

南京大学 2003 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题 (三小时)

考试科目名称及代码 英语 (221)  
 适用专业: 外院非英语专业

注意:

1. 所有答案必须写在“南京大学研究生入学考试答题纸”上, 写在试卷和其他纸上无效;
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I. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences (25%)

1. None of us imagined that the apparently \_\_\_\_\_ manager was really a thief.  
 A. respectful      B. respective      C. respectable      D. reverent
2. Be careful when you are drinking coffee in case you \_\_\_\_\_ your new dress.  
 A. crash      B. pollute      C. spot      D. stain
3. Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise.  
 A. resist      B. sustain      C. tolerate      D. undergo
4. The water was \_\_\_\_\_ slowly from the ceiling, drop by drop.  
 A. draining      B. dripping      C. leaking      D. spilling
5. Yesterday I met my colleague Mr. Li who \_\_\_\_\_ after my mother's health.  
 A. acquired      B. inquired      C. admired      D. required
6. Too much \_\_\_\_\_ to X-rays can cause damage to the body.  
 A. exposure      B. disclosure      C. contact      D. revelation
7. It's difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ money now because of the inflation.  
 A. lay down      B. lay aside      C. lay off      D. lay out
8. The pianist who had been praised highly \_\_\_\_\_ to be a great disappointment.  
 A. turned up      B. turned in      C. turned out      D. turned down
9. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ any important detail in your account.  
 A. leave off      B. leave behind      C. leave out      D. leave alone
10. Difficulties and hardships have \_\_\_\_\_ the best qualities of the young artist.  
 A. brought up      B. brought out      C. brought about      D. brought on
11. Women now \_\_\_\_\_ 51% of the University's students.  
 A. add up      B. consist      C. insist on      D. make up
12. \_\_\_\_\_ the gas shortage, I'm going to buy a compact car this year.  
 A. in front of      B. in point of      C. in place of      D. in view of
13. I always \_\_\_\_\_ my promise.  
 A. get to      B. hold to      C. lead to      D. see to

14. Santiago is the most polluted city in the world \_\_\_\_\_ dust particles.  
A. in order to    B. in addition to    C. with respect to    D. in proportion to
15. She lost her leg six years ago \_\_\_\_\_ her life.  
A. in the light of    B. in the way of    C. in the distance of    D. in the prime of
16. David refused a job in his factory \_\_\_\_\_ one in my factory.  
A. in case of    B. in favor of    C. in the case of    D. in the face of
17. The workers found themselves at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the management  
A. mercy    B. cost    C. expense    D. service
18. We regret to inform you that the books you ordered are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. out of work    B. out of stock    C. out of practice    D. out of reach
19. The little man was \_\_\_\_\_ one meter fifty high.  
A. almost more than    B. hardly more than  
C. nearly more than    D. as much as
20. The children went there to watch the iron tower \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to erect    B. be erected    C. erecting    D. being erected
21. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ him again!  
A. could see    B. should see    C. am going to see    D. will see
22. The reason John didn't go to Italy was \_\_\_\_\_ a new job here.  
A. due to    B. that he got    C. because of getting    D. because he got
23. You must have stayed at home last night, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. didn't they    B. needn't they    C. can't they    D. haven't they
24. The number of people invited \_\_\_\_\_ fifty, but a number of them \_\_\_\_\_ absent.  
A. were; was    B. was; was    C. was; were    D. were; were
25. I want to go to the dentist, since you are busy, you \_\_\_\_\_ with me.  
A. need go not    B. need not go    C. need not to go    D. do not need to go

## II. Cloze (10%)

Vitamins are organic compounds necessary \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ small amounts in the diet for the normal growth and maintenance of life of animals, \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ man.

They do not provide energy, \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ do they construct or build any part of the body. They are needed for transforming foods into energy and body maintenance. There are thirteen \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ more of them, and if any is \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a deficiency disease becomes apparent.

Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements — usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sometimes nitrogen. They are \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ in that their elements are arranged differently, and each vitamin \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ one or more specific functions in the body.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for excess vitamins. Many people, however, believe in being on the \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ side and thus take extra vitamins. However, a well-balanced diet will usually \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ all the body's vitamin needs.

### III. Reading Comprehension (25%)

#### Passage A

The President whose pictures appear on our coins were all great men who stood for the highest ideals of freedom, liberty, democracy, justice, and all those rights granted us by Constitution. Our nation was founded upon these ideals, and they have guided us throughout many years of our nation's existence. In no other country in the world have these principles be so freely given, so jealously guarded, or so nobly defended.

As Americans we can take pride in our coins. They speak to us just as loudly as drums and trumpets. They remind us of a Pennsylvania minister who asked that a reference to God be put on coins. They honor a President who refused to be crippled by polio; a President whose boyhood was spent on a farm in Kansas; and a President who was born in a long cabin in Kentucky. They remind us of a sculptor who once swept floors for fifteen cents a day and rose to become Chief Engraver of the United States Mint. Our coins also honor a general-statesman who became President and who was so nervous at inauguration he had to apologize to his audience.

