

南京农业大学  
2008 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

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试题编号: 626      试题名称: 基础英语

**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**

试 卷 一

**Part I Reading Comprehension (two points each, 40 points)**

*Directions: In this part, there are four passages followed by twenty multiple-choice questions. Read the passages carefully and then choose to the right answer to each of the question. Write your answer on your ANSWER SHEET.*

Text A

Where anyone reaching the age of 60 was considered to be near death's door at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it is barely old enough for retirement at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. And scientists are still not holding back. They say that as new anti-aging treatments become available, our species will get even older. While few would argue that living longer is an attractive idea, the rapid increase in the number of years begs a question: Can our health expectancy be as close as possible to our life expectancy?

Predictions for future health expectancy have changed over the past decades. In the 1980s, life expectancy was increasing but the best data suggested that for every increased year of life expectancy, a greater fraction was disabled life expectancy. What we would see was a piling up of chronic illness and related disability which medical science couldn't prevent.

But that world view changed suddenly in the early 1990s with the publication of a study by researchers at Duke University, who had been following the health of 20,000 people for almost a decade. They showed that disability among the elderly was not only dropping, but it was doing so at an ever-increasing rate.

Arlan Richardson, director of the Barshop Institute for Aging and Longevity research, predicts that understanding the mechanisms behind calorie restriction and other genetic reasons behind aging could be used within the next two decades to give people several extra healthy years of life. Restrict how an animal eats, for example, and it will live longer. In lab experiments, rats on calorie-restricted diets were found to be physiologically younger, got disease later in life and, at any rate, had less severe cases. "From the models that have been looked at, the increase in life span is usually in range of 15-30% maximum," says Richardson. Cutting calories is thought to trigger a switch in an animal's behavior from normal to a state of stasis in which growth and aging are temporarily put on hold. When food becomes available again, the animal's behavior switches back.

Richardson says that thinking about stopping aging is a "little bit silly" at the moment but doesn't dismiss it altogether, arguing that none of the illnesses related to aging should be inevitable. Start with a high-quality body (and that means eating your

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greens, no smoking and doing lots of exercise in your younger days) and you can keep it going on longer with high quality maintenance. "It'll be like the difference between a Rolls-Royce and a cheap car."

1. It can be seen from the first paragraph that people have doubts on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it is possible to live a longer and healthy life
  - B. humans can live as long as scientists predict
  - C. living longer is still considered a good idea
  - D. new anti-treatments are safe for humans
2. In the lab experiments on rats, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. food restriction is not the only factor proved to have worked
  - B. responses to food restriction vary from animal to animal
  - C. the animal's life span increases with the amount of food eaten
  - D. different amounts of food cause a change in the animal's behavior
3. Richardson believes that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it is impossible for humans to stop aging
  - B. it is worthless to talk about stopping aging
  - C. stopping aging is a dream that may come true
  - D. illness is the biggest obstacle to stopping aging
4. Rolls-Royce is used to convey the idea that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. quality life is out of reach for most people
  - B. quality life can slow down the process of aging
  - C. how long one can live depends on the genes one carries
  - D. the more money one invests in health, the healthier one will be
5. The most suitable title for the passage is "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - A. Problems of an Aging Society
  - B. Health Care for the Elderly
  - C. Eating Healthier, Living Longer
  - D. The Future of Old Age

Text B

In his 1976 study of slavery in the United States, Herbert Gutman, like Fogel, Engerman, and Genovese, has rightly stressed the slaves' achievements. But unlike these historians, Gutman gives plantation owners little credit for these achievements. Rather, Gutman argues that one must look to the Black family and the slaves' extended kinship system to understand how crucial achievements, such as the maintenance of a cultural heritage and the development of a communal consciousness, were possible. His findings compel attention.

