

# 南京航空航天大学

## 2012 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题 ( A 卷 )

科目代码 : 211 科目名称 : 翻译硕士英语 满分 : 100 分

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

### I. Grammatical Structure (15 points)

**Directions:** There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

1. It is the education \_\_\_\_\_ he received when studying abroad \_\_\_\_\_ has made him such an excellent manager.  
A. that; which    B. that; that    C. which; which    D. what; that
2. \_\_\_\_\_ wants to stay in a hotel has to pay their own way.  
A. The one    B. Whoever    C. Anyone    D. Who
3. George and Lily got married last week. Did you go to their wedding?  
No, I \_\_\_\_\_. Did they have a big wedding?  
A. hadn't been invited    B. didn't invite  
C. was not invited    D. have not been invited
4. The careless driver has just been \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 10 for stopping his car at a sign that \_\_\_\_\_ "No PARKING".  
A. punished; is written    B. punished; reads  
C. fined; reads    D. fined; is written
5. The discovery of gold in Australia led thousands to believe that a fortune \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was to be made    B. had make    C. is made    D. would make
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ pay too much attention to your reading skill, as it is so important.  
A. must    B. should    C. needn't    D. cannot
7. I've tried several times, but the car just \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doesn't start    B. won't start    C. didn't start    D. wouldn't start
8. Haven't I told you that you \_\_\_\_\_ have the answer tomorrow morning?  
A. will    B. would    C. shall    D. should
9. There were already five people in the car, but they managed to take me as well. It \_\_\_\_\_ a comfortable journey.  
A. must have been    B. shouldn't be    C. can't be    D. couldn't have been

10. I don't remember how many years ago \_\_\_\_\_ I last showed you around the farm.  
A. was it when    B. it was when    C. it was that    D. was it that
11. We should prevent pollution \_\_\_\_\_ happily.  
A. from living    B. living    C. to living    D. to live
12. I am busy now, so I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ the machine.  
A. repair    B. to have repaired  
C. repairing    D. fixing
13. Jane came very close \_\_\_\_\_ a gold medal for Britain in the Olympics.  
A. to win    B. winning    C. to winning    D. to be won
14. The boy seated himself in the corner with his back \_\_\_\_\_ to his father.  
A. turning    B. to turn  
C. to be turned    D. turned
15. ---By the way, when did you get your bedroom \_\_\_\_\_?  
---Last week.  
A. to paint    B. painted  
C. painting    D. to be painted

## II. Fill in the blanks (10 points)

**Directions:** In the following passage you may select suitable words from the Word Bank. Do not use any of the words more than once.

A) fascination    B) conclusions    C) temptation    D) integrity    E) convenience  
F) utilization    G) replaced    H) represented    I) conscience    J) consciousness    K)  
tough    L) predict    M) reveal    N) demonstrate    O) compass

What's more important to you, money, a comfortable life, or self-respect? Many people believe that we are living in an age where values are in decline. They say that a standard for morality has been \_\_\_\_\_ by self-interest. Some people even \_\_\_\_\_ the people of this earth will soon be punished and that disasters will destroy much of the civilization today. Most disagree with such \_\_\_\_\_, but they do think that it is time to stop our excessive ways.

A non-religious woman from California commented, "I do believe that a moral \_\_\_\_\_ should guide our actions. We share this planet and we need to keep the values like \_\_\_\_\_ and treat each other with respect. There is a significant need for each inhabitant of this world to take a good look at how they are behaving."

Another man from New York said, "It's not enough to be a good person in your heart. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ our good intentions through our actions. There is plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ out there. It often causes people to give in to \_\_\_\_\_ instead of doing what is right. I have faith that if people just start following their \_\_\_\_\_ instead of what's easy, things will improve. We are all going to be faced with some \_\_\_\_\_ decisions. I think we're ready for the challenge, though."

### III. Cloze (20 points)

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

When I entered Berkeley, I hoped to earn a scholarship. Having been a Straight-A student, I believed I could 1 tough subjects and really learn something. One such course was World Literature given by Professor Jayne. I was extremely interested in the ideas he 2 in class.

When I took the first exam, I was 3 to find a 77, C-plus, on my test paper, 4 English was my best subject. I went to Professor Jayne, who listened to my arguments but remained 5.

I decided to try harder, although I didn't know what that 6 because school had always been easy for me. I read the books more carefully, but got another 77. Again, I 7 with Professor Jayne. Again, he listened patiently but wouldn't change his 8.

One more test before the final exam. One more 9 to improve my grade. So I redoubled my efforts and, for the first time, 10 the meaning of the word "thorough". But my 11 did no good and everything 12 as before.

The last hurdle(障碍) was the final. No matter what 13 I got, it wouldn't cancel three C-pluses. I might as well kiss the 14 goodbye.

