

# 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: 620

科目名称: 基础英语

满分: 150 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. Vocabulary (20 points)

A. Choose the word or phrase marked A, B, C, and D to best correspond to the word above. Be sure to write down your choice on the answer sheet. (10 points)

1. **sanctuary**

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) a place of refuge        | b) a place of work           |
| c) a place of entertainment | d) a place of academic study |

2. **beige**

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| a) yellow | b) grayish-tan |
| c) brown  | d) dark        |

3. **vacillation**

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a) wavering in body | b) firm in body |
| c) wavering in mind | d) firm in mind |

4. **drawl**

- |                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| a) speak discontinuously | b) speak quickly |
| c) speak continuously    | d) speak slowly  |

5. **diabolical**

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| a) fiendish  | b) charitable |
| c) tolerable | d) beneficial |

6. **ingenuity**

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| a) the quality of being humorous | b) the quality of being melancholic         |
| c) the quality of being humble   | d) the quality of being clever and original |

7. **pejorative**

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| a) facetious | b) derogatory |
| c) jocular   | d) deceptive  |

8. **tribulation**

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a) great contribution | b) great disaster  |
| c) great distress     | d) great jocundity |

9. **contrition**

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) repentance                | b) feeling of loss      |
| c) feeling of disappointment | d) expression of regret |

10. **pristine**

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) uncorrupted | b) spoiled     |
| c) corrupted   | d) degenerated |

B. Directions: Explain the *italicized* words in the following sentences with simple, everyday words or

expressions in English. Be sure to write down your explanation on the answer sheet. (10 points)

1. the small group of *villainous* men plan, organize...
2. The fight over there is of inconceivable *magnitude*.
3. I see the dull, drilled, *docile*, brutish masses of the Hun soldiery plodding on like a swarm of crawling locusts.
4. There's nothing but the intermittent gleam of a lighthouse on a solitary *promontory*.
5. ...a nuclear submarine *hovered* in the water below.
6. There are things in nature that *engender* an awful quiet in the heart of man...
7. A single *knoll* rises out of the plain in Oklahoma....
8. Their pension *dumped* after a lifetime of labor.
9. to express views that have the potential not only to widen the racial *divide*...
10. A dress so *loud* it hurts my eyes.

## II. Cloze (20 points)

A. Fill in each of the following blanks with a suitable word in its proper form and write down the required word on the answer sheet. (10 points)

Postgraduate study ranges from programs emphasizing intensive training in a specific aspect of professional practice 1 degree programs of several years' duration, either in an academic 2 a professional field. Many professions also require periodic postgraduate study in 3 to maintain certification for practice.

Graduate schools generally award master's degrees or doctorates to 4 who have satisfactorily completed prescribed 5 of study. A year is usually required to obtain a master's degree, 6 demands the acquisition of a 7 level of knowledge than is needed for a baccalaureate. The doctoral 8 involves a longer period of study and requires participation 9 and summation of some type of original research, as well as written and 10 examinations.

The demands for specific courses of postgraduate study change with the 11 of society. In most developing nations, for example, professional 12 in engineering and the health sciences is 13 great demand. In the United States and Canada the 14 of persons applying to schools of medicine, and business management greatly increased during 15 1970s. Preparation for a 16 in medicine represents the most intensive curriculum, 17 a medical degree requires at least four years beyond the baccalaureate, and 18 into a medical specialty can require four or more years of study. Many other occupations are currently 19 upgraded to the status of professions, 20 accompanying increases in the amount of postgraduate education needed for entry and advancement.

B. Fill in each blank with a proper word from the following box. Change its form if necessary and write down the required word on the answer sheet. (10 points)

chances considerable deficiency dubious excess forlornness forsakenness fortune fulfill independence location lucky maintenance presence protection rejuvenation sanctuary stakes sustenance tremendous
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New York will bestow the gifts of loneliness and privacy on anyone who desires such queer prizes. It is this largeness that accounts for the 1 within the city's walls of a 2 section of the population; for the

residents of Manhattan are largely strangers who have pulled up 3 somewhere and come to town, seeking 4 or fulfillment or some greater or lesser grail. The capacity to make such 5 gifts is a mysterious quality of New York. It can destroy an individual, or it can 6 him, depending a good deal on luck. No one should come to New York to live unless he is willing to be 7.