Gutman recreates the family and extended kinship structure mainly through an ingenious use of what any historian should draw upon, quantifiable data, derived in this case mostly from plantation birth registers. He also uses accounts of ex-slaves to probe the human reality behind his statistics. These sources indicate that the two-parent

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household predominated in slave quarters just as it did among freed slaves after emancipation. Although Gutman admits that forced separation by sale was frequent, he shows that the slaves' preference, revealed most clearly on plantations where sale was infrequent, was very much for stable monogamy. In less conclusive fashion Fogel, Engerman, and Genovese had already indicated the predominance of two-parent households; however, only Gutman emphasizes the preference for stable monogamy and points out what stable monogamy meant for the slaves' cultural heritage. Gutman argues convincingly that the stability of the Black family encouraged the transmission of — and so was crucial in sustaining — the Black heritage of folklore, music, and religious expression from one generation to another, a heritage that slaves were continually fashioning out of their African and American experiences.

Gutman's examination of other facets of kinship also produces important findings.

Gutman discovers that cousins rarely married, and exogamous tendency that contrasted sharply with the endogamy practiced by the plantation owners. This preference for exogamy, Gutman suggests, may have derived from West African rules governing marriage, which, though they differ from one tribal group to another, all involved some kind of prohibition against unions with close kin. This taboo against cousins' marrying is important, argues Gutman, because it is one of many indications of a strong awareness among slaves of an extended kinship network. The fact that distantly related kin would care for children separated from their families also suggests this awareness. When blood relationships were few, as in newly created plantations in the Southwest, "fictive" kinship arrangements took their place until a new pattern of consanguinity developed. Gutman presents convincing evidence that this extended kinship structure — which he believes developed by the mid-to-late eighteenth century — provided the foundations for the strong communal consciousness that existed among slaves.

In sum, Gutman's study is significant because it offers a closely reasoned and original explanation of some of the slaves' achievements, one that correctly emphasizes the resources that slaves themselves possessed.

6. With which of the following statements regarding the resources that historians ought to use would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?
  - A. Historians ought to make use of written rather than oral accounts.
  - B. Historians should rely primarily on birth registers.
  - C. Historians ought to make use of data that can be quantified.
  - D. Historians should rely exclusively on data that have been proved.
7. Which of the following statements about the formation of the Black heritage of folklore, music, and religious expression is best supported by the information presented in the passage?
  - A. The heritage was not formed out of the experiences of only a single generation of slaves.
  - B. The heritage was formed more out the African than the American experiences of

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- slaves.
- C. The heritage was not formed out of the experiences of those slaves who married their cousins.
- D. The heritage was formed primarily out of the experiences of those slaves who attempted to preserve the stability of their families.
8. It can be inferred from the passage that, of the following, the most probable reason why a historian of slavery might be interested in studying the type of plantations mentioned in lines 7 and 8 of paragraph 2 is that this type would \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. permit the historian to observe the kinship patterns that had been most popular among West African tribes
- B. provide the historian with evidence concerning the preference of freed slaves for stable monogamy
- C. furnish the historian with the opportunity to discover the kind of marital commitment that slaves themselves chose to have
- D. allow the historian to examine the influence of slaves' preferences on the actions of plantation owners
9. According to the passage, all of the following are true of the West African rules governing marriage mentioned in lines 4-6 of Para. 4 EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The rules forbade marriages between close kin
- B. The rules were derived from rules governing fictive kinship arrangements
- C. The rules mentioned in Gutman's study
- D. The rules were not uniform in all respects from West African tribe to another
10. Which of the following best describe the organization of this passage?
- A. The author presents his thesis, draws on the work of several historians for evidence to support his thesis, and concludes by reiterating his thesis.
- B. The author describes some features of a historical study and then uses those features to put forth his own argument
- C. The author summarizes a historical study, examines two main arguments from the study, and then shows how the arguments are potentially in conflict with one another.
- D. The author presents the general argument of a historical study, describes the study in more detail, and concludes with a brief judgment of the study's value.

**Text C**

No matter what mom said, it's never just a game. Football is about ego, respect, national pride. South Korea, for one, has turned the sport into a quest for its very identity, its hopes captured in the cheer that rings through the nation's World Cup stadiums: "Great Republic of Korea." A country often consigned to an after-thought in East Asia is out to prove that it, too, matters. Last week, it did so, by gliding through to the second round with skill and flair. That singular achievement, though, was not just about Korea's arrival as a football force but as a self-confident adult nation to be taken seriously.