I stopped working hard. I felt I knew the course material as well as I ever would. The night before the final, I even 15 myself to a movie. The next day I decided for once I'd have 16 with a test.

A week later, I was surprised to find I got an A. I hurried into Professor Jayne's office. He 17 to be expecting me. "If I gave you the As you 18, you wouldn't continue to work as hard."

I stared at him, 19 that his analysis and strategy were correct. I had worked my head 20, as I had never done before.

I was speechless when my course grade arrived: A-plus. It was the only A-plus given. The next year I received my scholarship. I've always remembered Professor Jayne's lesson: you alone must set your own standard of excellence.

1. A. take    B. discuss    C. cover    D. get
2. A. sought    B. presented    C. exchanged    D. obtained
3. A. shocked    B. worried    C. scared    D. anxious
4. A. but    B. so    C. for    D. or
5. A. unchanged    B. unpleasant    C. unfriendly    D. unmoved
6. A. reflected    B. meant    C. improved    D. affected
7. A. quarreled    B. reasoned    C. bargained    D. chatted

8. A. attitude            B. mind            C. plan            D. view  
 9. A. choice            B. step            C. chance            D. measure  
 10. A. memorized        B. considered            C. accepted            D. learned  
 11. A. ambition            B. confidence            C. effort            D. method  
 12. A. stayed            B. went            C. worked            D. changed  
 13. A. grade            B. answer            C. lesson            D. comment  
 14. A. scholarship        B. course            C. degree            D. subject  
 15. A. helped            B. favored            C. treated            D. relaxed  
 16. A. fun            B. luck            C. problems            D. tricks  
 17. A. happened            B. proved            C. pretended            D. seemed  
 18. A. valued            B. imagined            C. expected            D. welcomed  
 19. A. remembering        B. guessing            C. supposing            D. realizing  
 20. A. out            B. over            C. on            D. off

#### IV. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

**Directions:** There are 3 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D. You should decide on the best choice and write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

##### Passage 1

Learning disabilities are very common. They affect perhaps 10 percent of all children. Four times as many boys as girls have learning disabilities.

Since about 1970, new research has helped brain scientists understand these problems better. Scientists now know there are many different kinds of leaning disabilities and that they are caused by many different things. There is no longer any question that all learning disabilities result from differences in the way the brain is organized.

You cannot look at a child and tell if he or she has a learning disability. There is no outward sign of the disorder. So some researchers began looking at the brain itself to learn what might be wrong.

In one study researchers examined the brain of a learning-disabled person who had died in an accident. They found two unusual things. One involved cells in the left side of the brain, which control language. These cells normally are white. In the learning-disabled person, however, these cells were gray. The researchers also found that many of the nerve cells were not in a line the way they should have been. The nerve cells were mixed together.

The study was carried out under the guidance of Norman Geschwind, an early expert on learning disabilities. Doctor Geschwind proposed that learning disabilities resulted mainly from problems in the left side of the brain. He believed this side of the brain failed to develop normally. Probably, he said, nerve cells there did not connect as they should. So the brain was like an electrical device in which the wires were crossed.

Other researches did not examine brain tissue. Instead, they measured the brain's electrical activity and made a map of the electrical signals.

Frank Duffy experimented with his techniques at Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston. Doctor Duffy said his research is evidence that reading disabilities involve damage to wide area of the brain, not just the left side.

1. Scientists found that the brain cells of a learning-disabled person differ from those of a normal person in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. structure and function
- B. color and function
- C. size and arrangement
- D. color and arrangement

2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Learning disabilities may result from the unknown area of the brain.
- B. Learning disabilities may result from damage to a wide area of the brain.
- C. Learning disabilities may result from abnormal organization of brain cells.
- D. Learning disabilities may result from problems in the left side of the brain.

3. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. many factors account for learning disorder.
- B. a learning-disabled person shows no outward signs.
- C. reading disabilities are a common problem that affects 10 percent of the population
- D. the brain activity of learning-disabled children is different from that of normal children.

4. Doctor Duffy believed that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he found the exact cause of learning disabilities.
- B. the problem of learning disabilities was not limited to the left side of the brain
- C. the problem of learning disabilities resulted from the left side of the brain
- D. the problem of learning disabilities did not lie in the left side of the brain

5. According to the passage we can conclude that further researches should be made \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to investigate possible influences on brain development and organization
- B. to study how children learn to read and write, and use numbers
- C. to help learning-disabled children to develop their intelligence
- D. to explore how the left side of the brain functions in language learning.

## Passage 2

A study of older men in the Netherlands, known for its delicious chocolate, showed those who ate the same amount of one-third of a chocolate bar every day had lower blood pressure and a reduced risk of death.