E Pluribus Unum, a Latin phrase meaning one out of many, was proposed as a motto for the United States in 1776, shortly after independence was declared. It refers to the creation of one nation out of thirteen colonies. The motto was first used on the Great Seal of the United States. It was later stamped on some coins of the new nation, and is now required by law to appear on all coins of the United States.

Former President Dwight Eisenhower once put into words the feelings we all share about our country and our place in it, "The proudest boast one of us can voice is, 'I am an American.' Should it not be, then, the deepest purpose of each to strive, with

all that is in him to be the kin of American that will make his fellow citizens proud of him"?

Our coins and the great men honored by them come from the heart of American. We look at our coins and see in them the proof that this land of opportunity and freedom offers us great challenges to be met and great liberties to be cherished. Our coins have told us so.

1. Americans can take pride in their coins because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. there are many pictures of presidents on them
  - B. they sound as loudly as drums and trumpets
  - C. they can remind people of some presidents
  - D. they have recorded many great men
2. The audience of one inauguration heard the President \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. make an apology
  - B. say a prayer
  - C. say a swear
  - D. tell a lie
3. E Pluribus Unum means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. freedom and justice for all
  - B. equality among nations of the world
  - C. one out of many
  - D. a nation made up of immigrants
4. President Eisenhower's comments about America appeal to a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. person's sense of equal justice
  - B. person's patriotic feelings
  - C. person's sympathy for the poor
  - D. person's disappointment in his country
5. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
  - A. Famous men are honored on some coins.
  - B. Most coins are made in silver.
  - C. Coins play an important role in American history.
  - D. Coins can tell us about history.

#### Passage B

Racket, din, clamor, noise. Whatever you want to call it, unwanted sound is American's most widespread nuisance. It constitutes a real and present danger to people's health. Day and night, at home, at work, and at play, noise can produce serious physical and psychological stress. No one is immune to this stress. Though we seem to adjust to noise by ignoring it, the ear, in fact, never closes and the body still

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responds — sometimes with extreme tension, as to a strange sound in the night.

The annoyance we feel when faced with noise is the most common outward symptom of the stress building up inside us. Indeed, because irritability is so apparent, legislators have made public annoyance the basis of many noise abatement programs. The subtler and more serious health hazards associated with stress caused by noise traditionally have been given much less attention. Nevertheless, when we are annoyed or made irritable by noise, we should consider these symptoms fair warning that other things may be happening to us, some of which may be damaging to our health.

Of the many health hazards related to noise, hearing loss is the most clearly observable and measurable by health professionals. The other hazards are harder to pin down. For many of us, there may be a risk that exposure to the stress of noise increases susceptibility to disease and infection. The more susceptible among us may experience noise as a complicating factor in heart problems and other diseases. Noise that causes annoyance and irritability in healthy persons may have serious consequences for these already ill in mind or body.

Noise affects us throughout our lives. For example, there are indications of effects on the unborn child when mothers are exposed to industrial and environmental noise. During infancy and childhood, youngsters exposed to high noise levels may have trouble falling asleep and obtaining necessary amounts of rest.

Why, then, is there not greater alarm about these dangers? Perhaps it is because the link between noise and many disabilities or diseases has not yet been conclusively demonstrated. Perhaps it is because we tend to dismiss annoyance as a price to pay for living in the modern world. It may also be because we still think of hearing loss as only an occupational hazard.

6. The underlined phrase "immune to" most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| A. unaffected             | B. hurt by    |
| C. unlikely to be seen by | D. unknown by |

7. The author's attitude toward noise would best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. unrealistic  
B. traditional  
C. concerned  
D. uncaring
8. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?
- A. Noise is a major problem; its importance is recognized by most people.  
B. Although noise can be annoying, it is not a major problem.  
C. Noise is a major problem and has not yet been recognized as such.  
D. Noise is a major problem about which nothing can be done.
9. The author condemns noise primarily because it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is against the law  
B. can make some people irritable  
C. is a nuisance  
D. is a danger to people's health
10. The author would probably consider research about the effect noise has on people to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. unimportant  
B. impossible  
C. a waste of money  
D. essential

**IV. Translate the following passage into Chinese (20%)**

One of the difficulties on carrying out a world-wide birth control program lies in the fact that official attitudes to population growth vary from country to country, depending on the level of industrial development and the availability of food and raw materials. In the developing country where a vastly expanded population is pressing hard upon the limits of food, space and natural resources, it will be first concern of government to place a limit on the birthrate, whatever the consequences may be. In a highly industrialized society the problem may be more complex. A decreasing birthrate may lead to unemployment because it results in a declining market for manufactured goods. When the pressure of population on housing declines, prices also decline and the building industry is weakened. Faced with considerations such as these, the government of a developed country may well prefer to see a slowly increasing population.

**V. Translate the following passage into English (20%)**

每一个国家都倾向于认为自己的生活方式是正常的，并且根据其他国家的生活方式与自己的异同而对其加以褒贬。不幸的是，我们对其他国家的人及其生活方式的印象往往是扭曲的。有一种观点赞成去国外旅行，并学习外国语言。只有在一个国家旅行或者居住，并且了解它的居民及其语言，我们才能够了解这个国家和它的人民。以这种方式获得的知识与通过其他来源得到的信息是多么地不同！我们常常发现，我们过去以为与我们如此不同的外国人其实并没有什么不同！