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Sandwiched between economic giant Japan and rising superpower China, Korea has always shouldered an inferiority complex. When the country won the right to co-host the World Cup, it saw a chance to showcase itself—particularly to Japan, its neighbor, and the U.S., its oft-contentious ally. Officials plugged Korea as Asia's most wired nation, and touted the country's capital as being as hip and caffeinated as any modern metropolis. Said bleached-haired midfielder Kim Nam Il on the eve of Korea's 2002 debut: "We want to show we are a team—and a nation—that can compete with the best, and win."

The squad began with a historic triumph over sluggish Poland, then found itself face to face with the US. Korea's relations with America have long seesawed between peace and peril. Although America fought on the side of the South during Korea's civil war, the 37,000 U.S. troops still stationed in the country have strained relations with their hosts. Americans argue that the troops are there to help defend the South from the North, but President George W. Bush's inclusion of North Korea in the "axis of evil" hardly endears the U.S. to Koreans.

Perhaps the most contentious issue in modern US-Korea relations stems from a little-known pastime called short-track speed skating. Earlier this year at Salt Lake City, the nation's top hope Kim Dong Sung was disqualified for blocking a U.S. skater. In a move that most Koreans consider fixed, the American, Apolo Anton Ohno, took the gold instead. He's since been voted the most unwelcome foreigner in a Korean poll. When Korean midfielder Ahn Jung Hwan headed the ball home in the 77<sup>th</sup> minute of the US-Korea match to tie the score 1-1 and keep the country's hopes of advancement alive, his post-goal showboating gave way to the sweeping arm motions of a speed skater. "People felt bad about the Ohno incident," says Ahn. "I wanted to fix that." Score one for Korean pride.

The nation's next big test came in a do-or-die match on Friday night, when South Korea faced a star-studded side from Portugal. The Koreans needed at least a draw to guarantee advancing further in the Cup. Just hours before, Japan had qualified for the second round by dispensing with the hapless Tunisians. The possibility that Japan would advance while Korea stayed behind horrified the nation. Japan, after all, has perennially looked down upon its smaller neighbor, and brutally occupied it from 1910 to 1945. Since then, Korea feels like it has been stuck playing catch-up to the world's second-largest economy.

It needn't have fretted. In the 69<sup>th</sup> minute of the match, midfielder Park Ji Sung deftly executed one of the prettiest strikes of the Cup. As fire-works flashed overhead, more than 400,000 citizens poured onto the streets of Seoul to celebrate. Only one thing could possibly put a damper on the beer-soaked crowds: the U.S. too, had advanced to the second round, precisely because Park's goal had relegated the Portuguese. But for once, the Koreans felt no twinge of insecurity. "We are both powerful now," says 36-year-old reveler Lee So Jung. "We can celebrate together." For the Koreans, victory has brought maturity.

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11. The best title of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Football—A National Game
  - B. Korea—A Rising Football Team
  - C. Winning Respect
  - D. Sports and Politics
12. When Korea got the right to co-host the World Cup, it felt it a chance to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. revenge its opponents
  - B. improve relations with other countries
  - C. show the prosperity of its capital
  - D. present its power and dignity
13. The relations between Korea and the U.S. have been further strained by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the first-round World Cup competition this year
  - B. the US troops disposed in Korea
  - C. the Bush's inclusion of North Korea in the "axis of evil"
  - D. the short-track speed skating in Salt Lake City
14. Koreans felt horrified when Japan entered the second round because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they were afraid of competing Japanese in the second round
  - B. they were afraid they would failed to enter the second round
  - C. it meant they had to win instead of drawing to guarantee advancing further
  - D. it meant they wouldn't have the hope to win the World Cup
15. When Koreans succeeded in advancing to the second round, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they felt proud, safe and mature
  - B. they were too excited to control themselves
  - C. they knew they had the chance to revenge those looking down upon them
  - D. they felt they would win the World Cup

**Text D**

It was the summer of '65. "Satisfaction" was blasting from the speakers of newly minted Mustangs and GTOs. Lyndon Johnson was in the White House and The New York World's Fair was offering a hope-filled but commercialized glance into the future.

