

# 南京航空航天大学

## 2013 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题 ( A 卷 )

科目代码: 246

满分: 100 分

科目名称: 英语

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. Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

**Directions:** There are 20 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.

- I remembered \_\_\_\_\_ the door before I left the office, but forgot to turn off the lights.  
A. locking B. to lock C. having locked D. to have locked
- In order to find the missing child, villagers \_\_\_\_\_ all they can over the past five hours.  
A. did B. do C. had done D. have been doing
- You \_\_\_\_\_ pay too much attention to your reading skill, as it is so important.  
A. must B. should C. needn't D. cannot
- The limits of a person's intelligence, generally speaking, are fixing at birth, but \_\_\_\_\_ he reaches these limits will depend on his environment.  
A. where B. whether C. that D. why
- A lot of language learning, \_\_\_\_\_ has been discovered, is happening in the first year of life, so parents should talk much to their children during that period.  
A. as B. it C. which D. this
- When \_\_\_\_\_ for his views about his teaching job, Philip said he found it very interesting and rewarding.  
A. asking B. asked C. having asked D. to be asked
- Walmart, which is one of the largest American supermarket chains, \_\_\_\_\_ some of its store open 24 hours on Mondays through Saturdays.  
A. keeps B. keep C. have kept D. had kept
- After school we went to the reading-room to do some reading, only to be told that it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was decorated B. had decorated  
C. had been decorating D. was being decorated
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ to meet a tourist who can stand a whole Chinese opera.  
A. already B. yet C. not D. never
- That strange animal belongs to a \_\_\_\_\_ that I haven't seen before.  
A. group B. species C. variety D. category
- John said that he was going to \_\_\_\_\_ his wife home next year.  
A. advise B. accompany C. depart D. discard
- Prices \_\_\_\_\_ because of the change in economic policy.  
A. flew B. skipped C. ran D. roared
- The structure of this animal's brain gives no \_\_\_\_\_ that it is any more intelligent than others.

A. index B. indication C. hint D. implication

14. While others sat at home studying papers on the subject, Jefferson got into a boat and made \_\_\_\_\_ observations.

A. of-the-spot B. in-the-spot C. at-the-spot D. on-the-spot

15. People \_\_\_\_\_ goods into the country to avoid paying custom duty on them.

A. smuggle B. ship C. transport D. transmit

16. The population bomb is a \_\_\_\_\_ that has already happened in some parts of the world, with terrible results.

A. distress B. miracle C. disaster D. giant

17. Every time he thought of the innocent people he killed in China, his \_\_\_\_\_ was troubled.

A. conservation B. consideration C. conscience D. convenience

18. One of the attractive features of the course was the way the practical work had been \_\_\_\_\_ with the theoretical aspects of the subject.

A. instructed B. involved C. interfered D. integrated

19. Whether he can pass the examination is thought to be \_\_\_\_\_ for his going abroad.

A. personal B. special C. conventional D. crucial

20. The educational plan will fail because it has no \_\_\_\_\_.

A. vacation B. version C. vision D. variation

## II. 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.

Albert Einstein is said to have been asked by a student, "what finding helped you most when you were \_\_1\_\_ the theory of relativity?" Einstein replied without \_\_2\_\_ moment's hesitation. "Finding how to \_\_3\_\_ about the problem."

The same \_\_4\_\_ is told about Sir Isaac Newton and \_\_5\_\_ other scientists. We have no proof \_\_6\_\_ any of these well-known conversations \_\_7\_\_ took place, but we are prepared to \_\_8\_\_ that they did, and, if so, that the \_\_9\_\_ was the same one Einstein gave, \_\_10\_\_ this is the "way scientists work \_\_11\_\_ science progresses."

Scientists usually work toward models of the process of structure they are studying. \_\_12\_\_ we have models of the structure \_\_13\_\_ the universe and of the atom, models of the process \_\_14\_\_ which the genetic pattern is passed from one building block of life to \_\_15\_\_ models of the economic system and \_\_16\_\_ on. Some models are mathematical, but a \_\_17\_\_ does not have to have equations or even diagrams; the \_\_18\_\_ requirement is no doubt that it \_\_19\_\_ an insight (into the relationships that determine \_\_20\_\_ something works as it does or how it is put together.

