

南京农业大学
2008 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.

Failure is probably the most fatiguing experience a person (1) has. There is nothing more (2) than not succeeding—being blocked, not (3). It is a (4) circle. Failure breeds fatigue, (5) the fatigue makes (6) harder to get to work, which (7) the failure.

We experience this tiredness (8) two ways: start-up fatigue and performance fatigue. In the (9) case, we keep putting off a task that we feel we are (10) to do. (11) because it is too tedious or because it is too difficult, we (12) away from it. And (13) we postpone it, the more tired we feel.

(14) it is not actually physical, this start-up fatigue is very real. The remedy is obvious, though perhaps not easy to (15): an exertion of willpower. The moment I find myself (16) away from a job, or putting it under a pile of (17) I have to do, I clear my desk of everything else and attack the objectionable item (18). (19) start-up fatigue, always tackle the most (20) job first.

1. a. never b. ever c. even d. must
2. a. frustrating b. frustrated c. exciting d. excited
3. a. walking ahead b. moving ahead c. moving out d. walking out
4. a. valid b. vain c. vicious d. vague
5. a. but b. or c. and d. yet
6. a. that b. much c. it d. more
7. a. compounds b. completes c. composites d. compromises
8. a. in b. on c. by d. with
9. a. formal b. form c. formula d. former
10. a. intended b. obliged c. inclined d. delighted
11. a. Not only b. Either c. Neither d. And
12. a. avoid b. shy c. shut d. put
13. a. the more b. often c. the long d. the longer
14. a. Because b. However c. Even if d. When
15. a. make use of b. take c. find d. apply
16. a. turning b. turn c. returning d. return
17. a. what b. other c. other thing d. that
18. a. first b. at first c. last d. at last
19. a. Preventing b. To prevent c. Having prevented d. Being prevented
20. a. different b. favorable c. favorite d. difficult

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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.

barely of lucky compare terrible like happier start
as bless more to believe beautiful

Most of us (21) ourselves with anyone we think is (22)—a relative, an acquaintance or, often, someone we (23) know. I once met a young man who struck me (24) particularly successful and happy. He spoke (25) his love for his beautiful wife and their daughters, and of his joy at being a radio talk-show host in a city he loved. I remember thinking that he was one of those (26) few for whom everything goes effortlessly right.

Then we (27) talking about the Internet. He (28) its existence, he told me, because he could look up information on multiple sclerosis(多发性硬化症)—the (29) disease afflicting his wife. I felt (30) a fool for assuming nothing unhappy existed in his life.

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.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Lie detectors are widely used in the United States to find out whether a person is telling the truth or not. Polygraphers, the people who operate them, claim that they can establish guilt by detecting physiological changes that accompany emotional stress. The technique adopted is to ask leading questions such as: "Did you take the money?" or "Where did you hide the money?" and measure the subjects' electrical resistance in the palm or changes in his breathing and heart rate. Such a device has obtained widespread recognition.

At first sight, it appears obvious that any simple, reliable method of proving guilty people is valuable, but recent research not only raises doubts about how lie detectors should be used but also makes it question able whether they should be employed at all.

The point is that, apart from many of the polygraphers being unqualified, the tests themselves are by no means free from error, mainly because they ignore human imagination and creativity.

Think of all those perfectly innocent people, with nothing to be afraid of, whose faces go red and hesitate in answering when a customs officer asks them if they have anything to declare. Fear, and a consequently increased response, may not be enough to establish guilt. It depends on whether the subject is afraid of being found out or afraid of being proved guilty. On the other hand, the person who is really guilty and whose past experience has prepared him for such tests can change the results by preparing the questions.

31. It can be judged from the passage that lie detectors are _____.
a. detectives who are looking for criminals

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- b. researchers who ask people questions about guilt
 - c. machines used to find out whether people are lying
 - d. devices used to record people's changes in feelings
32. The questions are asked in order to _____.
- a. measure human imagination and creativity
 - b. prove whether people are guilty or not
 - c. find out how lie detectors are working
 - d. get the cooperation of the person being questioned
33. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE about the use of lie detectors?
- a. Many operators are not good at using lie detectors.
 - b. Many people are not very helpful in the tests.
 - c. There are probably many errors in the tests themselves.
 - d. Lie detectors cannot easily find out experienced guilty persons.
34. Lie detectors depend largely on the tested person's _____ to find out whether he is telling the truth.
- a. imagination and creativity
 - b. answers to the leading question
 - c. reaction reflected in electrical changes
 - d. past experience and background
35. How does the writer think of the lie detector?
- a. It is simple and reliable.
 - b. It is proved useful in some cases.
 - c. He feels doubtful about it.
 - d. He thinks it is of little use.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Let us begin by saying what does not cause our dreams. Our dreams do not come from "another world". They are not messages from some outside source. They are not a look into the future, either.

All our dreams have something to do with our emotions, fear, longings, wishes, needs and memories. But something on the "outside" may affect what we dream. If a person is hungry, or tired, or cold, his dreams may include a feeling of this kind. If the covers on your body, such as a blanket, have slipped off your bed, you may dream that you are sleeping or resting on the ice and snow. The material for the dream you will have tonight is likely to come from the experiences you have today.

