

南京理工大学

2010 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

试题编号: 2010014047

考试科目: 单独考试英语 (满分 100 分)

考生注意: 所有答案(包括翻译、写作)按试题序号写在答题纸上, 写在试卷上不给分

Part I Reading Comprehension (40 points, 2 points each)

Directions: *There are 4 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Most of us lead unhealthy lives: we spend far too much time sitting down. If, in addition, we are careless about our diets, our bodies soon become flabby and our systems sluggish. Then the guilt feelings start: "I must go on a diet", "I must try to lose weight", "I must get more fresh air and exercise", "I must stop smoking", and "I must try to keep fit". There are some aspects of our unhealthy lives that we cannot avoid. I am thinking of such features of modern urban life as pollution, noise, rushed meals and stress. But keeping fit is a way to minimize the effects of these evils.

The usual suggestion to a person who is looking for a way to keep fit is to take up some sport or other. While it is true that every weekend you will find people playing football and tennis in the local park, they are outnumbered it hundred to one by the people who are simply watching them. It is an illusion to think that you will get fit by going to watch the football match every Saturday, unless you count the effort required to fight your way through the crowds to get to the best seats.

For those who do not particularly enjoy competitive sports -- and is especially difficult to do so if you are not good at them -- there are such solitary activities as cycling, walking and swimming. What often happens, though, is that you do them in such a leisurely way so, slower, that it is doubtful if you are doing yourself much good, apart from the fact that you have at least managed to get up out of your armchair. Of course you can be very thorough about exercise. Many sports shops now sell frightening pieces of apparatus, chest-expanders and other mysterious gadgets of shiny spring steel, which, according to the advertisements, will bring you up to an Olympic standard of fitness, provided that you follow a rigorous and regular program of exercises. Such programs generally involve long periods of time bending these curious bits of metal into improbable shapes.

It all strikes me as utterly boring and also time-consuming. Somebody suggested

recently that all such effort was pointless anyway because if you spend half an hour every day jogging round the local park, you will add to your life exactly the number of hours that you wasted doing the jogging in the first place. The argument is false even if the facts are correct, but there is no doubt that exercise in itself can be boring.

Even after you have found a routine for keeping in shape, through sport or gymnastics, you are still only half way to a good health, because, according to the experts, you must also master the art of complete mental and physical relaxation. Now, this does not mean snoozing in the armchair or going dancing (which is a good form of exercise itself). It has something to do with deep breathing, emptying your mind of all thought, meditation, and so on.

1. If you want to keep fit, you should _____.
 - A) go in for not only sports, but also enjoy your relaxation
 - B) go in for not only competitive sports, but also solitary ones
 - C) not put on too much weight
 - D) not spend long hours sitting in your armchair
2. The latter part of the last sentence in Paragraph 2 "... Unless you count the effort ... Get to the best seats." suggests that the author thinks that _____.
 - A) fighting your way through crowds is a good exercise
 - B) best seats are difficult to secure
 - C) being a spectator is not a way to keep fit
 - D) getting through crowds is not an easy job
3. Which statement reflects the author's point of view on solitary sports?
 - A) They can be done at any time and in any place
 - B) They can be done in a slow way
 - C) They lack a sense of competition
 - D) They do not contribute much to your health
4. In Paragraph 4, the author quotes: "... if you spend half an hour every day jogging ..., you will add to your life ... that you wasted doing the 'jogging' in the first place (Line 2)." He thinks that the statement is _____.
 - A) partially correct
 - B) untrue
 - C) absolutely true
 - D) paradoxical
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way to good health in the article?
 - A) Mountain climbing for fresh-air breathing.
 - B) Competitive and solitary sports.
 - C) Pieces of exercise apparatus.
 - D) Mental and physical relaxation.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Richard Satava, program manager for advanced medical technologies, has been a driving force in bringing virtual reality to medicine, where computers create a "virtual" or simulated environment for surgeons and other medical practitioners.

"With virtual reality we'll be able to put a surgeon in every trench," said Satava. He envisaged a time when soldiers who are wounded fighting overseas are put in mobile surgical units equipped with computers.

The computers would transmit images of the soldiers to surgeons back in the U.S.

The surgeons would look at the soldier through virtual reality helmets that contain a small screen displaying the image of the wound. The doctors would guide robotic instruments in the battlefield mobile surgical unit that operate on the soldier.

Although Satava's vision may be years away from standard operating procedure, scientists are progressing toward virtual reality surgery. Engineers at an international organization in California are developing a tele-operating device. As surgeons watch a three-dimensional image of the surgery, they move instruments that are connected to a computer, which passes their movements to robotic instruments that perform the surgery. The computer provides feedback to the surgeon on force, textures, and sound.

