

南京理工大学

2011 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 623

考试科目: 基础英语

满分: 150

注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

PART I: VOCABULARY (每题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

Directions: In this section, there are altogether 20 sentences. Beneath each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that you think best completes the sentence.

1. She did her best to stay awake, but the performance was so boring that she just _____ to sleep.
A. dropped in B. dropped out C. dropped off D. dropped down
2. Paul was a very lively child, always in _____.
A. excellent spirits B. good spirits C. high spirits D. bright spirits
3. Lilly made no attempt to _____ the problem.
A. tackle B. try C. undertake D. achieve
4. The boy began to cry and tears slowly _____ down his face.
A. oozed B. trickled C. dribbled D. leaked
5. On January 1st, many people make a New Year _____.
A. intention B. determination C. dedication D. resolution
6. In this country it is against the _____ not to wear seat belts in a car.
A. rule B. regulation C. law D. order
7. Johnny's parents always let him have his own _____.
A. will B. way C. wish D. demand
8. Our telephone has been _____ for a month.
A. out of order B. out of line C. out of touch D. out of place
9. She was extremely _____, always ready to agree with other people's wishes.
A. mellow B. moderate C. adaptable D. supple
10. The woman tripped over the uneven pavement and _____ her elbow.
A. distorted B. dislodged C. disabled D. dislocated
11. He knew that he couldn't change anything so he just _____ himself to the situation.
A. assigned B. resigned C. retired D. kept
12. Game pie was a(n) _____ of this famous restaurant.
A. singularity B. particularity C. speciality D. originality
13. Mr. Williamson was acting peculiarly and seemed in a funny _____.
A. state of affairs B. state of mind C. state of grace D. state of nature

7. Ralph Waldo Emerson was a representative of _____ .
 A. romanticism B. realism C. surrealism D. transcendentalism
8. *Leaves of Grass* was composed by _____ .
 A. Walt Whitman B. Henry Longfellow
 C. Emily Dickenson D. John Whittier
9. Which of the following is a central vowel?
 a. [e] B. [i] C. [u] D. [ə]
10. The minimal unit of meaning is the _____ .
 A. morpheme B. phoneme C. syllable D. word
11. St. Patrick's Day is observed in honor of early immigrants from _____ .
 A. Italy B. Portugal C. Ireland D. Poland
12. Sydney is located in _____ .
 A. Queensland B. New South Wales
 C. Victoria D. South Australia
13. _____ , the home of most of Britain's national newspapers, is sometimes figuratively used to mean the press.
 A. Downing Street B. Whitehall Street
 C. Regent Street D. Fleet Street
14. The two leading parties in Britain are _____ .
 A. the Conservative Party and the Labor Party
 B. the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party
 C. the Liberal Party and the Labor Party
 D. the Democratic Party and the Labor Party
15. Jan Fleming, the creator of James Bond, is well-known for writing _____ .
 A. detective stories B. science fiction
 C. spy stories D. adventure stories
16. *Gulliver's Travels* was written by _____ .
 A. Jonathan Swift B. Charles Dickens
 C. Henry Fielding D. Daniel Defoe
17. The poet who wrote the philosophical *Mending Wall* was _____ .
 A. Ezra Pound B. Robert Frost
 C. T. S. Eliot D. Wallace Stevens
18. Ahab is the hero of _____ by Herman Melville.
 A. *The Old Man and the Sea* B. *In War Times and Others*
 C. *Moby Dick* D. *The Lord of the Flies*
19. A phoneme is a _____ unit that is of distinctive value.
 A. phonetic B. phonological
 C. phonic D. allophonic
20. "In class" is syntactically a(n) _____ construction.
 A. exocentric B. endocentric
 C. immediate D. ultimate

PART III PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: Proofread the given passage which contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way:

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a " ^ " sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash "/" and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

EXAMPLE

When ^ art museum wants a new exhibit, (1) an
it never buys things in finished form and hangs them (2) never
on the wall. When a natural history museum
wants an exhibition, it must often build it. (3) exhibit

