

南京理工大学

2021 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

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

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

- Although architecture has artistic qualities, it must also satisfy a number of important practical _____.
A. considerations B. obligations C. observation D. regulations
- The atmosphere is as much a part of our earth as _____ its soil and water of its lakes, rivers, seas and oceans.
A. does B. be C. are D. has
- Johnson is desperate to do a deal, but to satisfy both the EU and the hardline Brexiteers in Parliament will be a tall order—as it was for his _____, Theresa May.
A. prerequisite B. predecessor C. presequence D. precaution
- Altruism is characterized by a deep sympathy for those less fortunate, _____ that the aim of life should be to contribute more to society than you take.
A. belief rooted in B. in the belief rooted
C. rooted in belief D. the rooted belief in
- If we apply an intergroup perspective to our student-teacher dialogues, we might have expected the students _____ towards their teachers for at least two reasons.
A. to adopt B. to suit C. to accommodate D. to pursue
- Appreciation of sculpture depends upon the ability to respond to form in three _____. That is perhaps why sculpture has been described as the most difficult of all arts; certainly it is more difficult than the arts which involve appreciation of flat forms.
A. dimensions B. aspects C. divisions D. differences
- As much as any other nation on earth, Israel is based on a dream, which is _____ to establish a home for the Jews in the birthplace of their ancestors.
A. to aspire B. aspire C. ambitious D. to assent
- Grammars may appear to change in the direction of simplicity and regularity, as in the loss of the Indo-European case morphology, but such simplifications may be compensated for by other _____, such as stricter word order.
A. facilitation B. idealization C. complexities D. progress
- Japan has more than 400 inhabited islands, many _____ by road, and “fewer and fewer transport options to reach them”.
A. accessible B. inaccessible C. unattainable D. achievable
- Mr. Pompeo’s boss, President Trump, is now borrowing from Mr. Lukashenko’s

playbook, joining a club of truculent leaders who, _____ what voters decide, declare themselves the winners of elections.

- A. no wonder B. in spite C. regardless of D. regardless
- The country has a free press, a strong and independent judiciary, election officials _____ to an honest counting of the votes and a strong political opposition, none of which exists in Belarus or Russia.
A. attributed B. contributed C. devoting D. dedicated
 - Coresight Research estimates livestreaming in China will bring in about \$125 billion in sales in 2020. The staggering gains have been driven this year by Chinese consumers _____ to their smartphones to shop during pandemic lockdowns.
A. turned B. turning C. use D. using
 - The Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan, as a product of the Cold War, should not undermine the interests of any third party, still less _____ regional peace and stability.
A. jeopardize B. danger C. enhance D. strengthen
 - The idea that an activity, rather than a substance, can be addictive _____ among doctors, as is the existence of a causal link between gaming and violence.
A. being controversial B. is agreed C. is contentious D. controversial
 - China may also see an interest in teaching India that, _____, it will pay a price.
A. it continues to flirt with closer ties to America
B. does it continue to flirt with closer ties to America
C. to flirt with closer ties to America
D. should it continue to flirt with closer ties to America

II. Cloze (20*1=20 points)

Have you ever wondered what our future is like? Practically all people _1_ a desire to predict their future _2_. Most people seem inclined to _3_ this task using causal reasoning. First, we _4_ recognize that future circumstances are _5_ caused or conditioned by present ones. We learn that getting an education will _6_ how much money we earn later and that swimming beyond the reef may bring an unhappy _7_ with a shark.

Second, people also learn that such _8_ of cause and effect are probabilistic in nature. That is, the effects occur more often when the causes occur than when the causes are _9_, but not always. Thus, students learn that studying hard _10_ good grades in most instances, but not every time. Science makes these concepts of causality and probability more _11_ and provides techniques for dealing _12_ them more accurately than does causal human inquiry. In looking at ordinary human inquiry, we need to _13_ between prediction and understanding. Often, even if we don't understand why, we are willing to act _14_ the basis of a demonstrated predictive ability.

Whatever the primitive drives _15_ motivate human beings, satisfying them depends heavily on the ability to _16_ future circumstances. The attempt to predict is often played in a _17_ of knowledge and understanding. If you can understand why certain regular patterns _18_, you can predict better than if you simply observe those

patterns. Thus, human inquiry aims 19 answering both "what" and "why" question, and we pursue these 20 by observing and figuring out.

