

南京农业大学
2008 年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试卷

注意:本试卷共 8 页,Part I、Part II 的答案必须涂在答题卡上,收卡时间为 10:15,其余试题必须答在答题纸上,答在试卷上无效

Part I Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions, or unfinished statement. For each question there are four suggested answer marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One: questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Sometimes negative reactions do not result from actual interaction but rather from the fixed, preconceived beliefs we have about other people. These overgeneralized beliefs or “stereotypes” frequently shape people’s perceptions of each other.

Stereotypes originate and develop from numerous sources such as jokes, textbooks, movies, and television. Movies about cowboys and Indians portray cowboys as “civilized” and Indians as wild and “primitive”. A child who knows about the American Indian only through watching these movies will have a distorted and false image of this group of people. Stereotypes perpetuate inaccuracies about religious, racial, and cultural groups.

Stereotypical beliefs prevent us from seeing people as individuals with unique characteristics. Negative stereotypes lead to prejudice, suspicion, intolerance, or hatred of other cultural groups. The close relationship between prejudice and stereotypes is illustrated in the following example:

Mr. Bias is a director of a small private company. He is interviewing candidates for the position of assistant manager. He selects a bright and ambitious applicant. Later, he discovers that this applicant is from the country of Levadel (a fictitious nation). Since he thinks that all Levadelians are stupid and lazy, he decides to select someone else for the position.

Unfortunately there was nothing that this applicant could have done to prove that he was indeed qualified for the job. Rejected on the basis of his nationality, the applicant was a victim of an irrational belief.

Stereotypical remarks can be made casually in daily conversations and may or may not have serious consequences. Nevertheless, people’s initial impulse is to become angry rather than to clarify the distortion. Educating others is one way to try to correct misperceptions. At the same time, individuals need to become fully aware of their own preconceptions. Establishing personal relationships with individuals from different religions, cultures, or races may be the best way to break down stereotypes and prejudice.

Cultural conflicts occur as a result of misinterpretations, ethnocentrism, stereotypes, and prejudice. Preventing these conflicts is possible with increased awareness of our own attitudes as well as sensitivity to cross-cultural differences. Developing intercultural sensitivity does not mean that we need to lose our cultural identities --- but rather that we recognize cultural influences within ourselves and within others.

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1. Stereotypes are _____.
 - A) accurate and complimentary descriptions of groups of people
 - B) overgeneralized and sometimes distorted descriptions of groups of people
 - C) harmful descriptions because they always lead to hatred and prejudice
 - D) inaccuracies about religious, racial, and cultural groups

 2. "... he thinks that all Levadelians are stupid and lazy ..." is an example of _____.
 - A) a stereotype
 - B) ethnocentrism
 - C) a misunderstanding
 - D) racial discrimination

 3. The author believes that in order to be sensitive to other cultures people should _____.
 - A) change their cultural beliefs and assimilate into the new culture
 - B) change other people's cultural beliefs
 - C) recognize how they have been influenced by their own cultures
 - D) increase awareness of their own attitudes

 4. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A) Communication conflict.
 - B) Difficulties in job hunting.
 - C) Victims of prejudice.
 - D) Stereotypes and prejudice.

 5. Which of the following words can replace "perpetuate" in paragraph 2?
 - A) Believe.
 - B) Reject.
 - C) Preserve.
 - D) Confuse.

Passage Two: questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Weary after centuries of fighting the surging North Sea from gushing into this low-lying nation, the Netherlands is rethinking how to keep Dutch feet dry.

The traditional method of stopping floodwater has been to build dikes. But at the Second World Water Forum, a five-day conference that was to start today in Hague, Dutch water experts were to explain that the best way to handle the water may be to let it in.

In the Netherlands --- half of which lies below sea level --- the Ministry of Water Management has designated several low-lying regions as "calamity flood plains" that would be used in emergencies to divert floodwater from populated areas, spokesman Hans Scholten said.

Referring to the fable of a Dutch boy named Hans Brinker who saved the nation from disaster by plugging a hole in the sea barrier, Undersecretary for Water Management Monique de Vries said: "Hans Brinker will have to take his finger out of the dike and pull on his galoshes."

Although the country has built dikes and reclaimed land since the Middle Ages, repeated flooding of farmland in recent years and high maintenance costs have led to a rethinking about the old methods.

"Sometimes it doesn't make sense to ignore the processes of nature," said Bert Blase, Spokesman for an association of regional water boards. "Flooding certain nature reserve areas every few years would be good for the environment."