These technological wonders may not yet be part of the community hospital setting but increasingly some of the machinery is finding its way into civilian medicine. At Wayne State University Medical School, surgeon Lucia Zamorano takes images of the brain from computerized scans and uses a computer program to produce a 3-D image. She can then maneuver the 3-D image on the computer screen to map the shortest, least invasive surgical path to the tumor. Zamorano is also using technology that attaches a probe to surgical instruments so that she can track their positions. While cutting away a tumor deep in the brain, she watches the movement of her surgical tools in a computer graphics image of the patient's brain taken before surgery.

During these procedures -- operations that are done through small cuts in the body in which a miniature camera and surgical tools are maneuvered -- surgeons are wearing 3-D glasses for a better view. And they are commanding robot surgeons to cut away tissue more accurately than human surgeons can.

Satava says, "We are in the midst of a fundamental change in the field of medicine."

6. According to Richard Satava, the application of virtual reality to medicine _____.
 - A) will enable surgeons to be physically present on every battlefield
 - B) can raise the spirits of soldiers wounded on the battlefield
 - C) will greatly improve medical conditions on the battlefield
 - D) can shorten the time for operations on soldiers wounded on the battlefield
7. Richard Satava has visions of _____.
 - A) using a remote-control technique to treat wounded soldiers fighting overseas
 - B) wounded soldiers being saved by doctors wearing virtual reality helmets on the battlefield
 - C) wounded soldiers being operated on by specially trained surgeons
 - D) setting up mobile surgical units overseas
8. How is virtual reality surgery performed?
 - A) It is performed by a computer-designed high precision device.
 - B) Surgeons wear virtual reality helmets to receive feedback provided by a computer.
 - C) Surgeons move robotic instruments by means of a computer linked to them.
 - D) A 3-D image records the movements of the surgeons during the operation.
9. During virtual reality operations, the surgeon can have a better view of the cuts in the body because _____.

- A) he is looking at the cuts on a computer screen
 - B) the cuts can be examined from different angles
 - C) the cuts have been highly magnified
 - D) he is wearing 3-D glasses
10. Virtual reality operations are an improvement on conventional surgery in that they _____.
- A) cause less pain to the wounded
 - B) allow the patient to recover more quickly
 - C) will make human surgeons' work less tedious
 - D) are done by robot surgeons with greater precision

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches all spell misery, but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu may make a difference in how long the misery lasts.

The American Lung Association (ALA) has issued new guidelines on combating colds and the flu(流感), and one of the keys is being able to quickly tell the two apart. That's because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in. As for colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, the sooner relief will come.

The common cold and the flu are both caused by viruses. More than 200 viruses can cause cold symptoms, while the flu is caused by three viruses - flu A, B and C. There is no cure for either illness, but the flu can be prevented by the flu vaccine (疫苗), which is, for most people, the best way to fight the flu, according to the ALA.

But if the flu does strike, quick action can help. Although the flu and common cold have many similarities, there are some obvious signs to look for.

Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.

The ALA notes that it may be particularly difficult to tell when infants and preschool age children have the flu. It advises parents to call the doctor if their small children have flu-like symptoms.

Both cold and flu symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications as well. However, children and teens with a cold or flu should not take aspirin for pain relief because of the risk of Reye syndrome(综合症), a rare but serious condition of the liver and central nervous system. Reye syndrome.

There is, of course, no vaccine for the common cold. But frequent hand washing and avoiding close contact with people who have colds can reduce the likelihood of catching one.

11. According to the author, knowing the cause of the misery will help _____.
- A) shorten the duration of the illness
 - B) the patient buy medicine over the counter
 - C) the patient obtain cheaper prescription drugs

- D) prevent people from catching colds and the flu
12. We learn from the passage that _____.
A) one doesn't need to take any medicine if he has a cold or the flu
B) aspirin should not be included in over-the-counter medicines for the flu
C) delayed treatment of the flu will harm the liver and central nervous system
D) over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu
13. According to the passage, to combat the flu effectively, _____.
A) one should identify the virus which causes it
B) one should consult a doctor as soon as possible
C) one should take medicine upon catching the disease
D) one should remain alert when the disease is spreading
14. Which of the following symptoms will distinguish the flu from a cold?
A) A stuffy nose. B) A high temperature. C) A sore throat. D) A dry cough.
15. If children have flu-like symptoms, their parents _____.
A) are advised not to give them aspirin
B) should watch out for signs of Reye syndrome
C) are encouraged to take them to hospital for vaccination
D) should prevent them from mixing with people running a fever

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

In a time of low academic achievement by children in the United States, many Americans are turning to Japan, a country of high academic achievement and economic success, for possible answers. However, the answers provided by Japanese preschools are not the ones Americans expected to find. In most Japanese preschools, surprisingly little emphasis is put on academic instruction. In one investigation, 300 Japanese and 210 American preschool teachers, child development specialists, and parents were asked about various aspects of early childhood education. Only 2 percent of the Japanese respondents (答卷者) listed "to give children a good start 'academically'" as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. In contrast, over half the American respondents chose this as one of their top three choices. To prepare children for successful careers in first grade and beyond, Japanese schools do not teach reading, writing, and mathematics, but rather skills such as persistence, concentration, and the ability to function as a member of a group. The vast majority of young Japanese children are taught to read at home by their parents.