The researchers say, however, it's too early to conclude that it was the chocolate that led to better health. The men who ate more cocoa products could have eaten other food that made them healthier. Experts also point out that eating too much chocolate can make you fat ---- a risk for both heart disease and high blood pressure.

"It's too early to make recommendations about whether people should eat more cocoa or chocolate," said Brian Buijsse, an expert for nutrition at Wageningen University in the Netherlands, who co-authored the study.

Still, the Dutch Study, supported by grants from the Netherlands Prevention Foundation, appears to be the largest so far to document a health effect for cocoa beans. And it confirms findings of smaller, shorter-term studies that also linked chocolate with lower blood pressure.

Researchers examined the eating habits of 470 healthy men who were not taking blood pressure medicine. The men who ate the most products made from cocoa beans--- including cocoa drinks, chocolate bars and chocolate pudding--- had lower blood pressure and a 50 percent lower risk of death.

"This is a very important article providing epidemiological support for what may researchers have been observing in experimental models," said Cesar Fraga of the University of California Davis, who does similar research but was not involved in the new study.

Could the study results apply to women?

"Our study consisted of elderly men," Buijsse said, "If you look at the other studies, you will see the same effects on men and women, younger people and older people. The findings may be generalizable to women, but you never know."

6. We can learn from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. researchers have concluded that eating chocolate can lead to better health
- B. it's too early to say eating too much chocolate makes you gain weight
- C. people in the Netherlands are least likely to suffer from high blood pressure
- D. there had been other similar studies before the Dutch study

7. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The more chocolate bars we eat the healthier we are
- B. We are not sure whether coffee drink is good for health yet
- C. Brian Buijsse insisted on advising people to eat more Cocoa bean.
- D. Experts all agreed that eating too much chocolate can have a good effect on our hearts

8. We can infer from the paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it has been concluded that the findings are generalizable to women
  - B. it needs confirming whether women can share the same effects
  - C. the study results cannot apply to women
  - D. the findings are applicable to both men and women
9. Which of the following has the similar meaning to the underlined word “generalizable” in the last paragraph?
- A. useful
  - B. popular
  - C. attractive
  - D. important
10. What is the main purpose of the text?
- A. To encourage us to eat as much chocolate as possible
  - B. To prove to us that eating chocolate can reduce blood pressure
  - C. To inform us of a study about the health benefits of chocolate
  - D. To warn us not to eat cocoa products because they can make you fat.

### Passage 3

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be alert (警觉的) and receptive (接受能力强的) if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. “The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information.” says James Fozard, associate director of the national Institute on Aging. “Most of us don’t need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness. Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skill, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. “The point is, you need to do both,” Cohen says. “Intellectual activity influences brain-cell health and size.”

11. People who are cognitively healthy are those \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. who can remember large amounts of information
  - B. who are highly intelligent
  - C. whose minds are alert and receptive
  - D. who are good at recognizing different sounds
12. According to Fozard's argument people can make their brains work more efficiently by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. constantly doing memory work
  - B. taking part in various mental activities
  - C. going through specific training
  - D. making frequent adjustments
13. The findings of James and other scientists in their work \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. remain a theory to be further proved
  - B. have been generally accepted
  - C. have been challenged by many other experts
  - D. are practiced by the researchers themselves
14. Older people are generally advised to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. keep fit by going in for physical activities
  - B. keep mentally active by challenging their brains
  - C. maintain mental alertness through specific training
  - D. maintain a balance between individual and group activities
15. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.
  - B. Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.
  - C. How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.
  - D. Why people should receive special mental training as they age.

**V. Translation (10 points)**

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

As behavioral sciences develop, researchers find that the importance of speech has been overestimated. (1) Although speech is the most obvious form of communication, we do use other forms of which we may be only partially aware or, in some cases, completely unaware. It is possible we are unconsciously sending messages with every action, messages that are unconsciously picked up by others and used in forming opinions. (2) These unconscious actions and reactions to them may in part account for our "feelings" and "snap judgments".

(3) We communicate a great deal, researchers have found, with our bodies --- by the way we move, sit, stand and what we do with our hands and heads. Imagine a few people sitting in a waiting room: One is tapping his fingers on his briefcase, another keeps rubbing his hands together, another is biting his fingernails, still another grabs the arms of his chair tightly and one keeps running his fingers through his hair.(4) These people aren't talking but they're "saying" a lot if you know the "body language" they're using.

Two of the most "telling" forms of behavior are driving a car and playing games. Notice a person's reaction to stress in these situations and to aggressive behavior in others.(5) Those who easily become angry, excited, passive or resentful when driving or playing may be giving insights into the inside self.

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

**Directions:** For this part, you are asked to write a composition entitled "How I Overcome My Difficulty in Learning English". You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:

1. 你在英语学习中有哪些困难？
2. 你是如何克服这些困难的？
3. 这些方法给你带来的收获。