It was that very future that Fred DeLuca was concerned about. Having just graduated from high school, young DeLuca turned his thoughts toward achieving a higher education. An education would no doubt be the key to success; the type of success that not even Fred himself dared to dream about. At this moment in time, a college education seemed as far-flung as the prospect of a man walking on the moon.

It was a typically hot and humid summer day in Bridgeport, Conn., when the DeLuca family's phone rang. Dr. Peter Buck, a family friend called to announce that he had changed jobs and was moving his family to Armonk, New York, only 40 miles away. It was time for celebration, indeed, for it had been almost a year since the Buck's and the DeLuca's parted company.

Plans were quickly made for a reunion. It was on that fateful Sunday afternoon in July, 1965, during a barbecue at the Buck's new home, that a business relationship was

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forged between young Fred DeLuca and Dr. Buck that would forever change the landscape of the fast food industry.

During the summer of '65, there wasn't that much hope that the eldest DeLuca child would have enough money to pay for his college tuition. He was a hard-working, competent and dependable young man but the \$1.25-per-hour minimum wage job that he had at the local hardware store wouldn't begin to pay for an education.

As they pulled into the Buck's driveway, it occurred to Fred that perhaps he could ask Pete for some advice. He half expected Dr. Buck to offer to loan him the money. After all, they had known each other for years and when Pete would learn how badly Fred had wanted to go to college, to study to become a medical doctor, there might be a good chance that he would offer to help.

"I think you should open a submarine sandwich shop," said Buck.

"What? What an odd thing to say to a seventeen-year-old kid," thought Fred.

Before Fred could respond or express his surprise, he heard himself say, "How does it work?"

Pete explained the submarine sandwich business. He said that all one had to do was to rent a small store, build a counter, buy some food and open for business. Customers would come in, put money on the counter and Fred would have enough to pay for college. To Pete, it was just as simple as that, and if young Fred was willing to do it, Pete was willing to be his partner.

As the DeLuca's were getting ready to leave, Dr. Buck pulled out his checkbook and wrote a check for \$1,000. That was his investment in their new venture.

On the drive back home, little did Fred know that if he succeeded at opening a submarine sandwich shop, he would accomplish more than funding his education. Success would mean financial independence and everything that comes with it, not just for him, but for many other people around the world. Success would mean adventure and excitement on a non-stop roller coaster ride that would eventually be called SUBWAY® Restaurants.

The duo had worked hard over the years. In fact, they had a goal of opening 32 submarine sandwich shops within 10 years. By 1974 they owned and operated 16 units throughout the state of Connecticut. Although it seemed unlikely that they would double that number in two years, DeLuca concentrated on expanding SUBWAY® Restaurants.

On a Monday night in 1974, Buck and DeLuca met with their attorney. With him, they discussed the future of their business. As they evaluated their options, talk turned to franchising. Franchising, they had previously thought, was for the big companies and had dismissed the idea. Now, being behind schedule, they were willing to look into it. All there was to do was recruit people who would invest their money and use Pete and Fred's management system to open and run SUBWAY® restaurants in their hometown.

Rather than hiring consultants, DeLuca figured that the fastest way to expand the business was to go out and find a franchisee. That's when he spoke to his friend Brian Dixon. DeLuca made him an offer that he couldn't refuse. He told him about their franchising plans and offered to loan him the money to buy their restaurant located in

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Wallingford, Conn. DeLuca even said that if he didn't like the business, he could return it to them and owe them nothing.

Dixon refused. He was used to getting a paycheck every week and didn't want to risk going into business. DeLuca devoted his time to managing their existing restaurants and decided to worry later about franchising.

One day, Brian Dixon changed his mind. When he reported to work that morning, he was shocked to discover a padlock on his boss's office and a sheriff's note that stated that the business was closed. It was bankrupt. Brian didn't panic. Somewhere in that sheriff's notice, he saw the word "opportunity" and decided to call DeLuca and take him up on his previous offer to become the very first SUBWAY® franchisee. From that day forward, not only did Dixon's life change, so did the way that SUBWAY® did business.