In the recent comparison of Japanese and American preschool education, 91 percent of Japanese respondents chose providing children with a group experience as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. Sixty-two percent of the more individually oriented (强调个性发展的) Americans listed group experience as one of their top three choices. An emphasis on the importance of the group seen in Japanese early childhood education continues into elementary school education.

Like in America, there is diversity in Japanese early childhood education. Some Japanese kindergartens have specific aims, such as early musical training or potential development. In large cities, some kindergartens are attached to universities that have

elementary and secondary schools.

Some Japanese parents believe that if their young children attend a university-based program, it will increase the children's chances of eventually being admitted to top-rated schools and universities. Several more progressive programs have introduced free play as a way out for the heavy intellectualizing in some Japanese kindergartens.

16. We learn from the first paragraph that many Americans believe _____.
A) Japanese parents are more involved in preschool education than American parents
B) Japan's economic success is a result of its scientific achievements
C) Japanese preschool education emphasizes academic instruction
D) Japan's higher education is superior to theirs
17. Most Americans surveyed believe that preschools should also attach importance to _____.
A) problem solving
B) group experience
C) parental guidance
D) individually-oriented development
18. In Japan's preschool education, the focus is on _____.
A) preparing children academically
B) developing children's artistic interests
C) tapping children's potential
D) shaping children's character
19. Free play has been introduced in some Japanese kindergartens in order to _____.
A) broaden children's horizon
B) cultivate children's creativity
C) lighten children's study load
D) enrich children's knowledge
20. Why do some Japanese parents send their children to university-based kindergartens?
A) They can do better in their future studies.
B) They can accumulate more group experience there.
C) They can be individually oriented when they grow up.
D) They can have better chances of getting a first-rate education.

Part II. Vocabulary & Structure (15 points, 0.5 point each)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best complete the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

21. The doctor said it would take a month for her fractured wrist to _____.
A) cure
B) heal
C) remedy
D) recover
22. My friend Alice is _____ in her way of living and always spends more money than is reasonable.
A) luxurious
B) distinguished
C) extravagant
D) sophisticated
23. The lawyer _____ over all the documents in search of any doubtful points.
A) pondered
B) speculated
C) pored
D) hung
24. He was surprised when he learned that his book was still in the bestseller list

- despite the complex theories it _____.
 A) discovered B) created C) indicated D) embodied
25. Whether you believe it or not, English composition is a _____ course in American colleges.
 A) compulsory B) complimentary C) competent D) compatible
26. If you want some help preparing for your final examinations, I am at your _____.
 A) disposal B) approval C) survival D) arrival
27. Five successive hot summers have made fuel crisis _____.
 A) indispensable B) inevitable C) incredible D) incidental
28. Even in his late 90s, the old man still has all his _____.
 A) capacities B) faculties C) capabilities D) instincts
29. If you're looking for somewhere to rent, I think there is a _____ apartment in my building.
 A) legal B) empty C) vacuum D) vacant
30. There is still a lot of _____ about how much fat it is safe to eat in your diet.
 A) obsession B) confusion C) proportion D) explosion
31. The new trade agreement has ended years of bitter _____ in the European Community.
 A) controversy B) irreversibility C) democracy D) intensity
32. It was reported that _____ number of 15-year-olds were already smoking twenty cigarettes a week.
 A) supplementary B) essential C) intimate D) substantial
33. A(n) _____ drug is one which you can not stop taking once you have started.
 A) apparent B) gracious C) addictive D) renowned
34. Her parents _____ her from applying for drama courses because they thought she would never get a job.
 A) soothed B) defied C) discouraged D) defined
35. The committee _____ on our plan to import the latest equipment from Germany.
 A) disagreed B) approved C) agreed D) frowned
36. A new and more responsible _____ of my career as a journalist was about to begin.
 A) epoch B) chapter C) period D) passage
37. As a qualified lawyer, he has to _____ the facts, not just remember them.
 A) stimulate B) interpret C) transmit D) assimilate
38. An affordable new model _____ the home-computer market.
 A) penetrated B) pervaded C) imbued D) concentrated
39. Given a couple of lessons, I should be _____ gracelessly around the golf course and playing badly in no time at all.
 A) staggering B) triggering C) stumbling D) struggling
40. In a healthy relationship, the partners' strengths and abilities _____ each other, rather than being identical.
 A) compliment B) supplement C) implement D) complement
41. To the great disappointment of the football fans, the team was _____ in the

