

# 南京航空航天大学

## 2011 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题 ( A 卷 )

科目代码: 246

满分: 100 分

科目名称: 英语

注意: 认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; 所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; 本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

### I. Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

- The question is \_\_\_\_\_ me and I have no idea of it.  
A. beyond    B. over    C. beside    D. above
- The output of our company this month is \_\_\_\_\_ that of last month.  
A. twice as much as    B. twice as much  
C. twice many as    D. twice as many as
- Hardly had I got home \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone rang.  
A. then    B. when    C. as    D. than
- By the time you get back, I \_\_\_\_\_ all the work.  
A. would finish    B. will have finished  
C. has finished    D. had finished
- It's required that the students \_\_\_\_\_ the term paper tomorrow.  
A. finished    B. finish    C. will finish    D. may finish
- All students are eager to know \_\_\_\_\_ they will pass the exam or not.  
A. if    B. that    C. whether    D. why
- When the couple \_\_\_\_\_ here, they \_\_\_\_\_ to the park.  
A. will come ; will go    B. come ; go  
C. will come ; go    D. come ; will go
- I cannot find Tom anywhere.  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ have been off long. I heard him make a call just now.  
A. shouldn't    B. can't    C. mustn't    D. needn't
- No matter who he is, young or old, people's state of mind tends to keep \_\_\_\_\_ with the rapid change of society.  
A. contact    B. progress    C. touch    D. pace
- To tell you the truth, it's very hard for us to help them get rid of Internet addiction. But we \_\_\_\_\_ on this problem trying to improve the situation.  
A. worked    B. had worked  
C. are working    D. had been working
- When Mr. Green retired, his son \_\_\_\_\_ the business from him.  
A. took off    B. took over    C. took down    D. took after
- The population bomb is a \_\_\_\_\_ that has already happened in some parts of the world, with terrible results.  
A. distress    B. miracle    C. disaster    D. giant

13. He was \_\_\_\_\_ to be clever but dishonest.  
A. thought as    B. thinking    C. thought    D. to think
14. After the synthetic \_\_\_\_\_, engineers had a better choice for materials for construction.  
A. had been developed    B. had developed    C. to be developed    D. being developed
15. His parents died when he was young, so he \_\_\_\_\_ by his grandma.  
A. was bred    B. was fed    C. was brought up    D. was grown up
16. I do wish you could \_\_\_\_\_ these sheets of paper together.  
A. mend    B. repair    C. paste    D. patch
17. Grading of oral tests is quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. objective    B. subjective    C. optimistic    D. pessimistic
18. It is easier to aim at a \_\_\_\_\_ than at a moving target.  
A. stationary    B. stationery    C. stable    D. reliable
19. She is now in \_\_\_\_\_ of happiness with her family members.  
A. closure    B. pursuit    C. credibility    D. phenomenon
20. In Britain, the Prince of Wales is \_\_\_\_\_ to the throne.  
A. advisor    B. heir    C. owner    D. protector

## II. Cloze (20 points)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the info(information) rich and the info poor. And that \_\_21\_\_ does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less \_\_22\_\_ then, however, were the new, positive \_\_23\_\_ that work against the digital divide. \_\_24\_\_, there are reasons to be \_\_25\_\_.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more \_\_26\_\_, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential \_\_27\_\_ there are. More and more \_\_28\_\_, afraid their countries will be left \_\_29\_\_, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be \_\_30\_\_ together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will \_\_31\_\_ rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for \_\_32\_\_ world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to \_\_33\_\_ poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has \_\_34\_\_ potential.

To \_\_35\_\_ advantage of this tool, some poor countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices \_\_36\_\_ respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is a/an \_\_37\_\_ of their sovereignty might well study the history of \_\_38\_\_ (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is \_\_39\_\_ America's Second Wave infrastructure—\_\_40\_\_ roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on---were built with foreign investment.

21. A) divide    B) information    C) world    D) lecture  
22. A) obscure    B) visible    C) invisible    D) indistinct

23. A) forces    B) obstacles    C) events    D) surprises  
24. A) Seriously    B) Entirely    C) Actually    D) Continuously  
25. A) negative    B) optimistic    C) pleasant    D) disappointed  
26. A) developed    B) centralized    C) realized    D) commercialized  
27. A) users    B) producers    C) customers    D) citizens  
28. A) enterprises    B) governments    C) officials    D) customers  
29. A) away    B) for    C) aside    D) behind  
30. A) netted    B) worked    C) put    D) organized  
31. A) decrease    B) narrow    C) neglect    D) low  
32. A) containing    B) preventing    C) keeping    D) combating  
33. A) win    B) detail    C) defeat    D) fear  
34. A) enormous    B) countless    C) numerical    D) big  
35. A) bring    B) keep    C) hold    D) take  
36. A) at    B) with    C) of    D) for  
37. A) offence    B) investment    C) invasion    D) insult  
38. A) construction    B) facility    C) infrastructure    D) institution  
39. A) why    B) where    C) when    D) how  
40. A) concerning    B) concluding    C) according    D) including

### III. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

**Directions:** There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

#### Passage 1

Planet Earth was stricken by floods, drought and fire in 1997, a year which ended with the world's major polluters quarreling about ways to prevent further environment disaster.