In the year 2006, the SUBWAY® chain entered its 41st year of operation. It is the world's largest submarine sandwich chain with more than 25,000 restaurants in 83 countries. As a matter of fact, the SUBWAY® chain operates more units in the US, Canada and Australia than McDonald's® does. Countless awards and accolades have been bestowed upon Fred DeLuca and the SUBWAY® chain over the past 40 years. The SUBWAY® name and its products have even appeared in numerous television and motion picture productions. Not bad for seventeen-year-old kid from "the projects"!

16. What hope did Fred have for his future in the summer of 1965?
- A. To become a medical doctor.
  - B. To become a speaker of the White House.
  - C. To open his own business.
  - D. To have a happy family.
17. In the summer of 1965, Fred \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. just graduated from high school and was prepared for a college education
  - B. reunited with his family's friend, Buck after years of departure
  - C. was working at a store
  - D. had a child to take care of
18. When Dr. Buck advice Fred to open a submarine sandwich shop, Fred was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. too surprised to believe him
  - B. doubtful but still took his advice
  - C. overjoyed to start the business
  - D. disappointed to give up his further education
19. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. According to Dr. Buck, it was simple to start fast food business.
  - B. Dr. Buck loaned Fred \$1,000 to start the business.
  - C. The initial purpose for Fred to start the business was to make money for his education.
  - D. SUBWAY® Restaurants was the final success of Buck-Fred cooperation.

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20. Which of the following is TRUE about DeLuca's franchising efforts?
- A. With the business expanded, it occurred to Buck and DeLuca that franchising was the best way to develop their business.
  - B. Dixon refused DeLuca's offer to be a franchisee of SUBWAY® Restaurants.
  - C. DeLuca's franchising business was once closed down because of bankruptcy.
  - D. DeLuca succeeded in expanding SUBWAY® Restaurants by franchising.

**Part II Vocabulary (one point each, 30 points)**

*Directions: In this part, there are thirty sentences. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one that correctly replaces the underlined part or completes the sentence. Write your answer on your ANSWER SHEET.*

**Section A**

21. Henry VI is an overwhelming success, perhaps partially because Shakespeare drew characters from actual English history.
- A. great            B. amazed            C. unexpected            D. unbelievable
22. Some people think that it is wise of young people to obtain their parents' tacit approval before they get married.
- A. tactful            B. permissive            C. intact            D. implicit
23. With so many trivial matters to attend to, he can hardly get down to reading for the test.
- A. participate in    B. cater to            C. see to            D. indulge in
24. At the economic forum, each speech by a distinguished guest has to be translated simultaneously.
- A. once in a while            B. at the same time  
C. in a broad sense            D. as soon as possible
25. Fearful of losing her job for good, Jane Howard decided to talk to the manger directly.
- A. for benefits            B. by luck  
C. for ever            D. at hand
26. The chancellor's statement boils down to one simple fact: the country is in a serious position economically.
- A. amounts to            B. conforms to  
C. contributes to            D. attaches to
27. The investor would suffer a lot from a television series that was heavily invested in but never came off.
- A. was released            B. proved satisfactory  
C. failed completely            D. won awards
28. — “The cake is a wizard, Jenny.”  
— “Thank you.”
- A. magical            B. amazing            C. wonderful            D. surprising
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29. Some people think that a circle around the moon presages a storm.  
A. indicates    B. suggests    C. tells    D. implies
30. The Babylonians were capable of rigorous computation.  
A. strict    B. exact    C. complicated    D. sophisticated
31. There are various hierarchies of structures inside a linguistic system. For example, sentences consist of phrases that can be segmented into individual words.  
A. criteria    B. levels    C. organizations    D. standards
32. In the Middle Ages, many people in Europe suffered persecution for their religious beliefs.  
A. expulsion    B. discrimination    C. punishment    D. massacre
33. The film star was vilified in yesterday's newspaper.  
A. abused    B. criticized    C. praised    D. slandered
34. In the United States, a senator takes precedence over a representative.  
A. is better known than    B. is in a better situation than  
C. has a higher reputation than    D. has a higher position than
35. Abraham Lincoln was a quintessential American patriot.  
A. great    B. famous    C. typical    D. elite

