

南京理工大学

2019 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 623 科目名称: 基础英语 满分 150 分

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, 写在本题试卷或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

I. Vocabulary and Structure (15*2=30 points)

Direction: Choose the One answer that best completes the sentence.

- 1. A small improvement in sales and profits will not ___ the many difficulties that Toyota and its rivals face.
A. disguise B. unveil C. muffle D. reveal
2. At nearly 5000 square metres, Temperate House, the world's largest Victorian-era glasshouse, ___ other remaining examples.
A. thwarts B. dwarfs C. degrades D. wafts
3. A sound made by tapping on the hull of a ship will be ___ from the sea bottom.
A. rebounded B. deflected C. reflected D. inflected
4. Faced with the Danish advance, Alfred did not risk open battle but ___ the enemy.
A. harried B. attacked C. reverted D. huddled
5. An individual human existence should be like a river -- small at first, narrowly contained within its banks, and ___ passionately past boulders and over waterfalls.
A. rushed B. to rush C. that rushes D. rushing
6. The geologist needs to know ___, so every so often a sample is obtained with a coring bit.
A. that the drill has reached the rocks B. to what rocks the drill has reached
C. what rocks the drill has been reached D. what rocks the drill has reached
7. While civilized people enjoy the comfort and banal luxury of their dwelling, they do not realize that they are ___ the necessities of life.
A. spared B. seized of C. deprived of D. stripped
8. The modern city consists of monstrous edifices and of dark, narrow streets full of petrol fumes and toxic gases, torn by the noise of the taxicabs, lorries and buses, and ___ ceaselessly by great crowds.
A. trampled B. choked C. jammed D. thronged
9. An all-night party on New Year's Eve provided me with a good excuse for not carrying out either of these new resolutions on the first day of the year, but on the second, I applied myself ___ to the task.
A. ceaselessly B. assiduously C. intermittently D. sporadically
10. Although mankind has undergone no general improvement in intelligence or morality, it has made extraordinary progress in the ___ of knowledge.

- A. transformation B. reduction C. accumulation D. alteration
11. Noise abatement really is a good cause, but it is likely ___ if it gets to be associated with bad science.
A. to be credited B. to credit C. to be discredited D. to discredit
12. Everything ___ into consideration, I propose that the first prize should be given to Helen.
A. to take B. taking C. taken D. took
13. In 2005 the inventor, Wayne Fromm, brought the selfie stick back with his ___ for an apparatus for supporting a camera and method for using the apparatus.
A. patron B. patent C. phantom D. potent
14. The sensitive observer of sculpture must, for example, perceive an egg as a simple single solid shape, quite apart from its ___ as food, or from the literary idea that it will become a bird.
A. significance B. symbol C. flavor D. taste
15. The theories and the ___ about the planets, the Sun and the universe could be counted as the benefits of space exploration.
A. hypotheses B. suggestions C. predictions D. contradictions

II. Cloze (20*1=20 points)

Dalton wondered why the heavier and lighter gases in the atmosphere did not separate as oil and water do. He finally concluded that the constituent 1 must exist in the form of 2 particles or atoms and that these 3 be completely mixed together in the 4. This threw a new light in 5 laws of definite proportions. It was 6 necessary to suppose that the atoms 7 combines into small groups of uniform 8 and so form more complex substance; 9 the mystery of this law was 10. Dalton suggested, for example, that carbon monoxide 11 formed by the one with one 12 of atoms of carbon and oxygen, 13 carbon dioxide results from a single 14 of carbon uniting with two atoms 15 oxygen. Assuming this to be true, 16 the definite proportions of Prout's law 17 all chemical compounds the different constituents 18 enter in unvarying proportions) would naturally 19 the relative weights of the many 20 kinds of atoms.

- 1. A. gases B. pieces C. things D. gas
2. A. timely B. trimmed C. tiny D. topical
3. A. ought B. could C. will D. must
4. A. sky B. atmosphere C. oxygen D. environment
5. A. various B. many C. the D. those
6. A. only B. too C. that D. extremely
7. A. should B. were C. get D. could
8. A. construct B. structure C. piece D. feature
9. A. but B. also C. thus D. nevertheless
10. A. solved B. discovered C. broken D. told
11. A. must B. been C. were D. is
12. A. putting B. pairing C. placing D. preparing
13. A. while B. when C. therefore D. also
14. A. piece B. type C. atom D. measure
15. A. from B. in C. of D. for
16. A. then B. so C. by D. that

17. A. from B. in C. to D. for
 18. A. are B. wouldn't C. always D. never
 19. A. describe B. unit C. mix D. reveal
 20. A. different B. usual C. important D. chemical

III. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

*Direction: After reading the following passages, choose the best answer for question 1-5 (4*5*2=40 points) and give brief answers to question 6 (4*5=20 points).*

Text [1]

When people learn to play video games, they are learning a new literacy. Of course, this is not the way the word "literacy" is normally used. Traditionally, people think of literacy as the ability to read and write. Why, then, should we think of literacy more broadly, in regard to video games or anything else, for that matter? There are two reasons.

