

南京理工大学

2005 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

试题编号: 200515055

考试科目: 基础英语 (满分 150 分)

考生注意: 所有答案 (包括填空题) 按试题序号写在答题纸上, 写在试卷上不加分

I. Vocabulary (每题 2 分, 共 40 分)

- 1) Give **synonyms** (**four** possible synonyms for each word given below)
 - (1) expand (v)
 - (2) endeavor (v)
 - (3) distinct (a)
 - (4) firm (n)
 - (5) barely (ad)
 - (6) collect (v)
 - (7) argument.(n)
 - (8) impediment (n)
 - (9) keen (a)
 - (10) flourish (v)
- 2) Give **antonyms** (**four** possible antonyms for each word given below)
 - (1) shrink (v)
 - (2) dull (a)
 - (3) naked (a)
 - (4) exactly (ad)
 - (5) generous (a)
 - (6) deny (v)
 - (7) ignore (v)
 - (8) dreary (a)
 - (9) ease (n)
 - (10) end (n)

II. Proofreading & Error correction (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Directions: the following passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved.

An outstanding example of hardwired capabilities with great flexibility for programming by us is language. Specialists agree that "the human brain genetically programmed for language development," and that speech "can be explained only on the basis of an innate language - processed capacity within our brain." Unlike the rigidity that is displayed in the instinct behavior of animals, therefore, there is tremendous flexibility in a human's use of this hardwired capacity for language.

A specific language is not hardwired into our brains, and we are

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

preprogrammed with the capacity for learning language. If two language are spoken in the home, a child can learn both. If exposed to the third language, the child can learn it also. One girl was exposed to a number of languages from babyhood. By the time she was five she spoke eight fluently. In the view of such innate abilities it is not surprise that linguist said that chimpanzee experiments with sign language "actually prove that chimps are capable of even the most rudimentary forms of human language."

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

III. Reading Comprehension (每题 1.5 分, 共 40 分)

Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Passage 1

Scientists recently revealed an instinct in women intact and unaffected by the age of technology. Glancing through glossy art books Lee Salk noticed that four times out of five Mary is depicted holding the infant Jesus against her left breast. The Madonna sparked off a series of experiments and observations to determine on which side women hold their babies and why.

First he determined that modern mothers still tend to hold their baby on the left. Of 255 right-handed mothers, 83% held the baby on the left. And out of 32 left-handed women, 78% held the baby on the left. As a control, women were watched merging from supermarkets carrying baby-sized packages; the bundles were held with no side preference.

Then, dental patients were given a large rubber ball to hold during treatment. The majority clutched the ball to their left side, even when it interfered with the dentist's activities. This suggested that in times of stress objects are held against the left side: At that point an apparently contradictory phenomenon was observed. A large number of mothers who brought their premature babies to a follow-up clinic were seen to hold their babies against their right side.

So, 115 mothers who had been separated from their babies for 24 hours after birth were observed for holding response. The experimenters presented the baby directly to the mid-line of the mother's body, and noted how she held the baby. 53% placed the baby on the left and 47% on the right. And it was also noted that the mothers of the group who had held their baby on the left had already had a baby from which they had not been separated after birth.

The author suggests that "the time immediately after birth is a critical period when the stimulus of holding the baby releases a certain maternal response." That is to say, she senses the baby is better off on her left.

Left-handed holding enables the baby to hear the heartbeat -- a sound associated with the security of the womb. In order to discover whether hearing the heart has a beneficial effect on the baby, the sound of a human heartbeat was played to 102 babies in a New York nursery for 4 days. A control group of babies was not exposed to heartbeats. The babies in the beat group gained markedly more weight and cried far less than the babies in the control group.