Part of the plan involves widening river beds to allow larger volumes of water to flow to the sea. Although it is still unclear how much land could eventually be allocated to the project --- some inhabitants would have to be relocated --- large areas of the eastern Dutch province of Gelderland have been labeled as suitable.

While flooding is a serious threat to the Dutch, global warming could expose many more in this country of 15 million to drought and water pollution if governments do not take drastic measures, conference organizers have warned.

More than 3,500 delegates from 150 countries will attend the conference, the follow-up to the first global water congress, which was held in Marrakech, Morocco, two years ago.

With one-sixth of the world's population lacking clean drinking water, forum organizers have called for annual global spending on water problems to be more than doubled from about \$70 billion or \$80 billion to \$180 billion.

In the closing stages of the conference, ministers from more than 100 countries will meet to discuss sustainable water for the world's growing population and farmers who grow crops for mass consumption.

6. What is the new idea the experts put forward to keep Dutch feet dry?
 - A) To build bigger and more powerful dams.
 - B) To let the sea water in the inside instead of keeping it out.
 - C) To ignore the process of nature.
 - D) To flood certain nature reserves.

7. Hans Brinker is known as a national hero _____.
 - A) in Dutch history who succeeded in diverting floodwater from the populated areas
 - B) who took his finger out of the dike and built a sea barrier
 - C) who pulled his finger on his galoshes and saved the nation from being drowned
 - D) who saved the nation by stopping the sea flood in legend

8. Which of the following is NOT included in the forthcoming Dutch project in saving the nation from possible sea floods?
 - A) To designate some low-lying regions as "calamity flood plains".
 - B) To let the sea flood certain nature reserve areas every few years.
 - C) To broaden some river beds to allow more river water to flow to the sea.
 - D) To expose many more areas of the country to drought or flood.

9. All the following are the topics to be discussed in the Second World Water Forum EXCEPT _____.
 - A) how to divert floodwater from the populated areas of Holland
 - B) how to reduce water pollution and provide more healthy drinking water for the growing population
 - C) how to help farmers to keep on the sustainable agriculture by watering their crops timely.
 - D) The measures to be taken to slow down the ever-accelerating global warming-up tendency

10. The best way to paraphrase the sentence "Sometimes it doesn't make sense to ignore the process of nature" is "_____".
 - A) sometimes it's no use ignoring the process of nature
 - B) in some cases man can and must neglect the law of nature
 - C) it would often be harmful for man to go against the process of nature

D) man must always follow the way of how things are going on

Passage Three: questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage

The writing of a historical synthesis involves integrating the materials available to the historian into a comprehensible whole. The problem in writing a historical synthesis is to find a pattern in, or impose a pattern upon, the detailed information that has already been used to explain the causes for a historical event.

A synthesis seeks common elements in which to interpret the various parts of a historical event. The initial step, therefore, in writing a historical synthesis, is to put the event to be synthesized in a proper historical perspective, so that the common elements or strands making up the event can be determined. This can be accomplished by analyzing the historical event as part of a general trend or continuum in history. The common elements that are familiar to the event will become the ideological framework in which the historian seeks to synthesize. This is not to say that any factor will not have a greater relative value in the historian's handling of the synthesis, but rather that all factors are interrelated when viewed in a broad historical perspective.

The historian, in synthesizing, must determine the extent to which the existing hypotheses have similar trends. A general trend line, once established, will enable these similar trends to be correlated and paralleled within the conceptual framework of a common base. A synthesis further seeks to determine from existing hypotheses, why an outcome took the direction it did; thus, it necessitates reconstructing the spirit of the time in order to assimilate the political, social, psychological, etc., factors within a common base.

As such, the synthesis becomes the logical construct in interpreting the common ground between an original explanation of an outcome (thesis) and the reinterpretation of the outcome along different lines (antithesis). Therefore, the synthesis necessitates the integration of the materials available into a comprehensible whole which will in turn provide a new historical perspective for the event being synthesized.