Although New York often imparts a feeling of great 8 or 9, it seldom seems dead or un-resourceful; and you always feel that either by shifting your 10 ten blocks or by reducing your 11 by five dollars you can experience 12. Many people who have no real 13 of spirit depend on the city's 14 variety and sources of excitement for spiritual 15 and 16 of morale. In the country there are a few 17 of sudden rejuvenation—a shift in weather, perhaps, or something arriving in the mail. But in New York the chances are endless. I think that although many persons are here from some 18 of spirit (which caused them to break away from their small town), some, too, are here from a 19 of spirit, who find in New York a 20, or an easy substitution.

### III. Error correction (20 points)

Directions: There are twenty mistakes in the following passage. You are required to underline or mark the mistakes and get them corrected. Be sure to write down the correct form on the answer sheet.

Example: "Wordsworth is said to have most fascinating voice!" the

Here I would like to make a personal remark regarding basic research and  
the wonderful life of an university professor in science. He has the freedom to 1  
follow his scientific pursue wherever it leads, and he is kept alert and young by 2  
the stream of brilliant students who go through his laboratories and classrooms.  
I can think of not better job—except that of an emeritus professor who has all 3  
of the joy of a university and without its responsibilities. 4

I have come to believe also that programmatic research is an extraordinary 5  
powerful institution which can solve almost some material problem if we put 6  
enough effort into them. In teamwork in research, both basic and applied, 7  
progress depend on the past experience of the scientists, and two minds with 8  
different background are more than twice as effective as one. The team 9  
approach in research is demonstrated its power, and it will be even more 10  
importantly in the future. 11

Other important factor in the phenomenal development of science has been 12  
and will continue to be the available of new apparatus for making 13  
measurements. The perfection of electronic equipments has accelerated 14  
laboratory readings and greatly increased its accuracy; and mathematical 15  
computing machines are revolutionized many branches of science, making 16  
possible the solution of heretofore insoluble problems and carrying on in 17  
minutes calculations that used to take months. The still great use of 18  
computers will be an important factor in speeding up the development of 19  
all science and technology in the future.

We might try to pick out a few of the outstanding achievements in science 20  
during recent years before we try to consider that some of the achievements  
of the future may be.

#### IV. Paraphrase ( 30 points )

Directions: Restate the following sentences in another form in English to clarify the meaning. Be sure to write down your restatement on the answer sheet.

1. She existed for me only as a vaguely embarrassing presence.
2. Mark Twain became obsessed with the frailties of the human race.
3. Work has become alienated from the working person.
4. She thinks her sister has held life always in the palm of one hand.
5. On certain levels of the American race, indeed, there seems to be a positive libido for the ugly.
6. Lexicography, like god, is no respecter of persons.
7. Each town had its "fast" set which prided itself on its unconventionality.
8. To them the House of Commons is a remote squabbling-shop.
9. American writers do not have a fixed society to describe.
10. It is going to pay off in cold dollars and cents to management.

#### V. General Knowledge (20 points)

a. Directions: Choose the best to fill in the blank or answer the question.(10 points)

1. The Renaissance is actually a movement stimulated by a series of historical events, which one of the following is NOT such an event?
  - A. The rediscovery of ancient Rome and Greek culture.
  - B. England's domestic rest.
  - C. New discovery in geography and astrology.
  - D. The religious reformation and the economic expansion.
2. Who is a dramatist that holds the central position in American drama the modernistic period?
  - A. Sinclair Lewis
  - B. Eugene O'Neil
  - C. Arthur Miller
  - D. Tennessee Williams
3. Who is the author of the work: "The Grapes of Wrath"?
  - A. John Steinbeck
  - B. Eugene O'Neil
  - C. F. Scott Fitzgerald
  - D. Theodore Dreiser
4. Who put forward the distinction between Langue and Parole?
  - A. Saussure
  - B. Chomsky
  - C. Halliday
  - D. Anonymous