- |                 |              |                 |                |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A) designing | B) inventing | C) revealing    | D) developing  |
| 2. A) a         | B) the       | C) an           | D) some        |
| 3. A) know      | B) learn     | C) think        | D) argue       |
| 4. A) event     | B) news      | C) story        | D) information |
| 5. A) any       | B) more      | C) few          | D) several     |
| 6. A) that      | B) since     | C) which        | D) as          |
| 7. A) naturally | B) actually  | C) eventually   | D) regularly   |
| 8. A) forget    | B) consider  | C) believe      | D) realize     |
| 9. A) question  | B) answer    | C) conversation | D) topic       |

- |                  |                 |             |                |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 10. A) although  | B) because      | C) unless   | D) once        |
| 11. A) while     | B) or           | C) and      | D) but         |
| 12. A) Otherwise | B) Nevertheless | C) Still    | D) Thus        |
| 13. A) of        | B) in           | C) with     | D) over        |
| 14. A) for       | B) by           | C) on       | D) to          |
| 15. A) either    | B) other        | C) both     | D) another     |
| 16. A) so        | B) later        | C) further  | D) straight    |
| 17. A) structure | B) pattern      | C) process  | D) model       |
| 18. A) urgent    | B) important    | C) original | D) unnecessary |
| 19. A) provide   | B) will provide | C) provided | D) is provided |
| 20. A) when      | B) what         | C) why      | D) whether     |

### III. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

**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 write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

#### Passage 1

Princeton, America's richest university, with over \$750,000 in donation for every student, started it earlier this year. It was concerned that its prices were keeping out clever, poorer, kids, so it decided to offer full scholarships for students with family incomes below \$40,000, and more aid for those below \$90,000. Shortly afterwards, Yale's president, Richard Levin, announced more aid for middle-income families.

Stanford and MIT (not strictly Ivy League, but competitors nevertheless) soon announced similar plans. Harvard considered matters and then increased its financial aid budget by 20%. Next came Dartmouth. And in October Cornell announced plans to raise \$200m of new donation to finance greater financial aid. The other Ivy Leaguers may not have the resources to compete. Brown has already weakened the policy, still practiced by rivals, of admitting students regardless of ability to pay and then guaranteeing them the aid they need to attend.

Now there are stories of students faxing aid offers to competing schools and asking them to be matched. The Harvard University Gazette(公报) reported that Harvard sent a letter this spring to all newly admitted students saying: "We expect that some of our students will have particularly attractive offers from the institutions with new aid programmes, and those students should not assume that we will not respond." The most striking thing about this sentence is not its clumsy double negative. It is that Harvard sounds just like an appliance salesman crying, "We will meet or beat any price!"

In the past, the Ivy League universities have not merely avoided coarse price competition; they have plotted to prevent it. For years, the manual of the Council of Ivy League Presidents said that the schools should "neutralize the effect of financial aid so that a student may choose among Ivy Group institutions for non-financial reasons". In short, the Ivy Leaguers(along with MIT) fixed prices by, for instance, using a common financial-aid formula and agreeing not to award scholarships based solely on merit.

- Yale would raise financial aid for \_\_\_\_\_ families.  
A. low-income B. middle-income C. high-income D. working
- Brown is an example of universities that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have increased their financial aid budgets
- B. admit students regardless of ability to pay
- C. are not rich enough to compete
- D. award scholarships based solely on merit

3. What does the letter sent by Harvard mean?

- A. Harvard will match aid offers from competing institutions.
- B. Harvard will offer particularly attractive offers.
- C. Harvard does not care what aid other institutions may offer.
- D. Students should not respond to offers from other institutions.

4. What is “neutralize”(Par.4, sentence 2) most likely to mean?

- A. Pay attention to      B. Make use of
- C. Look down upon      D. Render ineffective

5. The last paragraph is most likely to be followed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. which university started the competition for clever but poor students
- B. different universities’ reactions to the competition
- C. what has caused the Ivy Leaguers to change their practice
- D. what has been the Ivy Leaguers’ attitude towards price competition

#### Passage 2

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and respectable occupations. Personal consultants give better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants. But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman.

Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to account for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but to factors such as luck.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Increasingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was attributed more to personal relationships and less to ability than was that of attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more feminine and an attractive man more masculine than the less attractive ones. Thus an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the “masculine” qualities required.