First, in the modern world, language is not the only important communicational system. Today images, symbols, graphs, diagrams, artifacts, and many other visual symbols are particularly significant. Thus, the idea of different types of "visual literacy" would seem to be an important one. For example, being able to "read" the images in advertising is one type of visual literacy. And, of course, there are different ways to read such images, ways that are more or less aligned with the intentions and interests of the advertisers. Knowing how to read interior designs in homes, modernist art in museums, and videos on MTV are other forms of visual literacy.

Furthermore, very often today words and images of various sorts are juxtaposed and integrated in a variety of ways. In newspaper and magazines as well as in textbooks, images take up more and more of the space alongside words. In fact, in many modern high school and college textbooks in the sciences images not only take up more space, they now carry meanings that are independent of the words in the text. If you can't read these images, you will not be able to recover their meanings from the words in the text as was more usual in the past. In such multimodal texts (texts that mix words and images), the images often communicate different things from the words. And the combination of the two modes communicates things that neither of the modes does separately. Thus, the idea of different sorts of multimodal literacy seems an important one. Both modes and multimodality go far beyond images and words to include sounds, music, movement, bodily sensations, and smells.

We very obviously live in a world awash with images. It is our first answer to the question why we should think of literacy more broadly. The second answer is this: Even though reading and writing seem so central to what literacy means traditionally, reading and writing are not such general and obvious matters as they might at first seem. After all, we never just read or write; rather, we always read or write something in some way. So there are different ways to read different types of texts. Literacy is multiple, then, in the sense that the legal literacy needed for reading law books is not the same as the literacy needed for reading physics texts or superhero comic books. And we should not be too quick to dismiss the latter form of literacy. Many a superhero comic is replete with post-Freudian irony of a sort that would make a modern literary critic's heart beat fast and confuse any otherwise normal adult. Literacy, then, even as traditionally conceived to involve only print, is not a unitary thing but a multiple matter. There are, even in regard to printed texts and even leaving aside images and multimodal texts, different "literacies."

Once we see this multiplicity of literacy (literacies), we realize that when we think about

reading and writing, we have to think beyond print. Reading and writing in any domain, whether it is law, rap songs, academic essays, superhero comics, or whatever, are not just ways of decoding print; they are also caught up with and in social practices... Video games are a new form of art. They will not replace books; they will sit beside them, interact with them, and change them and their role in society in various ways, as, indeed, they are already doing strongly with movies. (Today many movies are based on video games and many more are influenced by them.) We have no idea yet how people "read" video games, what meanings they make from them. Still less do we know how they will "read" them in the future.

1. According to the first paragraph, the broadest definition of "literacy" is _____
 A. The ability to analyze literature B. The ability comprehend basic cultural cues
 C. The ability to read and write D. The ability to compose poetry
2. All are mentioned as being types of "visual literacy" EXCEPT _____
 A. Musical tones B. Interior Design C. Diagrams D. Modern Art
3. What is an example of a "multimodal" text?
 A. A dictionary B. A movie script C. A photo album
 D. An art book that describes the art as well as reproduces images of the original prints
4. Why does the author give the example of superhero comics to explain multiple literacies?
 A. To explain that comic books are written for children and purely for entertainment. They require only a basic knowledge of the action that occurs in the story
 B. To once again refer to his earlier points about "multimodal" texts
 C. To insist that even when an author may intend multiple meanings and interpretations, they are rarely successful in conveying those to readers
 D. Things that may seem on the surface to be only meant for a particular group of people can actually have very profound meanings to those who possess other types of literacy
5. The author suggests that all of the following require different types of literacy and the ability to decode meaning EXCEPT _____
 A. Rap music B. Comic books C. Academic papers D. Symphonies
6. Why should we think of literacy more broadly?

Text [2]

Daniel Boone will always occupy a unique place in [American] history as the archetype of the hunter and wilderness wanderer. He was a true pioneer, and stood at the head of that class of Indian-fighters, game-hunters, forest-fellers, and backwoods farmers who, generation after generation, pushed westward the border of civilization from the Alleghenies to the Pacific. As he himself said, he was "an instrument ordained of God to settle the wilderness." Born in Pennsylvania, he drifted south into western North Carolina, and settled on what was then the extreme frontier. There he married, built a log cabin, and hunted, chopped trees, and tilled the ground like any other frontiersman. The Allegheny Mountains still marked a boundary beyond which the settlers dared not go; for west of them lay immense reaches of frowning forest, uninhabited save by bands of warlike Indians. Occasionally some venturesome hunter or trapper penetrated this immense wilderness, and returned with strange stories of what he had seen and done.