5. Which is the smallest unit of language in terms of relationship between expression and content?

- A. Word
- B. Morpheme
- C. Allomorph
- D. Root

6. The relationship between "fruit" and "apple" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. homonymy
- B. hyponymy
- C. polysemy
- D. synonymy

7. The capital of Australia is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Sydney
- B. Melbourn
- C. Canberra
- D. Perth

8. In *Oliver Twist*, Charles criticizes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. money worshipping tendency
- B. dehumanizing of workhouse system
- C. hypocrisy of the upper society
- D. distortion of human heart

9. The following writers were awarded Nobel Prize for literature except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. William Faulkner
- B. F. Scott Fitzgerald
- C. John Steinbeck
- D. Ernest Hemingway

10. The longest river in the world is

- A. the Yangtse River
- B. the Mississippi
- C. the Nile
- D. the Amazon

**b.** Directions: Candidates are **FREE** to choose any **FIVE** from the following **TEN** terms and explain them in plain English on the answer sheet. (10 points)

- 1. aspiration
- 2. aspect
- 3. psycholinguistics
- 4. hyponymy
- 5. the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis
- 6. fable

7. epic
8. foil
9. parody
10. imagism

## VI. Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [ A ], [ B ], [ C ] or [ D ]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Be sure to write down your choice on the answer sheet.

### Passage 1

Men in the throes of a midlife crisis should probably stop blaming a troubled marriage, their kid's education costs, or technology that makes them feel ancient compared to their younger colleagues.

A new study has found that chimpanzees and orangutans, too, often experience a midlife crisis, suggesting the causes are inherent in primate biology and not specific to human society. "We were just stunned" when data on the apes showed a U-shaped curve of happiness, says economist Andrew Oswald of the University of Warwick in England. The U-shaped curve of human happiness and other aspects of well-being are as thoroughly documented as the reasons for it are controversial.

Since 2002 studies in some 50 countries have found that well-being is high in youth, plunges in midlife and rises in old age. The euphoria of youth comes from unlimited hopes and good health, while the contentment and serenity of the elderly likely reflects "accumulated wisdom and the fact that when you've seen friends and family die, you value what you have," says Oswald. The reasons for the plunge in well-being in middle age, when suicides and use of anti-depressants both peak, are murkier.

In recent years researchers have emphasized sociological and economic factors, from the accountant's recognition that she will never realize her dream of starring on Broadway to the middle manager's fear of being downsized, not to mention failing marriages and financial woes.

Oswald and his colleagues decided to see whether creatures that don't have career regrets or underwater mortgages might nevertheless suffer a well-being plunge in middle age. They enlisted colleagues to assess the well-being of 155 chimps in Japanese zoos, 181 in US and Australian zoos and 172 orangs in zoos in the United States, Canada, Australia and Singapore. Keepers, volunteers, researchers and caretakers who knew the apes well used a four-item questionnaire to assess the level of contentment in the animals. One question, for instance, asked how much pleasure the animals — which ranged from infants to greybeards — get from social interactions.

All three groups of apes experienced midlife malaise: a U-shaped contentment curve with the nadir at ages 28, 27 and 35, respectively, comparable to human ages of 45 to 50.

Why would chimps and orangs have a midlife crisis? It could be that their societies are similar enough to the human variety that social, and not only biological, factors are at work. Perhaps apes feel existential despair, too, when they realize they'll never be the alpha male or female. An evolutionary explanation is even more intriguing. Maybe nature doesn't want us to be contented in middle age, doesn't want us sitting around contentedly with our feet up in a tree. Maybe discontent lights a fire under people, causing them to achieve more for themselves and their family. By knowing our results, people might be gentler on themselves when they experience a midlife crisis, says Oswald. "Knowing that it's biological, they'll realize that if they can just hang on they'll likely come out the other side."