Most people would describe water like a colorless (1) —
liquid. They would know that in very cold conditions (2) —
it becomes a solid called ice and that when heating on (3) —
a fire it becomes a vapor called steam. However, wa- (4) —
ter, they would say, is a liquid. We have learned that (5) —
water consists of molecules composed with two atoms (6) —
of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen, which we de- (7) —
scribe by the formula H₂O. This is equally true of the (8) —
solid called ice and the gas called steam. Chemically (9) —
there is no difference between the gas, the liquid, and
the solid, all of which is made up of molecules with
the formula H₂O. This is true of other chemical sub-
stances; most of them can exist as gases or as liquids
or as solids. We may normally think of iron as a sol-
id, but if we will heat it in a furnace, it will melt and
become a liquid, and at very high temperatures it will
become a gas. Nothing very permanent occurs when a
gas changes into a liquid or a solid. Everyone knows
that ice, which has been made by freezing water, can
be melted again by warmed and that steam can be con-
densed on a cold surface to become liquid water. In
fact, it is only because water is so a familiar substance
that different names are used for the solid, liquid and
gas. Most substances are only familiar with us in one
state, because the temperatures requiring to turn them
into gases are very high, Or the temperatures necessa-
ry to turn them into solids are so low. Water is an ex-

ception in this respect, which is another reason why its three states have given three different names.

(10)——

PART IV READING COMPREHENSION (每题2分, 共50分)

Directions: In this section there are several reading passages followed by a total of twenty five multiple-choice questions. Read the passages carefully and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.

TEXT A

The train clattered over points and passed through a station.

Then it began suddenly to slow down, presumably in obedience to a signal. For some minutes it crawled along, then stopped; presently it began to move forward again. Another up-train passed them, though with less vehemence than the first one. The train gathered speed again. At that moment another train, also on a down-line, swerved inwards towards them, for a moment with almost alarming effect. For a time the two trains ran parallel, now one gaining a little, now the other. Mrs. McGillicuddy looked from her window through the windows of the parallel carriages. Most of the blinds were down, but occasionally the occupants of the carriages were visible. The other train was not very full and there were many empty carriages.

At the moment when the two trains gave the illusion of being stationary, a blind in one of the carriages flew up with a snap. Mrs. McGillicuddy looked into the lighted first-class carriage that was only a few feet away.

Then she drew her breath in with a gasp and half-rose to her feet.

Standing with his back to the window and to her was a man. His hands were round the throat of a woman who faced him, and he was slowly, remorselessly, strangling her. Her eyes were starting from their sockets, her face was purple. As Mrs. McGillicuddy watched, fascinated, the end came; the body went limp and crumpled in the man's hands.

At the same moment, Mrs. McGillicuddy's train slowed down again and the other began to gain speed. It passed forward and a moment or two later it had vanished from sight.

Almost automatically Mrs. McGillicuddy's hand went up to the communication cord, then paused, irresolute. After all, what use would it be ringing the cord of the train in which she was travelling? The horror of what she had seen at such close quarters, and the unusual circumstances, made her feel paralysed. Some immediate action was necessary — but what?

The door of her compartment was drawn back and a ticket collector said, "Ticket, please."

1. When Mrs. McGillicuddy's train passed through a station, it _____.
 - A. gained speed suddenly
 - B. kept its usual speed
 - C. changed its speed
 - D. stopped immediately
2. Mrs. McGillicuddy seems to be a (an) _____ person.
 - A. observant
 - B. interested
 - C. nosy
 - D. nervous
3. What she saw in the parallel train made her feel _____.
 - A. excited
 - B. anxious
 - C. worried
 - D. horrified
4. She didn't ring the communication cord immediately because _____.
 - A. she was very much afraid
 - B. there was no point of doing so
 - C. she was too shocked to move
 - D. the ticket collector came in

TEXT B

I am one of the many city people who are always saying that given the choice we would prefer to live in the country away from the dirt and noise of a large city. I have managed to convince myself that if it weren't for my job I would immediately head out for the open spaces and go back to nature in some sleepy village buried in the country. But how realistic is the dream?

Cities can be frightening places. The majority of the population live in massive tower blocks, noisy, dirty and impersonal. The sense of belonging to a community tends to disappear when you live fifteen floors up. All you can see from your window is sky, or other blocks of flats. Children become aggressive and nervous — cooped up at home all day, with nowhere to play; their mothers feel isolated from the rest of the world. Strangely enough, whereas in the past the inhabitants of one street all knew each other, nowadays people on the same floor in tower blocks don't even say hello to each other.

Country life, on the other hand, differs from this kind of isolated existence in that a sense of community generally binds the inhabitants of small villages together. People have the advantage of knowing that there is always someone to turn to when they need help. But country life has disadvantages too. While it is true that you may be among friends in a village, it is also true that you are cut off from the exciting and important events that take place in cities. There's little possibility of going to a new show or the latest movie. Shopping becomes a major problem, and for anything slightly out of the ordinary you have to go on an expedition to the nearest large town. The city-dweller who leaves for the country is often oppressed by a sense of unbearable stillness and quiet.