In 1769 Boone, excited by these vague and wondrous tales, determined himself to cross the mountains and find out what manner of land it was that lay beyond. With a few chosen companions he set out, making his own trail through the gloomy forest. After weeks of wandering,

he at last emerged into the beautiful and fertile country of Kentucky, for which, in after years, the red men and the white strove with such obstinate fury that it grew to be called "the dark and bloody ground." But when Boone first saw it, it was a fair and smiling land of groves and glades and running waters, where the open forest grew tall and beautiful, and where innumerable herds of game grazed, roaming ceaselessly to and fro along the trails they had trodden during countless generations. Kentucky was not owned by any Indian tribe, and was visited only by wandering war-parties and hunting-parties who came from among the savage nations living north of the Ohio or south of the Tennessee.

A roving war-party stumbled upon one of Boone's companions and killed him, and the others then left Boone and journeyed home; but his brother came out to join him, and the two spent the winter together. Self-reliant, fearless, and the frowning defiles of Cumberland Gap, they were attacked by Indians, and driven back-two of Boone's own sons being slain. In 1775, however, he made another attempt; and this attempt was successful. The Indians attacked the newcomers; but by this time the parties of would-be settlers were sufficiently numerous to hold their own. They beat back the Indians, and built rough little hamlets, surrounded by log stockades, at Boonesborough and Harrodsburg; and the permanent settlement of Kentucky had begun.

1. In Paragraph 1, why do the authors include the information that the Alleghany mountains serve as a kind of boundary to the frontier?

- A. To make a statement about geo-politics.
- B. To show how brave and unique Daniel Boone was since he lived beyond it.
- C. As a commentary on the relative bravery of frontiersmen.
- D. To show the pros and cons of different areas for living and exploring.

2. The word "innumerable" is closest in meaning to _____

- A. Few
- B. Large
- C. Small
- D. Many

3. According to Paragraph 2, all of the following statements are true about Kentucky EXCEPT _____

- A. After Boone first arrived in the region it became a fierce battleground between white settlers and Native Americans.
- B. It's a beautiful area full of wild game animals and forests.
- C. It was thoroughly settled by Native Americans before Boone and the other settlers got there.
- D. It wasn't the "property" of any Native tribe but was visited by Natives from both Ohio and Tennessee.

4. In Paragraph 3, the information about Boone's sons being killed was included to _____

- A. make the reader sympathetic to the plight of the Indians.
- B. sensationalize the story.
- C. confuse the reader.
- D. create sympathy for Boone.

5. According to the passage, who can you infer is the "hero" of the story?

- A. Daniel Boone
- B. The Native Americans
- C. Henry Cabot Lodge
- D. Theodore Roosevelt

6. Give a brief summary of the passage.

Text [3]

Not too many decades ago it seemed "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people's natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to kin and neighbors, and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances.

However, in recent years a growing body of research has revealed that the "obvious" is not true. It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you do if you are a resident of a smaller community. But, for the most part, this fact has few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know few of your neighbors you will know no one else.

Even in very large cities, people maintain close social ties within small, private social worlds. Indeed, the number and quality of meaningful relationships do not differ between more and less urban people. Small-town residents are more involved with kin than are big-city residents. Yet city dwellers compensate by developing friendships with people who share similar interests and activities. Urbanism may produce a different style of life, but the quality of life does not differ between town and city. Nor are residents of large communities any likelier to display psychological symptoms of stress or alienation, a feeling of not belonging, than are residents of smaller communities. However, city dwellers do worry more about crime, and this leads them to a distrust of strangers.

These findings do not imply that urbanism makes little or no difference. If neighbors are strangers to one another, they are less likely to sweep the sidewalk of an elderly couple living next door or keep an eye out for young trouble makers. Moreover, as Wirth suggested, there may be a link between a community's population size and its social heterogeneity. For instance, sociologists have found much evidence that the size of a community is associated with bad behavior including gambling, drugs, etc. Large-city urbanites are also more likely than their small-town counterparts to have a cosmopolitan outlook, to display less responsibility to traditional kinship roles, to vote for leftist political candidates, and to be tolerant of nontraditional religious groups, unpopular political groups, and so-called undesirables. Everything considered, heterogeneity and unusual behavior seem to be outcomes of large population size.

1. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph?

- A. Two contrasting views are presented.
- B. An argument is examined and possible solutions given.
- C. Research results concerning the quality of urban life are presented in order of time.
- D. A detailed description of the difference between urban and small-town life is given.

