

# 南京理工大学

## 2020 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 253      科目名称: 英语 (二外)      满分: 100 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, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

### Part I Grammar and Vocabulary (1'×20=20')

*Beneath each item there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose one that best completes the sentence.*

- Learning to \_\_\_\_\_ the meaning of dreams is a fascinating and highly rewarding experience, leading you on an inner journey through the hidden world of your subconscious mind.  
[A] enlighten      [B] interpret      [C] illuminate      [D] enhance
- Plenty of fresh air \_\_\_\_\_ to a good health. That is why many people like to take a walk in the morning.  
[A] contributes      [B] attributes      [C] benefits      [D] constitutes
- These enterprises claimed that they had to lay \_\_\_\_\_ their excess workers. It was consistent \_\_\_\_\_ the government policy.  
[A] on, to      [B] off, to      [C] up, with      [D] off, with
- He left orders that nothing \_\_\_\_\_ touched until the police arrived here.  
[A] should be      [B] ought to be      [C] must be      [D] would be
- The team can handle whatever \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] that needs handling      [B] which needs handling  
[C] it needs handling      [D] needs to be handled
- John is \_\_\_\_\_ hardworking than his sister, but he failed in the exam.  
[A] no less      [B] no more      [C] not less      [D] no so
- His strong sense of humor was \_\_\_\_\_ make everyone in the room burst out laughing.  
[A] so as to      [B] such as to      [C] so that      [D] such that
- Professor Johnson is said \_\_\_\_\_ some significant advance in his research in the past year.  
[A] having made      [B] making      [C] to have made      [D] to make
- This is an illness that can result in total blindness \_\_\_\_\_ left untreated.  
[A] after      [B] if      [C] since      [D] unless
- There \_\_\_\_\_ nothing more for discussion, the meeting came to an end half an hour earlier.  
[A] to be      [B] to have been      [C] being      [D] be
- He \_\_\_\_\_ under oath that the woman had not been at the scene of the crime.  
[A] tested      [B] testified      [C] protested      [D] contested
- Perspective in drawing gives the \_\_\_\_\_ of depth.  
[A] delusion      [B] illusion  
[C] disillusion      [D] disillusionment

- Ron thanked his \_\_\_\_\_ for helping him through a tough time.  
[A] benefactor      [B] beneficiary      [C] contestant      [D] arbitrate
- They criticized Martin Luther King for his rigid \_\_\_\_\_ on non-violence.  
[A] posture      [B] stance      [C] attitude      [D] approach
- Does the word "business" \_\_\_\_\_ images of successful corporations such as Shell Oil and IBM?  
[A] remind of      [B] associate with      [C] conjure up      [D] hook up
- All of the women \_\_\_\_\_ at how well formed the baby was.  
[A] acclaimed      [B] declaimed      [C] proclaimed      [D] exclaimed
- See if you can \_\_\_\_\_ this mess.  
[A] straighten out      [B] straighten up      [C] sort up      [D] sort down
- These teachers try to be objective when they evaluate the \_\_\_\_\_ ability of their students.  
[A] integrated      [B] integral      [C] segregated      [D] desegregated
- How much of your country's electrical supply is \_\_\_\_\_ from water power?  
[A] deduced      [B] detached      [C] derived      [D] declined
- A terrible traffic accident happened; people were saddened when they watched the \_\_\_\_\_ sight on TV.  
[A] panic      [B] patriotic      [C] pathetic      [D] periodic

### Part II Cloze (1'×10=10')

*Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Choose the best one for each blank.*

There are many superstitions in Britain, but one of the most widely held is that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder even if it means (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the pavement into a busy street! If you must pass under a ladder you can (2)\_\_\_\_\_ bad luck by crossing your fingers and keeping them crossed until you have seen a dog. (3)\_\_\_\_\_, you may lick your finger and make a cross on the toe of your shoe, and not look again at the shoe until the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ has dried.

Another common superstition is that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house—it will either bring (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to the person who opened it or to the whole household. Anyone opening an umbrella in fine weather is (6)\_\_\_\_\_, as it inevitably brings rain!

The number 13 is said to be unlucky for some, and when the 13th day of the month (7)\_\_\_\_\_ on a Friday, anyone wishing to avoid a bad event had better stay indoors. The worst misfortune that can happen to a person is caused by breaking a mirror, as it brings seven years of bad luck! The superstition is supposed to (8)\_\_\_\_\_ in ancient times, when mirrors were considered to be tools of the gods.

