

南京农业大学
2009 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 (20 points)

Section A

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and choose the best one from the four choices marked A, B, C and D to fill in each blank. (10 points)

Mr. Smith, a passenger on the transcontinental train, appeared before the judge. A police officer claimed he had attempted to __1__ paying his fare. The defendant refused to consult a lawyer __2__ suggested that the officer __3__ aware __4__ all the circumstances. He appealed __5__ the judge, when interpreting the evidence, to __6__ into account the absence of any __7__ criminal record in his __8__. His ticket, he said, was stolen shortly before the train crossed the international __9__. At that time and in that territory he was unwilling to __10__ the incident to the local railway authorities or cancel the __11__ of his journey, in __12__ of the *severe maltreatment* (粗暴对待) to which he might be __13__. He emphasized his readiness to __14__ any __15__ punishment the judge imposed.

In his summary the __16__ indicated he was convinced that Smith's __17__ was partly justified. Technically, __18__, he had committed an offence. Crime must not be encouraged or the processes of the law interfered __19__. He found Smith __20__ and fined him one dollar.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. avoid | B. reject | C. refuse | D. neglect |
| 2. A. who | B. while | C. and | D. because |
| 3. A. should not be | B. would not be | C. was not | D. were not |
| 4. A. about | B. for | C. with | D. of |
| 5. A. for | B. to | C. against | D. towards |
| 6. A. take | B. get | C. make | D. keep |
| 7. A. primitive | B. precious | C. previous | D. precise |
| 8. A. situation | B. accident | C. condition | D. case |
| 9. A. borders | B. edges | C. sides | D. ranges |
| 10. A. propose | B. mention | C. suggest | D. complain |
| 11. A. last | B. rest | C. most | D. latest |
| 12. A. view | B. spite | C. case | D. relation |
| 13. A. objected | B. accused | C. charged | D. exposed |
| 14. A. receive | B. accept | C. admit | D. acquire |
| 15. A. regular | B. respective | C. reasonable | D. relative |
| 16. A. passenger | B. judge | C. officer | D. author |
| 17. A. suggestion | B. cause | C. reason | D. excuse |
| 18. A. therefore | B. moreover | C. otherwise | D. however |
| 19. A. in | B. with | C. of | D. for |
| 20. A. guilty | B. sorry | C. crazy | D. rude |

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Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage with the appropriate words from the box, change the form if necessary. (10 points)

auditory	be against	be related to	detect	disturb
in contrast to	involved	known as	occurrence	oral
patterns	similar to	useless	entirely	pairs

Before the early 1960's people's interest in the different roles of the left and right hemispheres of the brain depended almost 21 on findings drawn from animal research, from studies of neurological patients with one-sided brain damage. But it was possible to 22 which brain hemisphere was most 23 in speech and other functions in normal people by having them listen to two different words coming to the two ears at the same time. This became 24 the "dichotic listening" procedure. When several word 25 are given in a row, people are unable to report them all, and most right-handers prefer to report, and report more accurately, words given to their right ear. This seems to 26 the fact that signals from the right ear, although sent to both hemispheres, are better sent to the left hemisphere which controls speech. People who have speech represented in the right hemisphere, a very unusual 27 even in left-handed people, more accurately report what their left ears hear.

28 the right-ear advantage for speech, there is generally a left-ear advantage for another type of 29 signal: music. When right-handed people listen to melodic 30 they report them better from the left ear.

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

If it were only necessary to decide whether to teach elementary science to everyone on a mass basis or to find the gifted few and take them as far as they can go, our task would be fairly simple. The public school system, however, has no such choice, for the jobs must be carried on at the same time. Because we depend heavily upon science and technology for our progress, we must produce specialists in many fields. Because we live in a democratic nation, whose citizens make the policies for the nation, large numbers of us must be educated to understand, to support, and when necessary, to judge the work of experts. The public school must educate both producers and users of scientific services.