This is true even in politics. “When the one clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently.” Says Anne Bowman, who recently published a study on the effects of attractiveness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduates to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

6. The word "liability"(paragraph 1) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. misfortune    B. instability    C. disadvantage    D. burden
7. In traditionally female jobs, attractiveness \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. reinforces the female qualities required  
B. makes women look more honest and capable  
C. is of primary importance to women  
D. often enables women to succeed quickly
8. Bowman's experiment reveals that when it comes to politics, attractiveness \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. turns out to be an obstacle  
B. affects men and women alike  
C. has as little effect on men as on women  
D. is more of an obstacle than a benefit to women
9. It can be inferred from the passage that people's views on beauty are often \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. practical    B. prejudiced    C. old-fashioned    D. radical
10. The author writes this passage to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. discuss the negative aspects of being attractive  
B. give advice to job-seekers who are attractive  
C. demand equal rights for women  
D. emphasize the importance of appearance

### Passage 3

While anything can happen in the world of gold, no one expects bullion(金条, 金块)price to rise anytime soon. Desperation sales by Asian citizens and governments have been depressing gold prices for months. At this autumn's price of about \$ 290 an ounce, gold is going for 10 percent less than last fall and 25 percent less than in 1996.

American jewelry counters barely reflect that steep decline. A survey by the World Gold Council found that Americans paid about \$83 for the typical piece of gold jewelry this summer, down about \$2 from what they paid in 1996. "Most retail jewelers have lowered prices," says Michael Paolercio, CEO of Michael Anthony Jewelers, one of the nation's largest manufactures of gold jewelry. "Have they lowered them dollar for dollar? No."

Shoppers elsewhere buy gold jewelry with the sharp eye of an investor. But U. S. shoppers grab gold like blinded magpies(喜鹊), and they seem to disregard prices. In a 1997 survey of 2,107 Americans, the World Gold Council found that 85 percent didn't know about the daily price of gold. Worse, almost half of those who thought they knew were way off.

As a result, the cheaper cost of raw gold has generally meant higher profits for retailers. Zale Corp., the nation's largest jewelry retailer, for example, saw profits rise 36 percent in the year ending July 31, while sales rose only 9 percent.

The gold business has a long history of taking advantage of consumers. While today most jewelers won't outright lie, many hold back information to make it difficult to comparison-shop.

When a U.S. News reporter visited 10 jewelers, department stores, and discount outlets last week, only two shops were willing to reveal the weight of a gold necklace.

Still, it is possible to buy low.

11. That the retail jewelry prices remain high in the United States can be accounted for by all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Asian citizens and governments have been selling gold
  - B. jewelry prices do not fall as much as gold prices do
  - C. U.S. shoppers are not smart enough
  - D. jewelry retailers get higher profits
12. What does “they” (Par.3, last sentence) mean?
  - A. Retail jewelers
  - B. Prices
  - C. Jewels
  - D. Jewelry manufacturers
13. What does “way off”(Par.3, last sentence ) mean?
  - A. Losing their way
  - B. Going out of their way
  - C. Not right
  - D. Going in the wrong direction
14. What does “outright” (Par. 5, sentence 2) mean?
  - A. Rightfully
  - B. Wrongly
  - C. Directly
  - D. Openly
15. The last paragraph is likely to be followed by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. how to educate U.S. shoppers of gold jewelry
  - B. techniques of buying gold jewelry
  - C. techniques of investing in gold jewelry
  - D. cases in which steep decline in gold prices lead to steep decline in jewelry prices

#### Passage 4

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 is 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.”

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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.

#### IV. Translation (15 points)

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English with the phrases given below. Please write your version in the corresponding space on your Answer Sheet.

1. 他全身心忙于公务，根本没有时间考虑休假。( be occupied with )
2. 她对那些无辜的受害者充满了同情。( fill with )
3. 我们学会了怎样面对现实，而不是回避现实。( instead of )
4. 新来的人们发现很难适应这里的气候。( adapt to )
5. 他习惯在手边放本词典，以便遇到生词时查找其意义。( at hand )

#### V. Writing (15 points)

**Directions:** In this part you are to write within 30 minutes a composition of no fewer than 120 words. Your composition should be based on the following statements.

Among four English language skills, i.e. speaking, listening, reading and writing, which skill are you good at most? Which is your weakest skill? Please explain the reasons and tell us what you are going to do to improve your weak skills in the future.