**Section B**

36. Anderson held out his arms to \_\_\_\_\_ the attack, but the shark grabbed his right forearm and dived.  
A. turn off    B. ward off    C. trigger off    D. call off
37. The crisis over parliamentary election illustrated the unpredictable \_\_\_\_\_ that events could take once the coalition troops are withdrawn  
A. process    B. line    C. way    D. course
38. If you don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ your achievements, your parting from this world is going to be a nightmare.  
A. take hold of    B. get rid of  
C. let go of    D. make fun of
49. Vocabulary treatment in this dictionary is clear and readable, sufficiently detailed and admirably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. complicated    B. primitive    C. promising    D. current
40. The so-called "brain drain" refers to the fact people carrying heavy responsibilities become disillusioned and end up by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. immigrating    B. migrating    C. emigrating    D. integrating
41. A good sense of rhythm is one of his natural \_\_\_\_\_ as a poet.  
A. endowments    B. interests    C. accomplishments    D. weaknesses
42. Giving presents to family members, relatives and friends is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ in the West.  
A. institution    B. habit    C. rule    D. law

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43. They asked the president to give his directions more \_\_\_\_\_ so that they could better understand them.  
A. simply      B. explicitly      C. largely      D. shortly
44. Oranges are not easy \_\_\_\_\_ at this time of the year.  
A. to be done with      B. to find out  
C. to provide for      D. to come by
45. You must \_\_\_\_\_ your old passport when applying for a new one.  
A. resign      B. surrender      C. quit      D. abandon
46. Their findings \_\_\_\_\_ the burial customs of the Indian tribes of that area.  
A. threw light upon      B. gave rise to  
C. paid respect to      D. lost faith in
47. When it was announced, settlers \_\_\_\_\_ raced into the territory in wagons and on horseback to claim the best land they could find for themselves.  
A. literally      B. incidentally      C. dreadfully      D. largely
48. Don't be hard on her—she is very \_\_\_\_\_ and she may start to cry.  
A. sensible      B. sensitive      C. sympathetic      D. sophisticated
49. The author's latest book \_\_\_\_\_ all his previous ones.  
A. illuminates      B. unveils      C. displays      D. eclipses
50. Ability to think will \_\_\_\_\_ to you from good habits of study.  
A. accumulate      B. adhere      C. accrue      D. accredit

**Part III General Knowledge (one point each, 10 points)**

*Directions: In this part there are ten statements concerning general knowledge in literature, linguistics and culture. Beneath each statement there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose one that correctly completes the statement. Write your answer on your ANSWER SHEET.*

51. \_\_\_\_\_ was an American novelist, Nobelist in 1950 for his literary accomplishments; he put into his novels some of the most memorable Negroes to appear in American literature.  
A. Charles Dickens      B. Ernest Hemingway  
C. Francis Bacon      D. William Faulkner
52. The famous address which contains the words "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth" was made by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. George Washington      B. Abraham Lincoln  
C. Benjamin Franklin      D. Henry George
53. George Bernard Shaw was an English \_\_\_\_\_ and visited China in 1933.  
A. dramatist      B. novelist      C. poet      D. essayist
54. "The slave-owner had a heart of stone." This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. simile      B. metonymy      C. metaphor      D. pun
55. "He who praises everybody praises nobody." This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. irony      B. antithesis      C. oxymoron      D. paradox

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56. The typical pattern of English discourse is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ development.  
A. parallel      B. linear      C. indirect      D. digressive
57. In English, words identical in sound and spelling but different in meaning are called perfect \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. homonyms      B. synonyms      C. loanwords      D. onomatopoeias
58. The word “foolish” is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. acronym      B. allomorph      C. derivation      D. compound
59. The words “tiger, lion, elephant, cow, horse, etc.” are the \_\_\_\_\_ of “animals”.  
A. stem      B. assimilation      C. inflection      D. hyponymy
60. “Thank you” and “Please” are more frequently used in an English speaking society than they will in a Chinese speaking society. This phenomenon is explained in sociolinguistics as that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. English speaking people are more polite than our countrymen  
B. English society has more etiquettes than Chinese society  
C. the relations between linguistic form and communication function varies with country  
D. the social interactions are different in these countries