In education, there should be a good balance among the branches of knowledge that contribute to effective thinking and wise judgment. Such balance is defeated by too much emphasis on any one field. This question of balance involves not only the relation of the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the arts but also relative emphases among the natural sciences themselves.

Similarly, we must have a balance between current and classical knowledge. The attention of

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the public is continually drawn to the discovery of new knowledge; these should not be allowed to turn our attention away from the sound, established materials that form the basis of courses for beginners.

31. According to the first paragraph, the task of education is fairly complicated because _____.
- A. the current public school system is too complex to be understood
 - B. the public school has no choice of what to teach
 - C. it is difficult to choose what to teach in public schools
 - D. the educators have to take care of both ordinary and gifted students
32. If educators emphasize one field too much, the balance would be defeated. The question of balance here involves _____.
- A. relation of the natural sciences, social sciences and the arts
 - B. relative emphases among the natural sciences
 - C. relationship among the branches of knowledge
 - D. both A and B
33. Which of the following is NOT included in the passage?
- A. We depend much on science and technology for our progress
 - B. The educators are required to lay emphasis on some particular field
 - C. A democratic nation needs a lot of well-educated citizens
 - D. Elementary science should be taught on a mass basis in public schools
34. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. Most people take great interest in classical knowledge
 - B. Classical knowledge is more popular than current knowledge
 - C. Sufficient attention should be given to basic knowledge
 - D. The attention of the public should not be drawn to new knowledge
35. The passage centers on _____.
- A. the balance in education
 - B. the importance of education
 - C. the balance among different branches of knowledge
 - D. the balance between basic and new knowledge

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage

The number of speakers of English in Shakespeare's time is estimated to have been about five million. Today it is estimated that some 260 million people speak it as a native language, mainly in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. In addition to the standard varieties of English found in these areas, there are a great many regional and social varieties of the language, as well as various levels of usage that are employed both in its spoken and written forms.

It is virtually impossible to estimate the number of people in the world who have acquired an adequate working knowledge of English in addition to their own languages. The purposes for which English is learned and the situations in which such learning takes place are so varied that it is difficult to define and still more difficult to assess what constitutes an adequate working knowledge

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for each situation.

The main reason for the widespread demand for English is its present-day importance as a world language. Besides serving the infinite needs of its native speakers, English is a language in which some of the most important works in science, technology, and other fields are being produced, and not always by native speakers. It is widely used for such purposes as meteorological (气象学的) and airport communications, international conferences, and the dissemination (传播) of information over the radio and television networks of many nations. It is a language of wider communication for a number of developing countries, especially former British colonies. Many of these countries have multi-lingual populations and need a language for internal communication in such matters as government, commerce industry, law and education as well as for international communication and for access to the scientific and technological developments in the West.

36. What would be an appropriate title for this selection?
- A. The Difficulties of Learning English
 - B. Internal Communications
 - C. The Standard Varieties of English
 - D. English as a World Language
37. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Some 260 million people in the world have an adequate working knowledge of English
 - B. There are some 260 million native speakers of English in the world
 - C. It is almost impossible to estimate the number of people with an adequate working knowledge of English
 - D. There are a variety of reasons for people to learn English
38. According to this article, what is the main reason for the widespread use of English?
- A. It was popular during Shakespeare's time
 - B. It is used in former British colonies
 - C. It serves the needs of its native speakers
 - D. It is a world language that is used for international communication
39. What constitutes an adequate working knowledge of English?
- A. The ability to read a newspaper
 - B. It is difficult to assess because it differs for each situation
 - C. Being multi-lingual
 - D. Being a native speaker
40. What type of developing countries would be most likely to use English?
- A. Those geographically close to the United States
 - B. Those interested in the culture of the United States
 - C. Former colonies of Great Britain
 - D. Countries where international conferences are held

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage

Even the cheapest and least complicated digitals (数字式钟表等) are minor miracles of modern technology. They replace the traditional hands, springs and cogs with flickering digits and

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electric circuits.