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|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. exhibit | B. exaggerate | C. examine | D. exceed |
| 2. A. contexts | B. circumstances | C. inspections | D. intuitions |
| 3. A. underestimate | B. undermine | C. undertake | D. undergo |
| 4. A. specially | B. particularly | C. always | D. generally |
| 5. A. somehow | B. somebody | C. someone | D. something |
| 6. A. enact | B. affect | C. reflect | D. inflect |
| 7. A. meeting | B. occurrence | C. encounter | D. contact |
| 8. A. patterns | B. designs | C. arrangements | D. pictures |
| 9. A. disappointed | B. absent | C. inadequate | D. absolute |
| 10. A. creates | B. produces | C. loses | D. protects |
| 11. A. obscure | B. indistinct | C. explicit | D. explosive |
| 12. A. for | B. at | C. in | D. with |
| 13. A. distinguish | B. distinct | C. distort | D. distract |
| 14. A. at | B. on | C. to | D. under |
| 15. A. why | B. how | C. that | D. where |
| 16. A. predict | B. produce | C. pretend | D. precede |
| 17. A. content | B. contact | C. contest | D. context |
| 18. A. happen | B. occur | C. occupy | D. incur |
| 19. A. at | B. on | C. to | D. beyond |
| 20. A. purposes | B. ambitions | C. drives | D. goals |

III. Reading Comprehension (4*5*2+4*1*5=60 points)

Directions: After reading the following passages, choose the best answer for questions 1-5 and give brief answers to question 6.

Passage 1

People, like most animals, are naturally lazy. So the ascent of mankind is something of a mystery. Humans who make their livings hunting and gathering in the traditional way do not have to put much effort into it. Farmers who rely on rain to water their crops work significantly harder, and lead shorter and healthier lives. But the real back-breaking, health-destroying labor is that carried out by farmers who use irrigation. Yet it was the invention of irrigation, at first sight so detrimental to its practitioners, that actually produced a sufficient surplus to feed the priests, politicians, scholars, artists and so on whose activities are collectively thought of as "civilisation".

In the past 10,000 years, the world's climate has become temporarily colder and drier on several occasions. The first of these, known as the Younger Dryads, occurred at the same time as the beginning of agriculture in northern Mesopotamia. It is widely believed that this was not a coincidence. The drying and cooling of the Younger Dryads adversely affected the food supply of hunter-gatherers. That would have created an incentive for agriculture to spread once some bright spark invented it.

Why farmers then moved on to irrigation is, however, far from clear. But Harvey Weiss, of Yale University, thinks she knows. Dr. Weiss observes that the development of irrigation coincides with a second cool, dry period, some 8,200 years ago. His analysis of rainfall patterns in the area suggests that rainfall in agriculture's upper-Mesopotamian heartland would, at this time, have fallen below the level needed

to sustain farming reliably. Farmers would thus have been forced out of the area in search of other opportunities.

Once again, an innovative spark was required. But it clearly occurred to some of these displaced farmers that the slow-moving waters of the lower Tigris and Euphrates, near sea level, could be diverted using canals and used to water crops, and the rest, as the cliché has it, is history.

So climate change helped to intensify agriculture, and thus start civilization. But an equally intriguing idea is that the spread of agriculture caused climate change. In this case, the presumed criminal is forest clearance. Most of the land cultivated by early farmers in the Middle East would have been forested. When the trees that grew there were cleared, the carbon they contained ended up in the atmosphere as carbon dioxide. Moreover, one form of farming - the cultivation of rice in waterlogged fields - generates methane, in large quantities. William Rudman, of the University of Virginia, explained that, in combination, these two phenomena had warmed the atmosphere prior to the start of the industrial era. As environmentalists are wont to observe, mankind is part of nature. These studies show just how intimate the relationship is.

1. The invention of irrigation is meaningful because it could help to _____.

- [A] alleviate farmers' workload
- [B] increase agricultural production
- [C] make planting much easier
- [D] get rid of human laziness

2. According to Dr. Weiss, the second cool and dry period eventually _____.

- [A] changed the growing season
- [B] spurred the use of canals
- [C] forced the farmers to desert agriculture
- [D] led to declining populations

3. From the first four paragraphs, we can infer that the dawn of civilization _____.

- [A] was accompanied by hardships of human existence
- [B] is a mystery as yet unknown to mankind
- [C] can be attributed to the innovative sparks of ancestors
- [D] was recorded by history books ending at that time

4. Which of the following tends to warm the climate?

- [A] To develop the irrigation system.
- [B] To promote organic agriculture.
- [C] To revert to hunting and gathering.
- [D] To turn farmland back into forest.

5. The text is mainly about _____.

- [A] the relationship between climate change and civilization
- [B] the history of global climate change
- [C] the interaction between nature and human society
- [D] the impact of the spread of agriculture

6. Why does the author mention that 'People are naturally lazy'?

Passage 2

Why the inductive and mathematical sciences, after their first rapid development at the culmination of Greek civilization, advanced so slowly for two thousand years - and why in the following two hundred years a knowledge of natural and mathematical science has accumulated, which so vastly exceeds all that was previously known that these sciences may be justly regarded as the products of our own times - are questions which have interested the modern philosopher not less than the objects with which these sciences are more immediately conversant. Was it the employment of a new method of research, or in the exercise of greater virtue in the use of the old methods, that this singular modern phenomenon had its origin? Was the long period one of arrested development, and is the modern era one of normal growth? Or should we ascribe the characteristics of both periods to so-called historical accidents - to the influence of conjunctions in circumstances of which no explanation is possible, save in the omnipotence and wisdom of a guiding Providence?