1. What might be the title of the article?

- A. Midlife crisis strikes chimps and oranges, too.
- B. Darwinism is never out of date.
- C. Chimps, oranges and human beings.
- D. A new kind of midlife crisis.

2. Which is synonymous with “euphoria” (Para. 3)?

- A. peak
- B. welfare
- C. felicity
- D. contentment

3. According to the article, what might be the reason that causes midlife crisis?

- A. Career regrets or ecological degradation.
- B. The loss of youth and the fact that life peaked.
- C. A troubled marriage, their kid's education costs.
- D. Something inherent in mammal biology.

4. According to the article, which of the following statements about midlife crisis is correct?

- A. It is a period when suicide rate is rather high.
- B. It is a human-exclusive disease resulting from life pressures.
- C. Midlife crisis is invincible and inevitable.
- D. Chimps, oranges suffer from midlife crisis due to their society very much like that of human beings’.

5. Which is **NOT** the reason that might cause chimps and oranges to suffer from a midlife crisis?

- A. Chimps and oranges have similar feelings and emotions of human beings.
- B. Chimps and oranges might feel desperate in their lives.
- C. Chimps and oranges also have insatiable desires.
- D. The result of natural selection or evolutionary blunder

## Passage 2

Ours is a world in which no individual, and no country, exists in isolation. All of us live simultaneously in our own communities and in the world at large. The same icons, whether on a movie screen or computer screen, are recognizable from Berlin to Bangalore. We are all influenced by the same tides of political, social and technological change. Pollution, organized crime and the proliferation of deadly weapons likewise show little regard for the niceties of borders; they are "problems without passports". We are connected, wired, interdependent.

Much of this is nothing new — human beings have interacted across the planet for centuries. But today's "globalization" is different. It is happening more rapidly. And it is governed by different rules or, in some cases, by no rules at all. Globalization is bringing us new choices and opportunities. It is making us more familiar with global diversity. Yet, millions of people experience it not as an agent of progress, but as a disruptive force that can destroy lives, jobs and traditions.

Faced with the potential good of globalization as well as its risks, faced with the persistence of deadly conflicts in which civilians are the primary targets, faced with the pervasiveness of poverty and injustice, we must be able to identify the areas where collective action is needed to safeguard global interests. Local

communities have their fire departments and town councils. Nations have their courts and legislatures. But in today's globalized world, the mechanisms available for global action are hardly more than embryonic. It is high time we gave more concrete meaning to the idea of the "international community".

What makes a community? What binds it together? For some it is faith. For others it is the defense of an idea, such as democracy. Some communities are homogeneous, others multicultural. Some are as small as schools and villages; others as large as continents. Specifically, what binds us into an international community? In the broadest sense there is a shared vision of a better world for all people, as set out, for example, in the founding Charter of the United Nations. There is our sense of common vulnerability in the face of global warming and the spread of weapons of mass destruction. There is the framework of international law, treaties and human-rights conventions. There is equally our sense of shared opportunity, which is why we build common markets and joint institutions such as the United Nations. Together, we are stronger.

6. What is the writer's general attitude towards the world today?

- A. Each individual lives independently in the world.
- B. Different countries are all under the influence of the world development.
- C. We each have problems in spite of our friendly relationship with each other.
- D. People like to enjoy each other's images on a movie screen or a computer screen.

7. Why do we build common markets and joint institutions?

- A. Because we have to protect our global interests.
- B. Because the mechanisms are available for global action.
- C. Because we are faced with few global risks, deadly conflicts and little poverty and injustice.
- D. Because we think we are equal to share new choices and opportunities.

8. What does the author say about globalization today?

- A. It destroys our traditions.
- B. It has long existed for centuries.
- C. It helps us to learn differences of the world.
- D. Both A and C.