What, then, is the answer? The country has the advantage of peace and quiet, but suffers from the disadvantage of being cut off; the city breeds neurosis and a feeling of isolation — constant noise batters the senses. But one of its main advantages is that you are at the centre of things, and that life doesn't come to an end at half-past nine at night. Some people have found (or rather bought) a compromise between the two: they have expressed their preference for the "quiet life" by leaving the suburbs and moving to villages within commuting distance of large cities. They generally have about as much sensitivity as the plastic flowers they leave behind — they are polluted with strange ideas about change and improvement which they force on to the unwilling original inhabitants of the villages.

What then of my dreams of leaning on a cottage gate and murmuring "morning" to the locals as they pass by. I'm keen on the idea, but you see there's my cat, Toby. I'm not at all sure that he would take to all that fresh air and exercise in the long grass. I mean, can you see him mixing with all those hearty males down the farm? No, he would rather have the electric imitation-coal fire any evening.

5. We get the impression from the first paragraph that the author _____.
- used to live in the country
 - used to work in the city
 - works in the city
 - lives in the country
6. In the author's opinion, the following may cause city people to be unhappy EXCEPT _____.
- a strong sense of fear
 - lack of communication
 - housing conditions
 - a sense of isolation
7. The passage implies that it is easy to buy the following things in the country EXCEPT _____.
- daily necessities
 - fresh fruits
 - designer clothes
 - fresh vegetables

8. According to the passage, which of the following adjectives best describes the commuters?
- A. Original.
 - B. Quiet.
 - C. Arrogant.
 - D. Insensitive.
9. Do you think the author will move to the country?
- A. Yes, he will do so.
 - B. No, he will not do so.
 - C. It is difficult to tell.
 - D. He is in two minds.

TEXT C

Traditionally, the woman has held a low position in marriage partnerships. While her husband went his way she had to wash, stitch and sew. Today the move is to liberate the woman, which may in the end strengthen the marriage union.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle to friendship in marriage is the amount a couple usually see of each other. Friendship in its usual sense is not tested by the strain of daily, year-long cohabitation. Couples need to take up separate interests (and friendship) as well as mutually shared ones, if they are not to get used to the more attractive elements of each other's personalities.

Married couples are likely to exert themselves for guests — being amusing, discussing with passion and point — and then to fall into dull exhausted silence when the guests have gone.

As in all friendship, a husband and wife must try to interest each other, and to spend sufficient time sharing absorbing activities to give them continuing common interests. But at the same time they must spend enough time on separate interests with separate people to preserve and develop their separate personalities and keep their relationship fresh.

For too many highly intelligent working women, home represents chore obligations, because the husband only tolerates her work and does not participate in household chores. For too many highly intelligent working men, home represents dullness and complaints — from an over-dependent wife who will not gather courage to make her own life.

In such an atmosphere, the partners grow further and further apart, both love and liking disappearing. For too many couples with children, the children are allowed to command all time and attention, allowing the couple no time to develop liking and friendship, as well as love, allotting them exclusive parental roles.

10. According to the passage, which of the following statements is CORRECT?
- A. Friendship in marriage means daily, year-long cohabitation.
 - B. Friendship can be kept fresh by both separate and shared interests.
 - C. Friendship in marriage is based on developing similar interests.
 - D. Friendship in marriage is based on developing separate interests.

11. The passage suggests that married couples become _____.
- A. unfriendly with guests
 - B. uninterested in guests
 - C. hostile when guests have left
 - D. quiet when guest have left
12. The passage seems to indicate at the end that children _____.
- A. help couples reinforce their friendship
 - B. make no impact on the quality of friendship
 - C. may pose obstacles in marital friendship
 - D. command less time and care than expected

TEXT D

Sending a child to school in England is a step which many parents do not find easy to take. In theory, at least, the problem is that there are very many choices to make. Let us try to enumerate some of the alternatives between which parents are forced to decide. To begin with, they may ask themselves whether they would like their child to go to a single-sex school or a co-educational school. They may also consider whether he should go to a school which is connected to a particular church or religious groups, or whether the school should have no such connections. Another decision is whether the school should be one of the vast majority financed by the State or one of the very small but influential minority of private schools, though this choice is, of course, only available to the small number of those who can pay. Also connected with the question of money is whether the child should go to a boarding school or live at home. Then there is the question of what the child should do at school. Should it be a school whose curriculum lays emphasis, for instance, on necessary skills, such as reading, writing and mathematics, or one which pays more attention to developing the child's personality, morally, emotionally and socially. Finally, with dissatisfaction with conventional education as great as it is in some circles in England and certainly in the USA, the question might even arise in the parents' minds as to whether the child should be compelled to go to school at all. Although in practice, some parents may not think twice about any of these choices and send their child to the only school available in the immediate neighbourhood, any parent who is interested enough can insist that as many choices as possible be made open to him, and the system is theoretically supposed to provide them.