2. According to the passage, it was once a common belief that urban residents _____.

- A. did not have the same interests as their neighbors
- B. could not develop long-standing relationships
- C. tended to be associated with bad behavior
- D. usually had more friends

3. One of the consequences of urban life is that impersonal relationships among neighbors _____.

- A. disrupt people's natural relations
- B. make them worry about crime
- C. cause them not to show concern for one another
- D. cause them to be suspicious of each other

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the bigger a community is _____.

- A. the better its quality of life
- B. the more similar its interests
- C. the more tolerant it is
- D. the likelier it is to display psychological symptoms of stress

5. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Similarities in the interpersonal relationships between urbanites and small town dwellers.

- B. Advantages of living in big cities as compared with living in small towns.
- C. The positive role that urbanism plays in modern life.
- D. The strong feeling of alienation of city inhabitants.

6. Do you think modern society has changed people's natural relations? Why?

Text [4]

The Norwegian Government is doing its best to keep the oil industry under control. A new law limits exploration to an area south of the southern end of the long coastline; production limits have been laid down (though these have already been raised); and oil companies have not been allowed to employ more than a limited number of foreign workers.

But the oil industry has a way of getting over such problems, and few people believe that the Government will be able to hold things back for long.

As a Norwegian politician said last week: "We will soon be changed beyond all recognition."

Ever since the war, the Government has been carrying out a programme of development in the area north of the Arctic Circle. During the past few years this programme has had a great deal of success: Tromsø has been built up into a local capital with a university, a large hospital and a healthy industry.

But the oil industry has already started to draw people south, and within a few years the whole northern policy could be in ruins.

The effects of the oil industry would not be limited to the north, however. With nearly 100 percent employment, everyone can see a situation developing in which the service industries and the tourist industry will lose more of their workers to the oil industry. Some smaller industries might even disappear altogether when it becomes cheaper to buy goods from abroad.

The real argument over oil is its threat to the Norwegian way of life. Farmers and fishermen do not make up most of the population, but they are an important part of it, because Norwegians see in them many of the qualities that they regard with pride as essentially Norwegian.

And it is the farmers and the fishermen who are most critical of the oil industry because of the damage that it might cause to the countryside and to the sea.

1. The Norwegian Government would prefer the oil industry to _____.
 - A. provide more jobs for foreign workers
 - B. slow down the rate of its development
 - C. sell the off it is producing abroad
 - D. develop more quickly than at present
2. The Norwegian Government has tried to _____.
 - A. encourage the off companies to discover new off sources
 - B. prevent oil companies employing people from northern Norway
 - C. help the oil companies solve many of their problems
 - D. keep the off industry to something near its present size
3. According to the passage, the off industry might lead northern Norway to _____.
 - A. the development of industry
 - B. a growth in population
 - C. the failure of the development programme
 - D. the development of new towns
4. In the south, one effect to the development of the oil industry might be _____.
 - A. a large reduction on unemployment
 - B. a growth in the tourist industry
 - C. a reduction in the number of existing industries
 - D. the development of a number of service industries
5. Norwegian farmers and fishermen have an important influence because _____.

- A. they form such a large part of Norwegian ideal
- B. their lives and values represent the Norwegian ideal
- C. their work is so useful to the rest of Norwegian society
- D. they regard off as a threat to the Norwegian way of life

6. In your opinion, how does the oil industry affect our society?

IV. Paraphrasing (10*3=30 points)

1. The prospects of a good catch looked bleak.
2. I experienced a twinge of embarrassment at the prospect of meeting the mayor of Hiroshima in my socks.
3. A man can be as proud of being a good waiter as of being a good actor, and in neither case feel threatened.
4. They probably believe, as I do, that the Admass 'good life' is a fraud on all counts.
5. The slightest mention of the decade brings nostalgic recollections to the middle-aged.
6. Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of terrors.
7. Bar friends are not deeply involved in each other's lives.
8. All colonial empires are in reality founded upon that fact.
9. We can batten down and ride on it.
10. Nowadays New York is out of phase with American taste.

V. Error identification (10*1=10 points)

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined. The four underlined parts are marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Identify the one underlined part that is wrong.

1. He arrived in Beijing, where he met by his friend.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
2. The war was broke out in 1937.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
3. My brother and I have been invited her birthday party.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
4. It is considered it's wrong to say a thing in that way.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
5. "I don't like to travel." "Have you ever flying in an airplane?"
[A] [B] [C] [D]
6. Don't disturb him. He listens to the weather forecast.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
7. This is the first time the students have been gone to Hyde Park.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
8. We have sometimes accidents on this line, but no accidents occur since last winter.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
9. Not be careless, or you will make mistakes.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
10. Everything on the earth is changed all the time.
[A] [B] [C] [D]