The 160 nations attending a UN conference on global warming billed as one of the most vital ever held, finally reached a consensus on cutting greenhouse gas emissions through the next decade.

The climate was dominated in the latter part of the year by El Nino, a swelling of warmer water off the South American coast which affects global weather patterns. "I think for sure the most dramatic thing has been the El Nino phenomenon that has been experienced throughout the tropics," said Hefrey Sayer, director-general of the International Centre for Forestry Research. El Nino is being blamed for widespread floods and drought in the tropics, and has affected other areas as well.

El Nino called by Peruvian fisherman after the Christ Child because of its appearance around Christmas, is being blamed for widespread floods and drought in the tropics, and has affected other areas as well.

A major demonstration of the phenomenon was drought-intensified bush fires in Indonesia that spread smog across large areas of Southern Asia before badly-delayed rains started to fall in late November. Floods swept arid Somalia in East Africa, while the rain forests of Indonesia's Irian Jaya dried out and hundreds of tribes' people died from starvation and disease. Apart from El Nino, eastern and central Europe suffered the worst floods in living memory in early July, with over 100 people killed and many thousands of families displaced through the region and eastern

Germany.

In the ancient Japanese capital of Kyoto, a UN gathering of 159 countries on global warming finally agreed on cutting greenhouse gas emissions through the next decade after 11 days of confused and uncontrolled negotiations. The conference accepted scientific evidence that heating of the Earth's surface by gases trapped in the atmosphere causes more and fiercer storms, expanding deserts, melting polar ice and raising sea levels which threaten to flood low-lying islands.

US Vice President Al Gore called the Kyoto agreement "a vital turning point", but added that more still needed to be done.

41. This passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. global weather patterns    B. environmental disasters on earth  
C. the EL Nino phenomenon    D. a gathering on global warming
42. The word "polluters" (Par. 1) refers to those \_\_\_\_\_ which have polluted the environment.
- A. planets    B. countries    C. companies    D. people
43. In July, 1997, many families in eastern and central Europe were displaced because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there was a war in that region  
B. rains were badly delayed there  
C. they suffered the worst bush fires in living memory  
D. they suffered the worst floods in living memory
44. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the El Nino phenomenon?
- A. Flood    B. Desert    C. Fire    D. Earthquake
45. According to this passage, El Nino is mainly caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the cutting down of trees    B. the gas emissions  
C. the melting of polar ice    D. the swelling of warmer water

#### Passage 2

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways: they provide him with wood and other products; they give him shade; and they help to prevent droughts and floods.

Unfortunately, man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important. Two thousand years ago a rich and powerful country cut down its trees to build warships, with which to gain itself an empire. It gained the empire, but, without its trees, its soil became hard and poor. When the empire fell to pieces, the home country found itself faced by flood and starvation.

Even though a government realizes the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult for it to persuade villagers to see this. The villagers want wood to cook their food with; and they can earn money by selling wood. They are usually too lazy to plant and look after the trees. So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests will slowly disappear.

This does not only mean that the villagers' children and grandchildren will have fewer trees. The results are even more serious, for where there are trees their roots break the soil up allowing the rain to sink in - and also bind the soil, thus preventing its being washed away easily but where there are no trees, the rain falls on hard ground and flows away from the surface, causing flood.

46. What is the most important function of trees?  
 A. Providing fuel.                      B. Offering shade.  
 C. Preventing natural disaster.      D. Providing wood.
47. What eventually happened to the empire in the paragraph?  
 A. Its people died of hunger.          B. It fell to pieces.  
 C. It became a giant empire.          D. It built many ships with wood.
48. It is implied in the passage that the villagers\_\_\_\_\_  
 A. want a plentiful supply of trees.  
 B. want firewood badly.  
 C. just want to get money.  
 D. don't realize the importance of trees.
49. The role of trees is to\_\_\_\_\_  
 A. loosen soil                      B. keep soil in position  
 C. harden soil                      D. both A and B
50. What is the passage mainly concerned with?  
 A. The benefits of trees.  
 B. Trees and soil protection  
 C. The various uses of trees.  
 D. Different attitudes toward trees.