13. Parents find choosing a school hard because _____.
- A. there is a limited number of choices
 - B. some schools are very expensive
 - C. some schools are government schools
 - D. they are faced with a variety of offers

14. According to the passage, some parents, if allowed, might let their children stay at home because they _____.
- don't find conventional education satisfactory
 - don't know how to choose among different schools
 - intend to educate their children themselves
 - find conventional education too expensive to pay for
15. What is implied at the very end of the passage?
- Most parents are unconcerned about the choices available to them.
 - Interested parents can request more school choices be open to them.
 - The educational system may not provide as many choices as expected.
 - Most parents usually send their children to the schools nearby.

TEXT E

Hawaii's native minority is demanding a greater degree of sovereignty over its own affairs. But much of the archipelago's political establishment, which includes the White Americans who dominated until the second world war and people of Japanese, Chinese and Filipino origin, is opposed to the idea.

The islands were annexed by the U.S. in 1898 and since then Hawaii's native peoples have fared worse than any of its other ethnic groups. They make up over 60 per cent of the state's homeless, suffer higher levels of unemployment and their life span is five years less than the average Hawaiians. They are the only major U. S. native group without some degree of autonomy.

But a sovereignty advisory committee set up by Hawaii's first native governor, John Waihee, has given the natives' cause a major boost by recommending that the Hawaiian natives decide by themselves whether to re-establish a sovereign Hawaiian nation.

However, the Hawaiian natives are not united in their demands. Some just want greater autonomy within the state — as enjoyed by many American Indian natives over matters such as education. This is a position supported by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), a state agency set up in 1978 to represent the natives' interests and which has now become the moderate face of the native sovereignty movement. More ambitious is the Ka Lahui group, which declared itself a new nation in 1987 and wants full, official independence from the U.S.

But if Hawaiian natives are given greater autonomy, it is far from clear how many people this will apply to. The state authorities only count as native those people with more than 50 per cent Hawaiian blood.

Native demands are not just based on political grievances, though. They also want their claim on 660,000 hectares of Hawaiian crown land to be accepted. It is on this issue that native groups are facing most opposition from the state authorities. In 1993, the state government paid the OHA US \$ 136 million in back rent on the crown land and many officials say that by accepting this payment the agency has given up its claims to legally own the land. The OHA has vigorously disputed this.

16. Hawaii's native minority refers to _____.
- Hawaii's ethnic groups
 - people of Filipino origin
 - the Ka Lahui group
 - people with 50% Hawaiian blood
17. Which of the following statements is true of the Hawaiian natives?
- Sixty percent of them are homeless or unemployed.
 - Their life span is 5 years shorter than average Americans.
 - Their life is worse than that of other ethnic groups in Hawaii.
 - They are the only native group without sovereignty.
18. Which of the following is NOT true of John Waihee?
- He is Hawaii's first native governor.
 - He has set up a sovereignty advisory committee.
 - He suggested the native people decide for themselves.
 - He is leading the local independence movement.
19. Which of the following groups holds a less radical attitude on the matter of sovereignty?
- American Indian natives.
 - Office of Hawaiian Affairs.
 - The Ka Lahui group.
 - The Hawaiian natives.
20. Various native Hawaiians demand all the following EXCEPT _____.
- a greater autonomy within the state
 - more back rent on the crown land
 - a claim on the Hawaiian crown land
 - full independence from the U.S.

Text F

People can be addicted to different things——e.g., alcohol, drugs, certain foods, or even television. People who have such an addiction are compulsive i.e., they have a very powerful psychological need that they feel they must satisfy. According to psychologists, many people are compulsive spenders: They feel that they must spend money. This compulsion, like most others, is irrational——impossible to explain reasonably. For compulsive spenders who buy on credit, charge accounts are even more exciting than money. In other words, compulsive spenders feel that with credit, they can do anything. Their pleasure in spending enormous amounts is actually greater than the pleasure that they get from the things they buy.