Black cats are generally considered lucky in Britain, even though they are (9)\_\_\_\_\_ witchcraft. It is (10)\_\_\_\_\_ lucky if a black cat crosses your path—although in America the exact opposite belief prevails.

- [A] running from      [B] stepping off      [C] jumping off      [D] keeping from
- [A] erase      [B] avoid      [C] remove      [D] ease

- Many people believe that science helps society to progress through \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] applied knowledge [B] more than one aspect  
[C] technology only [D] the use of machines
- Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about curiosity?  
[A] It gives the scientist confidence and pleasure in work.  
[B] It gives rise to interest in problems that are unexplained.  
[C] It leads to efforts to investigate potential connections.  
[D] It encourages the scientist to look for new ways of acting.
- According to the passage, a successful scientist would NOT \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] easily believe in unchecked statements.  
[B] easily criticize others' research work.  
[C] always use his imagination in work.  
[D] always use evidence from observation.
- What does the passage mainly discuss?  
[A] Application of technology. [B] Progress in modern society.  
[C] Scientists' ways of thinking and acting.  
[D] How to become a successful scientist.
- What is the author's attitude towards the topic?  
[A] Critical [B] Objective [C] Biased [D] Unclear

#### Passage Two

The use of deferential (敬重的) language is symbolic of the Confucian ideal of the woman, which dominates conservative gender norms in Japan. This ideal presents a woman who withdraws quietly to the background, subordinating her life and needs to those of her family and its male head. She is a dutiful daughter, wife and mother, master of the domestic arts. The typical refined Japanese woman excels in modesty and delicacy; she "treads softly in the world," elevating feminine beauty and grace to an art form.

Nowadays, it is commonly observed that young women are not conforming to the feminine linguistic ideal. They are using fewer of the very deferential "women's" forms, and even using the few strong forms that are known as "men's". This, of course, attracts considerable attention and has led to an outcry in the Japanese media against the defeminization of women's language. Indeed, we didn't hear about "men's language" until people began to respond to girls' appropriation of forms normally reserved for boys and men. There is considerable sentiment about the "corruption" of women's language—which of course is viewed as part of the loss of feminine ideals and morality—and this sentiment is crystallized by nationwide opinion polls that are regularly carried out by the media.

Yoshiko Matsumoto has argued that young women probably never used as many of the highly deferential forms as older women. This highly polite style is no doubt something that young women have been expected to "grow into"—after all, it is a sign not simply of femininity, but of maturity and refinement, and its use could be taken to indicate a change in the nature of one's social relations as well. One might well imagine little girls using exceedingly polite forms when playing house or imitating older

- [A] Consequently [B] However [C] Comparatively [D] Alternatively
- [A] label [B] symbol [C] mark [D] cut
- [A] loss [B] difficulty [C] tragedy [D] misfortune
- [A] unwise [B] unfortunate [C] unpopular [D] unintelligent
- [A] falls [B] arrives [C] drops [D] happens
- [A] have originated [B] originate [C] be originated [D] be originating
- [A] concerned about [B] related with [C] associated with [D] connected in
- [A] especially [B] specially [C] frequently [D] rarely

#### Part III Reading Comprehension (2'×10=20')

Choose the best answer for each question or unfinished statement.

##### Passage One

What is the nature of the scientific attitude, the attitude of the man or woman who studies and applies physics, biology, chemistry, geology, engineering, medicine or any other science?

We all know that science plays an important role in the societies in which we live. Many people, however, believe that our progress depends on two different aspects of science. The first aspect is the application of the machines, products and systems of knowledge that scientists and technologists develop. Through technology, science improves the structure of society and helps man to gain increasing control over his environment. The second aspect is the application by all members of society of the special methods of thought and action that scientists use in their work.

What are these special methods of thinking and acting? First of all, it seems that a successful scientist is full of curiosity—he wants to find out how and why the universe works. He usually directs his attention towards problems which he notices have no satisfactory explanation, and his curiosity makes him look for underlying relationships even if the data available seem to be unconnected. Moreover, he thinks he can improve the existing conditions and enjoys trying to solve the problems which this involves.

He is a good observer, accurate, patient and objective and applies logical thought to the observations he makes. He utilizes the facts he observes to the fullest extent. For example, trained observers obtain a very large amount of information about a star mainly from the accurate analysis of the simple lines that appear in a spectrum.