11. The author would be most concerned with which of the following?
- A. Finding the most important cause for a particular historical event.
 - B. Imposing a pattern upon varying interpretations for the causes of a particular historical event.
 - C. Attributing the many conditions that together led to a particular historical event to a single motive.
 - D. Determining when hypotheses need to be reinterpreted.
12. The most important preliminary step in writing a historical synthesis would be _____.
- A. to accumulate sufficient reference material to explain an event
 - B. analyzing the historical event to determine if a "single theme theory" applies to the event
 - C. determining the common strands that make up a historical event
 - D. interpreting historical factors to determine if one factor will have a greater relative value
13. The best definition for the term "historical synthesis" would be _____.
- A. combining elements of differing material into a unified whole

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- B. a tentative theory set forth as an explanation for an event
C. the direct opposite of the original interpretation of an event
D. interpreting historical material to prove the history repeats itself
14. A historian seeks to reconstruct the “spirit” of a time period because _____
A. the events in history are more important than the people who make history
B. existing hypotheses are inadequate in explaining historical events
C. this is the best method to determine the single most important cause for a particular action
D. varying factors can be assimilated within a common base
15. Which of the following statements would the author consider false?
A. One factor in a historical synthesis will not have a greater value than other factors.
B. It is possible to analyze common unifying points in hypothesis.
C. Historical events should be studied as part of a continuum in history.
D. A synthesis seeks to determine why an outcome took the direction it did.

Passage Four: questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

The Tribune found that, since 1995, at least 418 patients have been killed and 1,356 others injured by registered nurses operating infusion pumps, which regulate medicine flow. In each of these cases the nurse either lacked the training to operate infusion pumps or claimed to be burdened with too many patients. The pumps can be misused in several ways, and sometimes nurses punched in the wrong amount of medicine on the built-in touch pad. In the death of a Texas patient two years ago, for example, an order for 9.10 milligrams of morphine was entered as 91.0 milligrams. Calculation errors are so prevalent that some nurses called them “death by decimal.”

To compensate for understaffing, hospitals often rely on machines with warning alarms to help monitor patients’ vital signs. At least 216 patient deaths and 429 injuries have occurred in hospitals where registered nurses failed to hear alarms built into lifesaving equipment, such as respirators and blood-oxygen monitors. At a New York hospital in September last year, a patient died unnoticed of a heart attack even though a respiratory alarm sounded. A sole nurse assigned to monitor 10 patients told federal investigators she did not hear the alarm because she was attending to another patient in distress.

Decades of carefree spending by hospitals came to an abrupt halt in the mid-1990s, as economic reality set in and managed care changed the landscape of medicine. Hospitals turned to health-care consultants whose cost-cutting strategies invariably targeted hospitals’ largest expense: nurse staffing.

For patients, this means hospitals staffed entirely by registered nurses as recently as five years ago are now relying heavily on lesser-trained and lower-paid practical nurses and aides.

While rushing to reach another premature newborn in need of care, Cloninger said she mistyped the dosage amount on an infusion pump keypad. A 24-hour dose of nutrients was dumped into the baby’s body in less than 30 minutes. The infant suffered no permanent injuries.

“I wake up every day and hope I don’t kill someone today,” said the 35-year-old mother of two. “Every day I pray: God protect me. Let me make it out of there with my patients alive.”

Hospitals across the country regularly blame a shortage of registered nurses for their staffing

deficiencies, but in reality, there is more often a shortage of nurses willing to work in hospitals. Deteriorating, oppressive workplace conditions --- from mandatory overtime to stagnant pay --- have made hospital jobs less appealing. And other options, both inside the health-care field and outside it, have enticed nurses to quit hospitals for less stressful, better paying positions.

Administrators at hospitals with competitive salaries, reasonable hours and an appealing work environment report little trouble in finding nurses. But those conditions remain the exception.

16. Nearly all the medical accidents mentioned in the passage are caused by _____.
- I. the nurses' wrong operating infusion pumps
 - II. misuse of necessary amount of medicine
 - III. the poor training of the registered nurses
- A. I only B. I and II C. II and III D. I, II and III
17. The word "understaffing" (Paragraph 2, Line 1) can be replaced by _____.
- A. under figure B. below the standard
C. lack of enough qualified nurses D. short of training
18. The last sentence of paragraph 5 "The infant suffered no permanent injuries" can be paraphrased as "_____".
- A. The infant was saved and in turn got relieved of the permanent sufferings
 - B. The infant was killed and in turn would never be tortured by the permanent injuries
 - C. The infant could never be treated by any better cures
 - D. The dosage seemed too much for the infant
19. The main idea of paragraph 7 can be summarized by the statement that _____.
- A. the lack of enough permanent nurses in the country is mainly caused by enough training
 - B. the shortage of well-trained nurses is mainly caused by the poor pay and poor conditions offered to the nurses
 - C. most nurses are unwilling to work in hospitals as assistant to their much better-paid physicians
 - D. the hospitals' oppressive workplace conditions are no longer ideal places for the nurse-school graduates
20. From the statement: "But those conditions remain the exception," it can be inferred that _____.
- A. there will soon be found more and more hospitals with well-treated registered nurses
 - B. you can never find in the country hospitals with such well-paid, reasonable hours and nice work environment
 - C. you can hardly find in the country any hospitals with such well-paid, reasonable hours and nice work environment
 - D. it would be unrealistic for nurses to be provided with such well-paid, reasonable hours and nice work environment