Some just display hours, minutes and seconds, but many function like baby computers. At the push of the button you can check the time in New York or New Delhi (新德里), see exactly how long Mario Andretti takes to lap a race track, set a small but shrill alarm, or even program the watch, months in advance, to flash out a **reminder** about birthdays and other special dates. Some digitals have calendars that “know” all about leap years (闰年) and will remain accurate well into the 21st century.

Quartz, one of the world’s most common minerals, lies at the heart of every digital watch. Almost a century ago, scientists discovered that quartz crystals vibrate at an absolutely constant frequency when an electric current is passed through them. But quartz digital watches didn’t become practical until miracles of miniaturization (微型化) were developed to save weight and room in spacecraft. The typical watch crystal, powered by a battery the size of a fingernail, vibrates 32,768 times every second. The vibrations are fed into a tiny “chip” --- little bigger than the end of a match --- which is crammed (塞入) with more than a thousand transistors and other components. This microscopic maze is the watch’s “brain” and can be designed to store a remarkable amount of information. But its most important single function is to keep dividing the vibrations by two until the quartz is pulsing precisely once every second.

Battery, crystal and chip combine to produce remarkable accurate watches whose timekeeping rarely strays by more than one or two seconds each month. They are also reliable.

If you fancy a digital watch, ask yourself how many of the tricks it performs are likely to be of genuine value. It makes no sense to spend extra money on what could become useless once the novelty has worn off.

41. Digitals can help you do many things EXCEPT _____.
- A. tell you the time and check the time
B. set a high and sharp alarm
C. tell you birthdays and other special days
D. replace referees in the race track
42. The word “reminder” (Line 4, Para. 2) means _____.
- A. somebody who can remind you of something
B. somebody who should be remembered
C. something that reminds you of something
D. something that should be remembered
43. What’s the most important function of quartz used in the watches?
- A. precise vibration at an absolutely constant frequency
B. storage of a remarkable amount of information
C. miniaturization of components
D. safety and convenience
44. What’s the author’s attitude toward the tricks digital watches perform?
- A. positive B. negative C. doubtful D. indifferent
45. The probable title for the passage is _____.
- A. Quartz, Digits and Watch

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- B. Battery, Crystal and Chip
- C. Digits, Electronic circuits and Quartz
- D. Calculator, Calendar and Clock

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage

Large companies need a way to reach the savings of the public at large. The same problem, on a smaller scale, faces practically every company trying to develop new products and create new jobs. There can be little prospect of raising the sort of sums needed from friends and people we know, and while banks may agree to provide short-term finance, they are generally unwilling to provide money on a permanent basis for long-term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to lend them money, or take a share in the business in exchange for a share in the future profits. They do this by issuing stocks and shares in the business through The Stock Exchange. By doing so, they can put into circulation the savings of individuals and institution, both at home and overseas.

When the saver needs his money back, he does not have to go to the company with whom he originally placed it. Instead, he sells his shares through a stockbroker to some other saver who is seeking to invest his money.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by each of us are provided by the Government or by local authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, telephones, railways, this country could not function. All these require continuous spending on new equipment and new development if they are to serve properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. The Government, local authorities, and nationalized industries therefore frequently need to borrow money to finance major capital spending, and they, too, come to The Stock Exchange.

There is hardly a man or woman in this country whose job or whose standard of living does not depend on the ability of his or her employers to raise money to finance new development. In one way or another, this new money must come from the savings of the country. The Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel which these savings can reach those who need finance.