There is even a special psychology of bargain hunting. To save money, of course, most people look for sales, low prices, and discounts. Compulsive bargain hunters, however, often buy things that they don't need just because they are cheap. They want to believe that they are helping their budgets, but they are really playing an exciting game: When they can buy something for less than other people, they feel that they are winning. Most people, experts claim, have two reasons for their behavior: a good

reason for the things that they do and the real reason.

It is not only scientists, of course, who understand the psychology of spending habits, but also business-people. Stores companies, and advertisers use psychology to increase business: They consider people's needs for love, power, or influence, their basic values, their beliefs and opinions, and so on in their advertising and sales methods.

Psychologists often use a method called "behavior therapy" to help individuals solve their personality problems. In the same way, they can help people who feel that they have problems with money.

21. According to the psychologists, a compulsive spender is one who spends large amounts of money _____.
 - A. and takes great pleasure from what he or she buys
 - B. in order to satisfy his or her basic needs in life
 - C. just to meet his or her strong psychological need
 - D. entirely with an irrational eagerness
22. According to the writer, compulsive bargain hunters are in constant search of the lowest possible prices _____.
 - A. because they want to save money to help their budgets
 - B. because they can openly boast of their triumph over others in getting things for less money
 - C. and will not have money problems if they can keep to their budget
 - D. but they seldom admit they feel satisfied if they can get things for less money than others
23. Which of the following is true?
 - A. All people spend money for exactly the same reason that they need to buy things.
 - B. Business people and advertisers can use the psychology of money to increase sales.
 - C. Business people understand the psychology of compulsive buying better than scientists do.
 - D. Compulsive bargain hunters do not have problems with money.
24. The article is mainly about _____.
 - A. the psychology of money-spending habits
 - B. the purchasing habits of compulsive spenders
 - C. a special psychology of bargain hunting
 - D. the use of the psychology of spending habits in business
25. From the passage we may safely conclude that compulsive spenders or compulsive bargain hunters _____.
 - A. are really unreasonable
 - B. need special treatment
 - C. are really beyond remedies
 - D. can never get any help to solve their problems with money

PART V: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (每题 10 分, 共 30 分)

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the questions given at the end.

Pop stars today enjoy a style of living which was once the prerogative(特权) only of Royalty. Wherever they go, people turn out in their thousands to greet them. The crowds go wild trying to catch a brief glimpse of their smiling, colorfully dressed idols. The stars are transported in their chauffeur driven Rolls-Royces, private helicopters or executive aeroplanes. They are surrounded by a permanent entourage of managers, press agents and bodyguards. Photographs of them appear regularly in the press and all their comings and goings are reported, for, like Royalty, pop stars are news. If they enjoy many of the privileges of Royalty, they certainly share many of the inconveniences as well. It is dangerous for them to make unscheduled appearances in public. They must be constantly shielded from the adoring crowds which idolize them. They are no longer private individuals, but public property. The financial rewards they receive for this sacrifice cannot be calculated, for their rates of pay are astronomical.

And why not? Society has always rewarded its top entertainers lavishly. The great days of Hollywood have become legendary: famous stars enjoyed fame, wealth and adulation on an unprecedented scale. By today's standards, the excesses of Hollywood do not seem quite so spectacular. A single gramophone record nowadays may earn much more in royalties than the films of the past ever did. The competition for the title "Top of the Pops" is fierce, but the rewards are truly colossal.

It is only right that the stars should be paid in this way. Don't the top men in industry earn enormous salaries for the services they perform to their companies and their countries? Pop stars earn vast sums in foreign currency -- often more than large industrial concerns -- and the taxman can only be grateful for their massive annual contributions to the exchequer(国库). So who would begrudge them their rewards?

It's all very well for people in humdrum(平淡的) jobs to moan about the successes and rewards of others. People who make envious remarks should remember that the most famous stars represent only the tip of the iceberg. For every famous star, there are hundreds of others struggling to earn a living. A man working in a steady job and looking forward to a pension at the end of it has no right to expect very high rewards. He has chosen security and peace of mind, so there will always be a limit to what he can earn. But a man who attempts to become a star is taking enormous risks. He knows at the outset that only a handful of competitors ever get to the very top. He knows that years of concentrated effort may be rewarded with complete failure. But he knows, too, that the rewards for success are very high indeed: they are the recompense for the huge risks involved and if he achieves them, he has certainly earned them. That's the essence of private enterprise.

1. What is the author's attitude toward top stars' high income? Why do you think so?
2. What is the main idea of the passage? Please explain your ideas in your own words.
3. What can we learn from the passage?