### Passage 3

The blues was born on the Mississippi River Delta in the early 1900s. After the Civil War, the slaves were free but life was still not easy. They had to find new work. In the South, work camps were formed. Black people from these camps worked on farms and on building up the Mississippi River banks. During the week the people worked long and hard. They often lived alone, without their families, far from home. On the weekends, the workers got together at picnics or drinking places. Traveling black musicians with guitars entertained them. The musicians sang songs about the difficult life of the workers. These songs were called the blues.

If you have the blues it means you feel very sad. You can have the blues because you have no money, no job, no lover, no home, or no friend. You can have the St. Louis blues, the Memphis blues, or the Monday morning blues. Maybe you have had the homework blues or the examination blues. But blues songs were not always sad. Some of them were happy and many of them were funny.

Blues was a new kind of music. In blues songs some notes were flattened (降半音的). These notes were called "blue notes". They made the music sound sad and different.

Early blues singers often had very interesting names like Blind Lemon Jefferson, Howlin' Wolf, Muddy Waters, and Leadbelly. Sometimes the blues singers had song contests. Each singer sang new words or a new style of the blues song. They made up the music as they played. In this way they created new music. This is called improvization (即兴演奏). Later, improvization became a very important part of jazz music.

Blues began in the country in the South. As blacks moved into the big cities to work, the blues went with them. There, they sang about life in the cities. W.C. Handy, a black band leader

from Memphis made the blues popular all over America. In 1914 he wrote the most famous blues song of all, “The St. Louis Blues”.

51. This passage is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the birth of American country music
  - B. the birth of jazz music
  - C. the birth of American popular music
  - D. the birth of the blues
52. Blues songs were often about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the hard life of black people
  - B. the lonely life of black people
  - C. the happy and funny life of black people
  - D. the hard life of slaves
53. In the early 1900s, black people often got together at some drinking places on weekends mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they had found new work
  - B. they had worked long and hard during weekdays
  - C. they often lived alone, without their families
  - D. they were good at singing and dancing
54. Improvization came into being when the blues singers \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. had song contests
  - B. sang a new style of music
  - C. sang new words
  - D. made up the music as they played
55. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A. After the Civil War, most black people found jobs in factories.
  - B. No blues songs were about life in the cities.
  - C. The blues was popular only in the country.
  - D. The blues was born in the country in the South.

#### IV. Translation (15 points)

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Please write your version in the corresponding space on your Answer Sheet.

Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man as it is for a woman. A man goes shopping because he needs something. His purpose is settled and decided in advance. He knows what he wants and his objective is to find it and buy it; the price is a secondary consideration. All men simply walk into a shop and ask the assistant for what they want. (1) If the shop has it in stock, the salesman promptly produces it, and the business of trying it on proceeds at once. (2) all being well, the deal can be and often is completed in less than five minutes, with hardly any chat and to everyone's satisfaction.

For a man, slight problems may begin when the shop does not have what he wants, or does not have exactly what he wants. (3) In that case, the salesman, as the name implies, tries to sell the customer something else. He offers the nearest he can to the article required. No good salesman brings out such a substitute bluntly; he does so with skill and polish: “I know this jacket is not the style you want, sir, but would you like to try it for size? It happens to be the color you mentioned.” Few men have patience with this treatment, and the usual response is “This is the right color and may be the right size, but I should be wasting my time and yours by trying it on.”

Now how does a woman go about buying clothes? (4) In almost every respect she does so in the opposite way. Her shopping is not often based on need. She has never fully made up her mind what she wants, and she is only “having a look round.” She is always open to persuasion; indeed she sets great store by what the saleswoman tells her, even by what companions tell her. She will try on any number of things. Uppermost in her mind is the thought of finding something that everyone thinks suits her. (5) Contrary to a lot of jokes, most women have an excellent sense of value when they buy clothes. They are always on the lookout for the unexpected bargain. Faced with a roomful of dresses, a woman may easily spend an hour going from one rail to another, to and fro, often retracting her steps, before selecting the dresses she wants to try on. It is a laborious process, but apparently an enjoyable one. Most dress shops provide chairs for the waiting husbands.

#### **V. Writing (15 points)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are asked to write a composition entitled “Computer --- a Good Friend”. You should write at least 100 words and base your composition on the outline below:

1. Nowadays computers are widely used in modern society.
2. They help people in different ways.
3. They also offer entertainment to people.