1. Looking at art books inspired Lee Salk to investigate _____.
A. pictures of Mary and Jesus

- B. the way mothers hold their babies
 - C. the way people hold objects in times of stress
 - D. the effect of the human heartbeat on premature babies
2. He found that _____.
- A. left-handed women tend to hold their babies on the right
 - B. only right-handed women tend to hold their babies on the left
 - C. more right-handed women than left-handed women tend to hold their babies on the left
 - D. women who hold their babies on the left are nearly all right-handed
3. Why did he watch women coming out of supermarkets?
- A. To control them.
 - B. To see how they carried their babies.
 - C. To see if women carried parcels and babies differently.
 - D. To see if the women were right-handed or left-handed.
4. Why were dental patients given a rubber ball to hold?
- A. To help them overcome their stress.
 - B. To help the dentist's activity.
 - C. Because of the experiment.
 - D. To see which side they held it on.
5. The "apparently contradictory phenomenon" mentioned in the passage means _____.
- A. mothers of premature babies were seen to hold their children differently from other mothers
 - B. mothers of premature babies held their babies in the correct side
 - C. mothers of premature babies took their babies to a follow-up clinic
 - D. the behavior of mothers of premature babies disproved Lee Salk's theory
6. The time just after birth is important: this is when _____.
- A. babies must not be separated from their mothers
 - B. the baby's response to the mother is released
 - C. the mother has an instinctive tendency to hold the baby on the left
 - D. the baby can hear the mother's heartbeat
7. In one experiment, 102 babies spent four days _____.
- A. not exposed to heartbeats
 - B. in a control group
 - C. exposed to the sound of heartbeats
 - D. in a New York beat group
8. Salk's experiments proved that _____.
- A. mothers have an instinct to hold their babies on the left immediately after birth
 - B. mothers hold their babies on the left at times of stress
 - C. mothers of premature babies do not have the instinct to hold their babies on the left
 - D. mothers find it more comfortable to carry their babies on the left because the heart is on that side

Passage 2

"New eras demand new voices." That was the thinking behind the creation, back in 1914, of the *New Republic*, designed to help define the liberal progressive era. When the cold war began, the same belief prodded "neo-conservative" intellectual Irving Kristol to found the *Public Interest* and colleague Norman Podhoretz to craft

Commentary. Today, the declaration applies to a new generation of conservatives launching a journal called the *Weekly Standard*, which debuts this week. The bold slogan would be easy to dismiss if the editors were not such heavy-weights: editor and publisher William Kristol, son of Irving and a top COP strategist; deputy editor John Podhoretz, son of Norman, who penned the critique of the Bush administration, *Hell of a Ride*; and executive editor, Fred Barnes, longtime columnist for the *New Republic* and commentator on TV's "The McLaughlin Group." The troika won financing from media giant Rupert Murdoch and enlisted such big-shot writers as P.J. O'Rourke and , *Wall Street Journal* editorial features editor David Brooks.

Kristol argues that this is a defining moment in history and "the character of the upcoming years is very much up for grabs". He says the magazine hopes to shape the COP agenda, and its star power guarantees the magazine a huge splash at first in intellectual and political circles. But staying afloat in an already crowded pool of political rags is another matter. The selling point is that the *Standard* will be the only avowedly conservative weekly, giving it a news edge over the fortnightly *National Review* and monthly *American Spectator*. But it will have to elbow in on the *New Republic*, a weekly known for printing both liberal and conservative essays. And the editors know that most influential offices are too cluttered with magazines as it is. "No one says, ' I want another magazine to read, '" Barnes says.

"New intellectualism." The *Standard's* centerpiece will be a Kristol editorial (written with staffer David Tell) fashioned after the eye-catching strategy memos that propelled him to fame by helping defeat Bill Clinton's health reform proposals. "We're inaugurating a new kind of intellectualism," says Podhoretz who conceived of the *Standard* while reading one of Kristol's memos last fall. "It's less Olympian, less detached, and offers more practical guidance."

The magazine's success, says Washington Post Media critic Howard Kurtz, depends on its ability to prove it is not just a mouthpiece for conservatives like House Speaker Newt Gingrich. "They'll need to do to conservatives what the *New Republic* and the *Washington Monthly* occasionally do to liberals -- give them a good kick in the teeth," says Kurtz. Kristol agrees. He thinks friendly fire can only strengthen the cause.

9. The *Weekly Standard* is a _____ magazine.

- A. popular B. academic C. political D. cultural

10. From the first paragraph one can see that the *Weekly Standard* is characterized by _____.

- A. its opposition against the idea "New eras demand new voices"
B. its staff composed of very influential figures resulting in strong star power
C. its intention to serve the liberals
D. its intention to serve the intellectuals

11. The author implies that _____.

- A. it is possible, although difficult, for the belief "New eras demand new voices" to be inherited
B. the public generally welcomes the appearance of the new journal the *Weekly Standard*
C. a newly founded magazine should stay away from political circles
D. it is not very difficult for the newly founded magazine' to achieve its success

12. According to the second paragraph, the *Weekly Standard* will try to appeal its reader by _____.

- A. publishing articles that all people may be interested in
B. publishing articles both liberals and conservatives may be interested in