9. The word "embryonic" in Paragraph 3 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at a developed time
- B. like a young animal
- C. in an early stage
- D. destructive

10. Which of the following best summarizes the text?

- A. Globalization needs global action.
- B. Why we built the United Nations.
- C. Problems without passports.
- D. The potential good and risks of globalization.

### Passage 3

Despite their many differences of temperament and of literary perspective, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Melville, and Whitman share certain beliefs. Common to all these writers is their humanistic perspective. Its basic premises are that humans are the spiritual center of the universe and that in them alone is the clue to nature, history, and ultimately the cosmos itself. Without denying outright the existence either

of a deity or of brute matter, this perspective nevertheless rejects them as exclusive principles of interpretation and prefers to explain humans and the world in terms of humanity itself. This preference is expressed most clearly in the transcendentalist principle that the structure of the universe literally duplicates the structure of the individual self. Therefore, all knowledge begins with self-knowledge.

This common perspective is almost always universalized. Its emphasis is not upon the individual as a particular European or American, but upon the human as universal, freed from the accidents of times, space, birth, and talent. Thus, for Emerson, the "American Scholar" turns out to be simply "Man Thinking", while, for Whitman, the "Song of Myself" merges imperceptibly into a song of all the "children of Adam" where "every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you".

Also common to all the five writers is the belief that individual virtue and happiness depend upon self-realization, which, in turn, depends upon the harmonious reconciliation of two universal psychological tendencies. First, the self-asserting impulse of the individual to withdraw, to remain unique and separate, and to be responsible only to himself or herself. Second, the self-transcending impulse of the individual to embrace the whole world in the experience of a single moment and to know and become one with that world. These conflicting impulses can be seen in the democratic ethic. Democracy advocates individualism, the preservation of the individual's freedom and self-expression. But the democratic self is torn between the duty to self, which is implied by the concept of liberty, and the duty to society, which is implied by the concepts of equality and fraternity.

A third assumption common to the five writers is that intuition and imagination offer a surer road to truth than does abstract logic or scientific method. It is illustrated by their emphasis upon introspection – their belief that the clue to external nature is to be found in the inner world of individual psychology – and by their interpretation of experience as, in essence, symbolic. Both these stresses presume an organic relationship between the self and the cosmos of which only intuition and imagination can properly take account. These writers' faith in the imagination and in themselves as practitioners of imagination led them to conceive of the writer as a seer and enabled them to achieve supreme confidence in their own moral and metaphysical insights.

**11.** The author's discussion of Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Melville, and Whitman is primarily concerned with explaining \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. some of their beliefs about the difficulties involved in self-realization
- B. some of their beliefs concerning the world and the place that humanity occupies in the universal order
- C. some of their beliefs concerning the relationship between humanism and democracy
- D. the way some of their beliefs are shaped by differences in temperament and literary outlook

**12.** The author quotes Whitman primarily in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show that the poet does not agree with Emerson
- B. indicate the way the poet uses the humanist ideal to praise himself
- C. illustrate the way the poet expresses the relationship of the individual to the humanistic universe
- D. suggest that the poet adapts the basic premises of humanism to his own individual outlook on the world

**13.** According to the passage, the five writers object to the scientific method primarily because they think \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it cannot provide an adequate explanation of intuition and imagination
- B. it is so specialized that it leads to an understanding of separate parts of the universe but not of the relationships among those parts
- C. it is not the best way to obtain an understanding of the relationship between the individual and the cosmos

D. it prevents people from recognizing the symbolic nature of experience

14. It can be inferred that intuition is important to the five writers primarily because it provides them with \_\_\_\_\_.

A. information useful for understanding abstract logic and scientific method

B. clues to the interpretation of symbolic experience

C. inspiration for their best writing

D. the discipline needed in the search for truth

15. It can be inferred that the idea of "an organic relationship between the self and the cosmos" is necessary to the thinking of the five writers because such a relationship \_\_\_\_\_.