试 卷 二

**Part IV Paraphrase (five points each, 10 points)**

*Directions: In this part there are two short paragraphs. Paraphrase or reword the following underlined parts in simpler English. Write your answer on your ANSWER SHEET.*

1. Although reducing worldwide corruption is no longer viewed as a quixotic undertaking, considerable obstacles remain—governments too disorganized to mount reform efforts, lax enforcement, and the resourcefulness of those who benefit from corruption. In order to be effective, reform efforts will require much time and many strategies.
2. In the late sixties, Kelly produced an overview of language teaching history which began in the period around 500 BC. His long historical perspective carries a message for anyone looking at the development of language teaching. It is that there is nothing new under the sun. As he himself put it: “ideas accessible to language teachers have not changed basically in 2000 years”. It is indeed a sobering thought to find methods we like to think of as “state of the art” are likely to have been around in Aristotle’s time. Each generation, in ignorance and through vainglory, pats itself on the back for re-inventing the wheel.

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**Part V Proofreading and Error Correction ( one point each, 10 points)**

*Directions: the following passage contains 10 errors. You should proofread the passage and correct the errors. Write your answer on your ANSWER SHEET.*

For a wrong word write the wrong word and the correct one with an arrow (→) to indicate the correction.

For a missing word write the word before or after the position of the missing word with a sign of “^” and then with an arrow (→) write the word you believe to be missing.

For an unnecessary word write the unnecessary word and then with an arrow (→) write a slash “/” .

**Example:** For a wrong word            it → they  
For a missing word            ^ amount → an  
For an unnecessary word    out → /

There is a growing consensus that a sustainable agriculture is “an agriculture that is capable to meet the needs of the present while leaving equal or better opportunities for the future.” The concept of sustainability applies the Golden Rule across generations. *We should do for those of future generations, like we would have them do for us, if we were of their generation and they were of ours.* We must find ways to meet our needs, all of us are here today, without diminishing the ability of those of future generations to meet their needs as well. 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

A sustainable agriculture must have three fundamental characteristics. It must be ecological sound, economically viable, and socially responsible. 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
Any system of farming that lacks of any one of the three quite simply is not sustainable. This is not a matter for debate; it is just plain common sense. 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
A sustainable agriculture must protect to maintain the productivity of its natural resource base. If the land loses its ability to produce, the farm is not sustainable. A sustainable agriculture must provide for the food and fiber needs of people, but it also must provide people for opportunities to lead 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
successful lives. Agriculture must do its part to sustain society and society 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
will not sustain that type of agriculture. Finally, a sustainable agriculture 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
must make sufficient profits for farms to remain economically solvency. If 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
the farmer goes broke, the farm is not sustainable.

Sustainable agriculture, the new vision for the future of agriculture, is a knowledge-based approach to meet the food and fiber needs of society 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
that decreases the importance on capital and technology by putting people at the center of productivity.

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**Part VI. Writing (50 points)**

*Directions: For this part, you are required to write your opinion on the following incident. You should write at least about 350 words, and give a title to your composition. Remember don't copy the words from the given information. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Write your composition on your ANSWER SHEET.*

On October 12th, 2007, the Forestry Bureau of Shaanxi Province claimed that a South China tiger was spotted—and photographed—in the wilds of Shaanxi Province. The photos were provided by a local hunter Zhou Zhenglong. Since the species has been declared “functionally extinct,” the findings aroused great excitement. Very soon, however, netizens in China and elsewhere declared it only a “paper tiger” after scrutinizing the two available images. Then many voices joined in. On Nov. 15, a netizen reported that the tiger looked surprisingly similar to the one from a mass-produced decoration painting.