- C. definitely defining that it just contains conservative articles
 D. definitely defining that it just serves the benefit of conservative intellectuals
13. Editor and publisher of the *Weekly Standard* William Kristol became famous for _____.
- A. one of his articles strongly against President Clinton's health reform proposals
 B. one of his articles strongly supporting President Clinton's health reform proposals
 C. his being son of Irving Kristol and a top GOP strategist
 D. his creation of the conservative journal the *Weekly Standard*
14. Which of the following is mentioned an example of success?
- A. *Washington Post* B. *American Spectator*
 C. *National Review* D. *Washington Monthly*
15. The passage implies that _____.
- A. the *Weekly Standard* will be a mouthpiece for conservatives.
 B. there have been too many political magazines and journals already.
 C. leading politicians do not want to read any new political magazine.
 D. strong conformity to conservatives is appreciated by most readers.
16. One may conclude that _____.
- A. the staff of the *Weekly Standard* is optimistic about the future of the journal
 B. Kristol feels somewhat discouraged by sharp criticisms from some leading media critics
 C. *Weekly Standard* may well survive the fierce competition among political journals
 D. intellectualism is a sound theme of the *Weekly Standard*

Passage 3

In practice the fission process, splitting heavy atoms in half, may be easier to achieve, requiring only a certain quantity of fuel (the critical mass) to enable it happen unaided. On the other hand, to trigger the fusion process, squeezing pairs of atoms of light elements into a single new atom, it is necessary to heat the fuel to hundreds of millions of degrees centigrade so that the atoms collide with each other with sufficient energy to fuse. Space shuttle engineers, however, are exploring the fusion process with much more zeal since it generates more energy for a given mass of fuel. The heating required for the fusion process can be externally applied to a small pellet of fuel through laser or electron beams. Alternatively, the fuel can be held as a high-temperature plasma in a magnetic field to isolate it from the container walls, and heated by high-speed atoms injected into it from outside. It is the second approach that has ignited the enthusiasm of space flight engineers because such an approach would enable more power to be produced in a light engine.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.
- (A) correct the misconception that the fission process is a better source of energy.
 (B) emphasize that lighter but more powerful engines are needed for space flight.
 (C) expose the difference between the fission process and the fusion process.
 (D) explain why the fusion process may be a better choice than the fission process to power the flight to outer space.
18. If the atoms of thorium are considered heavy and those of boron light, which of the following statements would be most likely to be true?
- (A) Thorium is used in the fission process, while boron is used in the fusion process.

- (B) Both thorium and boron are used in the fission process.
 - (C) Both thorium and boron are used in the fission process.
 - (D) Only thorium is used in the fusion process.
19. According to the author, which of the following contributes to the difficulty in achieving the fusion process?
- (A) The heating required for the fusion process must be applied externally.
 - (B) Enormously high temperature is required for the fusion of atoms.
 - (C) Unlike the fission process, the fusion process cannot happen unaided.
 - (D) Engines used for space flight need to be very powerful.
20. Which of the following would allow us to conclude that Engine I is more attractive than Engine II to power space shuttles?
- (A) Engine I weighs less and generates less power than Engine II.
 - (B) Engine I weighs more but generates more power than Engine II.
 - (C) Engine II weighs less but generates more power than Engine I.
 - (E) Engine II weighs more but generates less power than Engine I.

Passage 4

Plants which became established in Hawaii had to reach the islands tough air, on water, or aboard some carrier for no land bridges ever listed connecting the Hawaiian islands to the continents. Today, new owners and plants are still arriving in by airplane. The majority of all the plants and trees seen in Hawaiian gardens, fields, and hillsides was fought here in modern ships within the last hundred years. Among the gums commonly seen in Hawaii are a few that were brought before the days of modern ships. They rode as valued cargo in the great double sailing canoes of the Polynesian voyagers-the people who were the first to discover and settle the Hawaiian Islands. Those settlers brought to their new home with them the plants upon which their survival would rely in their new homes.

However, hidden in Hawaii's treacherous mountains and inaccessible valleys still grow the native plants whose ancestors arrived by even earlier conveyances than the canoes. As seeds, they were hitchhikers, raveling long distance with birds by sticking to their feathers and feet. Alternatively, they might have become attached to logs and trees which were washed up on the shore by ocean currents.

Some of the earliest plants, able to withstand salt water, might have floated in on ocean currents. Others, the tiny dustlike spores of ferns and some tree seeds, were so fine and light that they could be whirled into the upper atmosphere by storms and then drift along for thousands of miles before descending to the islands.

A layperon may be tempted to think that a seed stuck to a bird's feather or floating through the upper atmosphere would have only a long, long chance of actually traveling any such distance and, on coming down, lodging in a place where it could grow and reproduce its kind. Commenting upon the frequency of such chance occurrence, Dr. Fosberg said: "of seed plants, one successful arrival and establishment every 20,000 to 30,000 years could account for the (island) flora. "A period of twenty thousand years does not seem impossibly long in which one such successful incident might have taken place. Dr. Fosberg's estimate is based on the assumption that five to ten million years have passed since the first of the Hawaiian island chain boiled above the ocean's surface.