He is skeptical—he does not accept statements which are not based on the most complete evidence available—and therefore rejects authority as the sole basis for truth. Scientists always check statements and make experiments carefully and objectively to verify them. Furthermore, he is not only critical of the work of others, but also of his own, since he knows that man is the least reliable of scientific instruments and that a number of factors tend to disturb objective investigation.

Lastly, he is highly imaginative since he often has to look for relationships in data which are not only complex but also frequently incomplete. Furthermore, he needs imagination if he wants to make hypothesis of how processes work and how events take place.

These seem to be some of the ways in which a successful scientist or technologist thinks and acts.

women—in a fashion analogous to little girls' use of a high-pitched voice to do “teacher talk” or “mother talk” in role play.

The fact that young Japanese women are using less deferential language is a sure sign of change—of social change and of linguistic change. But it is most certainly not a sign of the “masculinization” of girls. In some instances, it may be a sign that girls are making the same claim to authority as boys and men, but that is very different from saying that they are trying to be “masculine”. Katsue Reynolds has argued that girls nowadays are using more assertive language strategies in order to be able to compete with boys in schools and out. Social change also brings not simply different positions for women and girls, but different relations to life stages, and adolescent girls are participating in new subcultural forms. Thus, what may, to an older speaker, seem like “masculine” speech may seem to an adolescent like “liberated” or “hip” speech.

6. The first paragraph describes in detail \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the standards set for contemporary Japanese women
  - [B] the Confucian influence on gender norms in Japan
  - [C] the stereotyped role of women in Japanese families
  - [D] the norms for traditional Japanese women to follow
7. What change has been observed in today's young Japanese women?
- [A] They pay less attention to their linguistic behavior.
  - [B] They use fewer of the deferential linguistic forms.
  - [C] They confuse male and female forms of language.
  - [D] They employ very strong linguistic expressions.
8. How do some people react to women's appropriation of men's language forms as reported in the Japanese media?
- [A] They call for a campaign to stop the defeminization.
  - [B] They see it as an expression of women's sentiment.
  - [C] They accept it as a modern trend.
  - [D] They express strong disapproval.
9. According to Yoshiko Matsumoto, the linguistic behavior observed in today's young women \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] may lead to changes in social relations
  - [B] is viewed as a sign of their maturity
  - [C] has been true of all past generations
  - [D] is a result of rapid social progress
10. The author believes that the use of assertive language by young Japanese women is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a sure sign of their defeminization and maturation
  - [B] an indication of their defiance against social change
  - [C] one of their strategies to compete in a male-dominated society
  - [D] an inevitable trend of linguistic development in Japan today

#### Part IV Translation (15'×2=30')

##### 1. Translate the following passage from Chinese to English. (15')

几十年来，中国经济的迅速发展让世界瞩目，被称为“中国速度”。过去70年见证了“中国速度”对中国及全世界的影响。如今，随着中国进入新的发展阶段，“中国速度”也有了新的含义。“中国速度”不再是注重GDP高速增长，或者追求纯粹修路架桥盖楼的速度，而是关于中国这样一个规模的经济体如何能够快速拥抱新的发展方式。

##### 2. Translate the following passage from English to Chinese. (15')

Job candidates are judged on their social status just a few seconds after they start to speak, according to a new study. Hopeful interviewees expect to be evaluated on their experience, conduct and ideas. But new research shows class bias in recruitment is based on just a few seconds of speech – and those first words can shape the way they are assessed in their competence and fitness for a job. The findings demonstrate that people can accurately assess a stranger's socio-economic position, defined by their income, education, and occupation status, based on brief speech patterns. Hiring managers are influenced by these snap perceptions in ways that favor job applicants from higher social classes. Dr Michael Kraus, Assistant Professor at Yale School of Management in the US, said: “Our study shows that even during the briefest interactions, a person's speech patterns shape the way people perceive them, including assessing their competence and fitness for a job.”

#### Part V Writing (20')

In 1999, China introduced the “Golden Week” holidays as a means of boosting domestic consumption. This year's National Day Golden Week Holiday saw a record high of about 0.8 billion tourists around the country. The pros and cons of week-long holidays have always been the subject of debate among people. Some people strongly believe that the advantages of week-long holidays outweigh their disadvantages, but others do not agree. **What is your opinion on Long Holiday?** Write an essay of no less than 300 words on this topic.