46. Almost all companies involved in new production and development must _____.
- A. rely on their own financial resources
 - B. persuade the banks to provide long-term finance
 - C. borrow large sums of money from friends and people they know
 - D. depend on the population as a whole for finance
47. The money which enables these companies to go ahead with their projects is _____.
- A. repaid to its original owners as soon as possible
 - B. raised by the selling of shares in The Stock Exchange
 - C. exchanged for part ownership in The Stock Exchange
 - D. invested in different companies in The Stock Exchange
48. When the savers want their money back they _____.
- A. ask another company to obtain their money for them
 - B. look for other people to borrow money from
 - C. put their shares in the company back on the market
 - D. transfer their money to a more successful company

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49. All the essential services on which we depend are _____.
- A. run by the Government or our local authorities
 - B. in constant need of financial support
 - C. financed wholly by rates and taxes
 - D. unable to provide for the needs of the population
50. The Stock Exchange makes it possible for the Government, local authorities and nationalized industries _____.
- A. to borrow as much money as they wish
 - B. to make certain everybody saves money
 - C. to raise money to finance new developments
 - D. to make certain everybody lends money to them

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 10 words). Please write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Global warming threatens to reverse human progress, and make unachievable all UN targets to reduce poverty, according to some of the world's leading international and development groups.

In a report published today, Oxfam, Greenpeace, Christian Aid, Friends of the Earth, WWF and 15 other groups say rich governments must immediately address climate change to avoid even worse levels of worldwide poverty.

"Food production, water supplies, public health and people's livelihoods are already being damaged," the report says. "There is no either/or approach possible. The world must meet its commitments to achieve poverty reduction and also tackle climate change. The two are complicatedly linked."

The report, which draws on UN predictions of the effects of climate change in poor countries over the next 50 years, says poor countries will experience more flooding, declining food production, more disease and the deterioration or extinction of entire ecosystems on which many of the world's poorest people depend.

"Climate change needs to be addressed now. The poor will be the first to suffer the impacts. The frontline experience of many of us working in international development indicates that communities have to combat more extreme weather conditions."

Climate change will severely affect agriculture and water supplies and will increase diseases. "By 2025 the proportion of the world's population living in countries of significant water stress will almost double, to 6 billion people. Tropical and sub-tropical areas will be hardest hit—those countries already suffering from food insecurity."

Poor communities mostly do not need hi-tech solutions, but would most benefit from education, research and being shown how to farm better. The report says unchecked global warming, more than wars or political upheaval (动荡), will displace (迫使……离家) millions of people and destabilize many countries.

Questions:

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51. What is made impossible by threats global warming poses to human beings?
52. What are the two closely related problems the report mentions?
53. What will the growing population bring about?
54. What is favorable for poor communities apart from the techniques of effective farming?
55. What can displace people and destabilize countries?

Part IV Translation (15 points)

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

56. Some sages have suggested that happiness comes from living a virtuous life, and others, from indulging pleasures; some that it comes from knowing the truth, and others, from preserving illusions; some that it comes from restraint, and others, from getting rid of rage and misery.
57. Today's workers want to be a valued part of the whole. They want to know that their work is important and how it fits into the corporate strategy. They want to know not only how the work they do affects others and the organization's goals, but how they as individuals can make an impact.
58. Increasingly, professors are turning to open-book exams that test students more on how well they have learned to apply concepts than on how well they have memorized unimportant facts or formulas. The approach serves a dual purpose: it fosters conceptual thinking and makes crib sheets (夹带纸条) and peeking useless.
59. In a crowded world, manners are of vital importance. Small, friendly human interactions help ease the everyday stress of having to hurry, trying to squeeze onto a crowded thoroughfare (大道), standing in one more line to deal with a clerk of some kind, or calling a customer service representative for the third time about a mistake on a bill. Manners make us aware that everything we have derives from a source.
60. Few of the talented individuals expressed any regret about devoting so much of their time to pursuing a single goal. Most of the top achievers, even those who had left their field, said they had retained a feeling of pride in their accomplishments.

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: Write a composition on the topic PHYSICAL EXERCISES. You should write at least 160 words following the outline given below in English. Your composition must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. Importance of regular physical exercises
2. Different forms of physical exercise suiting different tastes
3. My favorite form of exercise

Physical Exercises