However, only 4.6 percent of the Hawaiian flora are found elsewhere. This surprising phenomenon may be explained by the high endemism rate on isolated islands. In a large area, like a continent, where many plants of one kind are constantly

crossbreeding, the tendency is to maintain a common type by suppressing individual variations through common dominance. But where every plant in a small group is the descendant of a single individual, inbreeding encourages any new or differing tendencies the single individual may have possessed. And through the selective influence of environment new species are more easily developed.

21. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with _____.
(A) discussing the genesis of Hawaiian flora.
(B) discussing different theories about the transport of plants to Hawaii.
(C) discussing the extent to which endemism contributed to the variety of plants in Hawaii.
(D) presenting the contribution of Dr. Fosberg.
22. The author's conclusion in the first paragraph would be flawed if which of the following is true?
(A) Hawaii is too far away from continents for most continental birds to travel.
(B) Ocean currents for most of the year flow away from Hawaii.
(C) The Hawaii islands were once a part of a large land mass.
(D) Migratory birds sometimes swallow fruits and then excrete seeds thousand miles away.
23. Which of the following about "torch ginger" (a Hawaiian flower). if true, would be most likely to lead the author to rule out that its ancestor floated to Hawaii on ocean current?
(A) Torch ginger's seeds, if exposed to salty water, would not be able to germinate.
(B) Torch ginger's seeds are favorite food for migratory birds.
(C) Torch ginger's seeds, dust-like, are easily picked up by the wind.
(D) Torch ginger was not found in Hawaii until recently.
24. Which of the following adjectives best describes the author's attitude toward the theory that the ancestors of some Hawaiian plants carried to Hawaii by the upper atmosphere?
(A) Incomplete.
(B) Far-fetched.
(C) Amazing.
(D) Credible.
25. If Dr. Fosberg's estimate and underlying assumption is correct, the minimum ancestral flora varieties in Hawaii is approximately _____.
(A) 105.
(B) 138.
(C) 159.
(D) 167.
26. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
(A) When did the Polynesians settle down in Hawaii?
(B) Why does the Hawaiian flora have a high endemism?
(C) Which means is most responsible for transporting plant seeds to Hawaii?
(D) How many islands are there in the Hawaii island chain?
27. The author describes the plants the Polynesian settlers brought to Hawaii as "valued cargo" most probably because _____.
(A) they had sentimental value.
(B) they were used to worship gods.
(C) they provided them subsistence.
(D) they needed care.

IV. Translation (定义每题 2 分, 共 10 分; 句子翻译, 每题 2.5 分, 共 30 分)
Give a Chinese definition to each of the following terms concerning translation techniques, and then turn each sentence from English into Chinese **by employing the required techniques**.

1. 换序译法 (definition)

Even the wild animals of his hometown, *it seemed to Kunta*, had more dignity than these creatures. (from English into Chinese)

她认真热情, 一字不漏地记下了所说的话。(from Chinese into English)

2. 断句译法 (definition)

Kunta's home-training had been so strict *that, it seemed to him, his every move drew Binta's irritated finger-snapping, — if, indeed, he wasn't grabbed and soundly whipped.* (from English into Chinese)

这首歌并不曾继续多久, 就和笛声共同消失在黑暗里了。(from Chinese into English)

3. 合句译法 (definition)

The young man was very miserable. He had no money about him. All his savings had been stolen. (from English into Chinese)

笛声止了。远远地起了拍掌声和欢笑声。(from Chinese into English)

4. 缩句译法 (definition)

She went back home to take care of her husband. *He was seriously ill.* (from English into Chinese)

道静看见了, 气得浑身发抖。她二话没说, 立刻向经理辞了职。

5. 正反译法 (definition)

英译汉正转反 Do you know why she is always trying to *avoid you*?
(from English into Chinese)

英译汉反转正 We must *never stop* taking an optimistic view of life. (from English into Chinese)

汉译英正转反 那个房间的窗户总是关着的。(from Chinese into English)

汉译英反转正 他提前三天到达是我们没想到的。(from Chinese into English)

V. Writing (write a short essay of about 200 words) (20 分)

Nobody is living alone in society. People are living in a team or teams where they interact with each other in one way or another to serve their own interests, or the interests of their teams, or both. People need team spirit circumstances. What is team spirit?

On team spirit

In the first part of your writing you should present your thesis statement, and in the second part you are expected to support the statement with appropriate details. In the last part you are supposed to bring what you have illustrated to a natural conclusion or a summary

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.