So the subject of your dream usually comes from something that has effect on you while you are sleeping and it may also use your past experiences and the wishes and interests you have now. This is why very young children are likely to dream of fairies, older children of school examinations, hungry people of food, homesick soldiers of their families, and prisoners of freedom.

To show you how that is happening while you are asleep and how your wishes or needs can all be joined together in a dream, here is the story of an experiment. A man was asleep and the back of his hand was rubbed with absorbent cotton. He would dream that he was in a hospital and his charming girl friend was visiting him, sitting on the bed and feeling his hand softly!

There are some scientists who have made a special study of why we dream, what we dream and what those dreams mean. Their explanation of dreams, though a bit reasonable, is not accepted by everyone, but it offers an interesting way of dealing with the problem. They believe that dreams are

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mostly expressions of wishes that did not come true. In other words, a dream is a way of having your wishes carried out.

36. The word "material" (Line 5, Para.2) can be replaced by "_____".
a. wish b. source c. message d. cause
37. The word "it" (Line 2, Para.3) refers to _____.
a. dream b. sleep c. feeling d. subject
38. It is implied in the passage that _____.
a. our dreams cannot predict what may happen to us in the future
b. our dreams can be anything except our past experiences
c. one is most likely to feel cold while sleeping without a blanket
d. one with a poor memory has fewer dreams than people with a good memory
39. According to the experiment described in the passage, the man's dream was caused by _____.
a. an illness he used to suffer from b. his wishes to see his girl friend
c. his fear of an operation d. the hospital in which he was treated
40. According to the writer, the explanation of dreams that some scientists made _____.
a. is considered interesting, but meaningless
b. gives a good answer to the question why we dream
c. has some value, though not fully convincing
d. has been proved by the findings of their studies

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Cars account for half the oil consumed in the U.S., about half the urban pollution and one fourth the greenhouse gases. They take a similar toll of(损耗) resources in other industrial nations and in the cities of the developing world. As vehicle use continues to increase in the coming decade, the U.S. and other countries will have to deal with these issues or else face unacceptable economic, health-related and political costs. It is unlikely that oil prices will remain at their current low level or that other nations will accept a large and growing U.S. contribution to global climatic change.

Policymakers and industry have four options: reduce vehicle use, increase the efficiency and reduce the emissions of conventional gasoline-powered vehicles, switch to less harmful fuels, or find less polluting driving systems. The last of these—in particular the introduction of vehicles powered by electricity—is ultimately the only sustainable option. The other alternatives are attractive in theory but in practice are either impractical or offer only marginal improvements. For example, reduced vehicle use could solve traffic problems and a host of social and environmental problems, but evidence from around the world suggests that it is very difficult to make people give up their cars to any significant extent. In the U.S., mass-transit ridership and carpooling(合伙用车) have declined since World War II. Even in western Europe, with fuel prices averaging more than \$1 a liter (about \$4 a gallon) and with easily accessible mass transit and dense populations, cars still account for 80 percent of all passenger travel.

Improved energy efficiency is also appealing, but automotive fuel economy has barely made any progress in 10 years. Alternative fuels such as natural gas, burned in internal-combustion engines, could be introduced at relatively low cost, but they would lead to only marginal reductions

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in pollution and greenhouse emissions (especially because oil companies are already spending billions of dollars every year to develop less polluting types of gasoline.)

41. From the passage we know that the increased use of cars will _____.
- Have serious consequences for the well-being of all nations
 - widen the gap between the developed and developing countries
 - impose an intolerable economic burden on residents of large cities
 - consume half of the oil produced in the world
42. The U.S. has to deal with the problems arising from vehicle use because _____.
- it should take a lead in conserving natural resources
 - the present level of oil prices is considered unacceptable
 - most Americans are reluctant to switch to public transportation systems
 - other countries will protest its increasing greenhouse emissions
43. Which of the following is the best solution to the problems mentioned in the passage?
- The designing of highly efficient car engines.
 - The use of less pollution fuels.
 - The development of electric cars.
 - A reduction of vehicle use in cities.
44. Which of the following is practical but only makes a marginal contribution to solving the problem of greenhouse emissions?
- Reducing car use by carpooling.
 - The use of fuels other than gasoline.
 - The introduction of less polluting driving systems.
 - Improved energy efficiency.
45. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- Cars are popular in western Europe even though fuel prices are fairly high.
 - The reduction of vehicle use is the only sustainable option in densely populated western Europe.
 - The decline of public transportation accounts for increased car use in western Europe.
 - Western European oil companies cannot sustain the cost of developing new-type fuels.

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

Reebok executives do not like to hear their stylish athletic shoes called “footwear for yuppies(雅皮士, 少壮高薪职业人士)”. They contend that Reebok shoes appeal to diverse market segments, especially now that the company offers basketball and children’s shoes for the under-18 set and walking shoes for old customers not interested in aerobics(健身操) or running. The executives also point out that through recent acquisitions they have added hiking boots, dress and casual shoes, and high-performance athletic footwear to their product lines, all of which should attract new and varied groups of customers.