Part II. Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter 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 time 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 flight 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 out-side, 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 | B) from | C) to | D) of |
| 22. A) rupture | B) corruption | C) eruption | D) disruption |
| 23. A) actions | B) functions | C) reflection | D) behavior |
| 24. A) regular | B) formal | C) continual | D) circular |
| 25. A) retains | B) encounters | C) possesses | D) experiences |
| 26. A) diseases | B) symptoms | C) signs | D) defects |
| 27. A) while | B) whereas | C) if | D) although |
| 28. A) adaptable | B) approachable | C) available | D) agreeable |
| 29. A) broad | B) inclusive | C) tentative | D) extensive |
| 30. A) devised | B) recognized | C) scrutinized | D) visualized |
| 31. A) at | B) through | C) in | D) as |
| 32. A) most | B) least | C) little | D) more |
| 33. A) attain | B) shed | C) retrieve | D) seek |
| 34. A) on | B) with | C) for | D) in |
| 35. A) unique | B) specific | C) complicated | D) peculiar |
| 36. A) norm | B) mode | C) pattern | D) style |
| 37. A) directories | B) instructions | C) specifications | D) commentaries |

38. A) off B) on C) for D) up
39. A) or B) and C) but D) while
40. A) agitation B) spur C) acceleration D) stimulus

Part III. Translation (30%)

Directions: There are 3 passages in this part. Translate passage 41 and 42 from English into Chinese, and passage 43 from Chinese into English.

41. For most people, almost any place can become a tourist destination as long as it is different from the place where the traveler usually lives. New York may not be a tourist attraction to a New Yorker, but for a Londoner it may have many charms. The famous tourist sites of many big cities offer a unique historic atmosphere, such as the Great Wall and the Palace Museum of Beijing, and the Buckingham Palace and St Paul's Cathedral of London. Tourists will indeed be affected by the unusual atmosphere of those cities. Smaller towns and rural areas throughout the world have attractions of this kind of tourist. An excellent example is the small village town of Zhou Zhuang in China, known as the Venice of the Orient. Of course, natural scenery has always been an attraction for tourists. Tens of thousands of tourists visit Niagara Falls every year, for example. Its reputation as a place for honeymoon is world-famous.

42. There is no immediate prospect of generalized inflation. Comparatively high unemployment is limiting nominal wage increase; and spare capacity in manufacturing worldwide reinforces the competitive pressure on prices. But there are signs that inflation is edging higher. A comparison of yields on nominal and inflation-linked bonds in the States suggests a modest upward drift in inflation expectations. Japan is slow in emerging from deflation. The pace of consumer price inflation in China has increased sharply in recent months, and there is evidence that prices are beginning to rise faster in some other Asian economies.

43. 进入 21 世纪, 人类面临的经济和社会问题更加复杂, 文化因素将在新的世纪里发挥更加重要的作用, 不同民族的语言各不相同, 而心灵、情感是相通的, 不同民族的文化千姿百态, 其合理的内核往往是相同的, 总能为人类所传承。各民族的文明都是人类智慧的成果, 对于人类进步做出了贡献, 应该彼此尊重, 人类因无知或偏见引起的冲突, 有时比因利益引起的冲突更可怕。我们主张以平等和包容的精神努力寻找双方的共同点, 开展广泛的文明对话和深入的文化交流。美国著名的一位诗人在一篇诗中曾经这样写道, 无论世界怎样变化, 树木逢春便会绿叶招展。青年代表着国家和世界的未来, 面对新世纪中美关系的广阔前景, 我希望两国的青年更加紧密的携起手来。

Part IV. Writing (20%)

Directions: for this part, you are allowed 45 minutes to write a composition on the topic *Environment and Development* (环境与发展). You should write no less than 200 words.