, and lead are melted and mixed together. Durkheim noted that bronze is much harder than any of its component metals. In the same way, he reasoned, the characteristics of a social group viewed as a whole cannot be determined simply by examining the characteristics of its individual members. Nor can individuals be understood strictly in terms of the individuals themselves; when people come together as members of a particular group, the group exerts considerable pressure on the individual to conform to what it considers acceptable ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving.

Besides developing a theoretical foundation for the study of social groups, Durkheim also conducted research designed to corroborate his theoretical work. Using landmark research methods, Durkheim collected and analyzed data from a number of countries that kept records on suicides. He wanted to show that social environment may have a profound effect even on those behaviors we consider most personal. The results of his study showed that suicide rates do indeed vary according to specific social characteristics. For example, Durkheim found that members of religions with strong prohibitions against suicide are less likely to commit suicide than are members of religious groups with weaker prohibitions. He also found a lower incidence of suicide among married persons than among persons who were single or divorced. Taken together, the findings of Durkheim's study provided convincing evidence that social groups do indeed exert pressures that control or regulate the behavior of individuals, including deeply personal behaviors.

Durkheim's rigorous research methods captured the attention of sociologists around the world, and were perhaps even more important to the future development of sociology than any specific research results could be. Within a short time, his specific approach to formulating and testing social theory became a model that guided the work of nearly all sociologists. This assured Emile Durkheim a lasting place as one of the key figures in the history of sociology.

46. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- a. Both the social group theory and the scientific research methods developed by Durkheim have contributed much to the field of sociology.
 - b. Durkheim believed that individual members of a group strongly influence the group's ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving.
 - c. The research study conducted by Durkheim provided strong evidence that suicide rates vary among members of different social groups.
 - d. Through his research, Durkheim made great strides in distinguishing sociology from psychology.
47. The writer's main purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
- a. outline the steps Durkheim followed in conducting his research study
 - b. describe the ways in which Durkheim's work has influenced sociology
 - c. persuade the reader to study sociology
 - d. explain the differences between sociology and psychology
48. According to the passage, how do sociologists and psychologists differ?

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- a. Sociologists are more concerned with explaining behavior than are psychologists.
 - b. Psychologists focus more on individuals than do sociologists.
 - c. Sociologists spend more time helping people solve their problems than do psychologists.
 - d. Psychologists are more interested in understanding patterns of human relationships than are sociologists.
49. In comparing social groups to bronze, Durkheim wished to illustrate the idea that _____.
- a. a social group has characteristics that differ from those of its individual members
 - b. social groups are made up of three major component parts acting together
 - c. each social group is a unique entity that is unlike any other social group
 - d. social groups are extremely difficult to break apart once they have been formed
50. The word corroborate (L. 2, Par. 3) means _____.
- a. correct b. conduct c. prove d. improve

Part III Short Answer Questions (10 Points)

Directions: In this section there is a short passage with five questions. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions in the fewest possible words. Your answer must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET.

They are only two inches long and their best days, to be frank, are behind them. Their distinctive yellow bodies have been faded to white after years of exposure to the salty sea air and in any other circumstances they would scarcely give a second glance. But these are not ordinary bits of plastic; these are not your everyday children's bath toys.

These plastic ducks have a more than decent claim to being the greatest adventurers in the world today. Originally designed to withstand 52 spins through a washing machine, the toy ducks, along with a consignment(装运的货物) of blue turtles, green frogs and red beavers, have been floating across the world's greatest oceans for 11 years now. In that time they have covered more than 15,000 miles in a journey that has excited professional oceanographers.

Rewind to 1992. A Massachusetts-based American toy company had ordered thousands of these plastic bath toys to be made in China. They were shipped across the Pacific to the United States.

The ship ran into trouble on the 45th parallel near the International Date Line on the night of 10 January 1992. As a storm raged and the ship tossed and turned, several of the containers it was carrying escaped their moorings(停泊区) and plunged into the ocean. While most remained intact, one split open releasing its haul of 29,000 plastic bath toys into the Pacific. Since then, hundreds of the plastic ducks have washed up in Alaska but scientists tracking their journey now believe significant numbers have rounded the North Pole and made their way south through the Arctic Circle to the Atlantic Ocean.

The ducks' manufacturers, The First Years Inc, have placed a bounty(奖赏) on the toys. Anyone who brings one of the ducks in will receive a \$100 reward for their sharp-eyed salvage(打捞) efforts. Ebbesmeyer says the ducks are easily recognisable since they have faded to white and have "the First Years" stamped upon them. He receives fresh reports of sightings each week from the east coast of the USA as well as Scotland, Iceland and as far as Norway. Thus far, however, none was

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confirmed. "I'm getting more and more reports and e-mails sent to my website," says Ebbesmeyer, "but many of them prove to be the wrong species." As he put it earlier this year: "The person who finds the first one is going to make a big splash."

Questions:

51. Why are these bath toys called the greatest adventurers in the world today?
52. What happened to the toys while shipped to the United States in 1992?
53. These plastic ducks have excited scientists because _____.
54. The toy ducks shifted from _____ to _____, and were expected to arrive at _____ through _____.
55. How can the company confirm any reported duck as the lost toy?

Part IV Translation (15 points)

Directions: Translate the following sentences from English to Chinese. Please write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

56. Happy people are usually optimistic. One could reason that pessimists, whose low expectations are so often exceeded, would constantly be surprised by joy. "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed," wrote poet Alexander Pope.
57. Opportunities to improve a situation by "zipping your lip" come up all the time in everyday dealings with others. Sometimes the benefit of keeping your mouth shut may be that you won't have to eat your words.
58. Of course, individual variations make all the difference. At what hour is your body temperature on the rise? When does it reach its highest point? Its lowest? Once you have familiarized yourself with your patterns, you can take advantage of chronobiology (时间生物学) techniques to improve your health and productivity.
59. Today millions of Americans vacation abroad, and they go not only to see new sights but also—in those places where they do not feel too strange—to perhaps meet new people. No one really expects a vacation trip to produce a close friend. But surely the beginning of a friendship is possible. Surely in every country people value friendship.
60. It is not difficult to understand our desire for athletes to be heroes. On the surface, at least, athletes display a vital and indomitable (不屈服的) spirit; they are gloriously alive inside their bodies. And sports do allow us to witness acts that can legitimately (合法地) be described as courageous, thrilling, beautiful, even noble.

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: Write a composition on the topic My View on the Postgraduate Craze. You should write at least 160 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 目前考研究生形成热潮.
2. 我认为这股热潮的原因是.....
3. 我的考研目的是.....