Still, despite its emphasis on new markets, Reebok plans few changes in the upmarket(高档消费人群的) retailing network that helped push sales to \$1 billion annually, ahead of all other sports shoe marketers. Reebok shoes, which are priced from \$27 to \$85, will continue to be sold only in

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better specialty, sporting goods, and department stores, in accordance with the company's view that consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution.

In the past few years, the Massachusetts-based company has imposed limits on the number of its distributors (and the number of shoes supplied to stores), partly out of necessity. At times the unexpected demand for Reeboks exceeded supply, and the company could barely keep up with orders from the dealers it already had. These fulfillment problems seem to be under control now, but the company is still selective about its distributors. At present, Reebok shoes are available in about five thousand retail stores in the United States.

Reebok has already anticipated that walking shoes will be the next fitness-related craze, replacing aerobics shoes the same way its brightly colored, soft leather exercise footwear replaced conventional running shoes. Through product diversification and careful market research, Reebok hopes to avoid the distribution problems Nike came across several years ago, when Nike misjudged the strength of the aerobics shoe craze and was forced to unload huge inventories of running shoes through discount stores.

46. One reason why Reebok's managerial personnel don't like their shoes to be called "footwear for yuppies" is that _____.
- "yuppies" usually evokes a negative image
 - they believe that their shoes are popular with people of different age groups
 - new production lines have been added to produce inexpensive shoes
 - the term makes people think of prohibitive prices
47. Reebok's view that "consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution" (Line 5, Para. 2) implies that _____.
- consumers believe that first-rate products are only sold by high-quality stores
 - the quality of a product determines the quality of its distributors
 - the popularity of a brand is determined by the stores that sell it
 - the quality of a brand is measured by the service quality of the store selling it
48. Reebok once had to limit the number of its distributors because _____.
- the reduction of distributors could increase its share of the market
 - it wanted to enhance consumer confidence in its products
 - too many distributors would cut into its profits
 - its supply of products fell short of demand
49. Although the Reebok Company has solved the problem of fulfilling its orders, it _____.
- still carefully chooses the manufacturers of its products
 - does not want to further expand its retailing network
 - still limits the number of shoes supplied to stores
 - is still particular about who sells its products
50. What lesson has Reebok learned from Nike's distribution problems?
- A company should not sell its high quality shoes in discount stores.
 - A company should not limit its distribution network.
 - A company should correctly evaluate the impact of a new craze on the market.
 - A company should do follow-up surveys of its products.

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 (not exceeding 15 words).

The problem with the current situation in education is that telling students what to do is often unrealistic with respect to what the students will be required to do later. Educators need to stop always formulating problems for students and instead sometimes urge the students to formulate problems for themselves.

One could argue that most students will not become scientists or writers or artists, but the situation is no different in a very pragmatic (注重实效的) occupation like business. Many of the executives interviewed during our studies of practical intelligence complain that one can hire a top-level graduate of a business school and get someone who may be good at analyzing textbook cases, but who is unable to come up with innovative (创新的) ideas for new business products or services, rearrangements that create more shelf space, or ways to stay competitive with similar industries in other countries.

The point, of course, is that there are gaps between the kind of performance needed for success in a business setting and the kind of performance needed for success in schools, even schools that are supposed to be quite practical in training students for the world of business. Thus, we often end up with adults who are unable to do what is expected of them.

This same problem even afflicts the study of education itself. It is one thing to get A's in education courses and quite another to succeed when called upon to be innovative in a classroom setting.

51. What is the problem with today's college education?
52. Why does the author mention the complaints by some executives about college graduates' actual performance in business?
53. "Practical intelligence" (Para. 2) refers to _____.
54. According to the author, it is far more difficult, but important, for students _____ than to get excellent results in education courses.
55. What is the solution the author suggests to the problem under discussion?

Part IV Translation (15 points)

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

56. American Indians' stories are rich in tradition and deeply rooted in tribal experiences. Because they are oral, rather than written, it is impossible to tell the stories with the same reality they had for ancient people.
57. The British are among the most surveyed people in the world. In 95% of towns and cities it is

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- impossible to walk without having your actions recorded on videotape or observed from hidden control rooms.
58. Anyone who watches Chinese TV ads for pills that claim the power to increase a young person's height by several centimeters, make fat men and women thin and attractive, or even increase the length of legs is aware of the insidious nature of advertising.
59. Today, American women, who outlive men by seven years, do not consider themselves the weaker sex and do not generally feel in need of male protection. Their self-sufficient attitude has led men to wonder whether the traditional etiquette is still appropriate or whether it will, in fact, offend independent, confident American women.
60. It is certain that technology, especially computer technology, will rule our lives to a greater and greater degree. This situation will not necessarily prove positive or negative in effect. Many people would be more comfortable if change came more slowly, but on the other hand, there are many for whom every innovation is like a new toy. They can't wait for the next invention to be available.

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: Write a composition on the topic ON MAKING FRIENDS. You should write at least 160 words following the outline given below in English and should start with the given opening sentence: "As a human being, one can hardly do without a friend." Your composition must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.

OUTLINE :

1. The need for friends
2. True friendship
3. My principle in making friends