A. enables them to assert the importance of the democratic ethic

B. justifies their concept of the freedom of the individual

C. sustains their faith in the existence of an individual

D. is the foundation of their humanistic view of existence

#### Passage 4

When driving at night, drowsiness brought about by sleep deprivation reduces a driver's alertness, reflexes and visual perception. Sleepiness is responsible for one third of fatalities on motorways. Apart from taking a nap, which is often impractical, drinking coffee remains the best preventive measure. However, this forces drivers to stop. For road safety purposes, it is therefore essential to develop an "embedded" anti-sleepiness device working continuously.

Blue light is known to increase alertness by stimulating retinal ganglion cells: specialized nerve cells present on the retina, a membrane located at the back of the eye. These cells are connected to the areas of the brain controlling alertness. Stimulating these cells with blue light stops the secretion of melatonin, the hormone that reduces alertness at night. The positive effect of blue light on night-time alertness has been known since 2005, notably through American research. But these previous studies only demonstrated this effect during simple cognitive tasks, like pushing a button in response to a light stimulus. Driving is a much more complex task.

To study the efficiency of blue light during night driving, a special LED lamp continuously emitting blue light was installed on the dashboard of an experimental vehicle. The researchers then asked 48 male volunteers (average age 33.2) to drive 400km on a motorway. Each driver completed three night drives, spaced out by at least a week, between 1 a.m. and 5:15 a.m., with a 15-minute break halfway through the journey. During each of the three nights, the volunteers were either exposed to continuous blue light, or given two cups of coffee (one before departure and one during the break). These either contained 200mg of caffeine or were decaffeinated, representing a placebo. It is worth noting that drivers' sleep was not affected following the journeys with exposure to blue light. The researchers then analyzed the number of times that a driver encroached on road markings (hard shoulder or centre line), reflecting a decrease in alertness.

The results of this test showed that on average, the line was accidentally crossed 15 times by the drivers exposed to blue light, 13 times by those who had had coffee and 26 times by those who had had the placebo. Continuous exposure to blue light while driving therefore appears to be as efficient as coffee for fighting sleepiness at the wheel, as long as this light does not hinder the driver. In fact, eight of the 48 volunteers (17%) found that they were dazzled by the blue light and therefore could not do the test.

The researchers are now verifying these first results by making a test on a larger number of subjects, including women and the elderly. One of the applications could be the development of an embedded anti-sleepiness device in vehicles.

**16.** What might not be the measures which can be taken to prevent drowsiness in driving?

- A. drinking coffee
- B. taking a nap
- C. developing a special LED lamp continuously emitting blue light installed on the dashboard
- D. preventing the secretion of melatonin in retinal ganglion cells

**17.** “Encroach” in Para. 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. trespass
- B. transmit
- C. slide
- D. glide

**18.** Why is blue light so efficient to be used as an anti-sleepiness device?

- A. It has the same role as the refreshing coffee.
- B. It increases alertness by stimulating retinal ganglion cells in charge of the secretion of melatonin.
- C. It can stop the secretion of hormone that reduces alertness at night.
- D. It has the same feature as the decaffeinated coffee.

**19.** What is the significance of the experiment made by the researchers?

- A. Studying the efficiency and competence of blue light during night driving
- B. Unveiling positive effect of blue light on night-time alertness during simple cognitive tasks
- C. Showing the almost equal effectiveness of continuous exposure to blue light while driving with that of coffee for fighting sleepiness
- D. Developing an embedded anti-sleepiness device in vehicles for women and the elderly

**20.** Which of the following statement about the blue light is true?

- A. The drivers' sleep would not be affected following the journeys with exposure to blue light.
- B. The blue light can be used as effective refreshing power for almost all the drivers.
- C. Among all the colors the blue light is the exclusive light having anti-sleepiness effect.
- D. The blue light can work as the placebo.