- first round of the championship.
- A) slaughtered B) deported C) destroyed D) eliminated
42. Many women are left as the _____ providers in families after their husbands have died.
- A) prime B) sole C) supreme D) senior
43. His death was totally unexpected and, in _____, no plans had been made for his replacement.
- A) result B) outcome C) consequence D) influence
44. He was trying to _____ a good excuse for his absence.
- A) make out B) make for C) make off D) make up
45. I've not even read the first chapter, _____ finished the book.
- A) let alone B) all else C) less likely D) much worse
46. Some students are asked to _____ from smoking and drinking alcohol.
- A) prevent B) refrain C) protect D) quit
47. Modern technology is not dangerous _____.
- A) of itself B) by itself C) for itself D) in itself
48. He bought that apartment, _____ that he would inherit money under his uncle's will.
- A) estimating B) assuming C) wanting D) imaging
49. This morning I was woken up too early by a phone call. I wish I _____ longer.
- A) slept B) would sleep C) could sleep D) could have slept
50. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience _____ on benches or chairs.
- A) having seated B) seating C) seated D) having been seated

Part III Cloze (10 points, 0.5 point each)

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 mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

By late middle age many workers are looking forward to retirement, and millions of those who have retired are 51 glad to exchange the routines of work 52 the satisfaction that a more leisured life may bring. Many other workers are 53 to give up their jobs. The desire to continue working often 54 harsh economic reality, for retirement usually brings a sharp drop in income. Some workers fear the loss of social identity that can result from 55 a job. They may be left with "nothing to do", and may find that they are 56 a life with significant meaning and fulfillment. Those old people who would like to continue working are too often victims of 57 is perhaps the most striking example of age discrimination: the practice of mandatory (强制的) retirement, 58 people are forced to give up their jobs 59 they reach a certain age. Until recently the precise age for mandatory retirement 60 from job to job. The usual mandatory retirement age in the U.S.A., however, was sixty-five.

The objection to mandatory retirement is that it throws people out of their jobs at a

61 arbitrary age, without any regard to their individual abilities. There is no 62 to suggest that most people over the age of sixty-five or seventy are 63 working; at the turn of the century, in fact, 70 percent of men over sixty-five were 64 in the labor force. Mandatory retirement 65 implies that people are capable of productive labor 66 the day before their seventieth birthday, then 67 become physically or mentally incapable of 68 their jobs. It also implies that we treat all members of the same age group 69 they had identical competence or incompetence at their jobs when, in fact, the mental and the physical abilities of any group of people 70 at the same time become more dissimilar, not more similar, as they grow older.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 51. A) only too | B) too | C) very too | D) not |
| 52. A) in | B) for | C) to | D) with |
| 53. A) willing | B) anxious | C) reluctant | D) voluntary |
| 54. A) traces back | B) results in | C) tracks down | D) stems from |
| 55. A) have not | B) not having | C) having not | D) not to have |
| 56. A) assured of | B) reminded of | C) robbed of | D) convinced of |
| 57. A) what | B) as | C) that | D) which |
| 58. A) in which | B) at which | C) of which | D) under which |
| 59. A) quickly | B) presently | C) immediately | D) promptly |
| 60. A) ranged | B) varied | C) shifted | D) turned |
| 61. A) hardly | B) purely | C) scarcely | D) rarely |
| 62. A) event | B) incident | C) evidence | D) indication |
| 63. A) improper to | B) incapable of | C) unsuitable to | D) incompetent of |
| 64. A) active | B) ignored | C) inactive | D) useless |
| 65. A) absurdly | B) wisely | C) reasonably | D) scientifically |
| 66. A) on | B) for | C) up | D) until |
| 67. A) awfully | B) abruptly | C) awkwardly | D) suspiciously |
| 68. A) carrying | B) getting | C) performing | D) obtaining |
| 69. A) even though | B) though | C) as | D) as though |
| 70. A) born | B) bred | C) borne | D) given birth |

Part IV. Translation (15 points)

Directions: Put the following into English.

除了揭示人种的起源以外, 基因信息对医学界来说也是最新资料。医学界希望能用人类脱氧核糖核酸 (DNA) 制成特别的蛋白质 (specialized proteins), 这些蛋白质可能具有某种抗病药物的价值。保护土著人权益的活动家们担心科学家可能会利用土著人: 从当地人血样中提取的基因物质可被用于商业目的, 而 DNA 提供者却不会获得足够的报酬。

Part V. Writing (20 points)

Directions: For this part, you are required to write a composition of about 200 words to persuade someone that A Job Interview Is Easier Than They Think. To make your argument convincing, you should also provide them with some advice or suggestions regarding how to achieve success in a job interview.