The explanation which has become commonplace, that the ancients employed deduction chiefly in their scientific inquiries, while the moderns employ induction, proves to be too narrow, and fails upon close examination to point with sufficient distinctness the contrast that is evident between ancient and modern scientific doctrines and inquiries. For all knowledge is founded on observation, and proceeds from this by analysis, by synthesis and analysis, by induction and deduction, and if possible by verification, or by new appeals to observation under the guidance of deduction - by steps which are indeed correlative parts of one method; and the ancient sciences afford examples of every one of these methods, or parts of one method, which have been generalized from the examples of science.

A failure to employ or to employ adequately any one of these partial methods, an imperfection in the arts and resources of observation and experiment, carelessness in observation, neglect of relevant facts, by appeal to experiment and observation - these are the faults which cause all failures to ascertain truth, whether among the ancients or the moderns; but this statement does not explain why the modern is possessed of a greater virtue, and by what means he attained his superiority. Much less does it explain the sudden growth of science in recent times.

The attempt to discover the explanation of this phenomenon in the antithesis of "facts" and "theories" or "facts" and "ideas" - in the neglect among the ancients of the former, and their too exclusive attention to the latter - proves also to be too narrow, as well as open to the charge of vagueness. For in the first place, the antithesis is not complete. Facts and theories are not coordinate species. Theories, if true, are facts - a particular class of facts indeed, generally complex, and if a logical connection subsists between their constituents, have all the positive attributes of theories.

Nevertheless, this distinction, however inadequate it may be to explain the source of true method in science, is well founded, and connotes an important character in true method. A fact is a proposition of simple. A theory, on the other hand, if true has all the characteristics of a fact, except that its verification is possible only by indirect, remote, and difficult means. To convert theories into facts is to add simple verification, and the theory thus acquires the full characteristics of a fact.

1. The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is _____.
[A] Philosophy of mathematics.
[B] The Recent Growth in Science.
[C] The Verification of Facts.
[D] Methods of Scientific Inquiry.
2. According to the author, one possible reason for the growth of science during the days of the ancient Greeks and in modern times is _____.
[A] the similarity between the two periods.
[B] that it was an act of God.
[C] that both tried to develop the inductive method.
[D] due to the decline of the deductive method.
3. The difference between "fact" and "theory" _____.
[A] is that the latter needs confirmation.
[B] rests on the simplicity of the former.
[C] is the difference between the modern scientists and the ancient Greeks.
[D] helps us to understand the deductive method.
4. According to the author, mathematics is _____.
[A] an inductive science.
[B] in need of simple verification.
[C] a deductive science.
[D] based on fact and theory.
5. The statement "Theories are facts" may be called _____.
[A] a metaphor.
[B] a paradox.
[C] an appraisal of the inductive and deductive methods.
[D] a pun.
6. According to the passage, how is the knowledge proceeded?

Passage 3

Shortages of flu vaccine are nothing new in America, but this year's is a whopper. Until last week, it appeared that 100 million Americans would have access to flu shots this fall. Then British authorities, concerned about quality-control problems at a production plant in Liverpool, barred all further shipments by the Chiron Corp. Overnight, the U.S. vaccine supply dwindled by nearly half - and federal health officials found themselves making an unusual plea. Instead of beseeching us all to get vaccinated, they're now urging most healthy people between the ages of 2 and 64 not to. "This re-emphasizes the fragility of our vaccine supply," says Dr. Martin Myers of the National Network for Immunization Information, "and the lack of redundancy in our system."

Why is such a basic health service so easily knocked out? Mainly because private companies have had little incentive to pursue it. To create a single dose of flu vaccine, a manufacturer has to grow live virus in a 2-week-old fertilized chicken egg, then crack the egg, harvest the virus and extract the proteins used to provoke an immune response. Profit margins are narrow, demand is fickle and, because each year's flu virus is different, any leftover vaccine goes to waste. As a result, the United States now has only two major suppliers (Chiron and Aventis Pasteur) - and when one

of them runs into trouble, there isn't much the other can do about it. "A vaccine maker can't just call up and order 40 million more fertilized eggs," says Manon Cox, of Connecticut-based Protein Sciences Corp. "There's a whole industry that's scheduled to produce a certain number of eggs at a certain time."

Sleeker technologies are now in the works, and experts are hoping that this year's fiasco will speed the pace of innovation. The main challenge is to shift production from eggs into cell cultures - a medium already used to make most other vaccines. Flu vaccines are harder than most to produce this way, but several biotech companies are now pursuing this strategy, and one culture-based product has been cleared for marketing in Europe.

For America, the immediate challenge is to make the most of a limited supply. The government estimates that 95 million people still qualify for shots under the voluntary restrictions announced last week. That's nearly twice the number of doses that clinics will have on hand, but only 60 million Americans seek out shots in a normal year. In fact, many experts are hoping the shortage will serve as an awareness campaign - encouraging the people who really need a flu shot to get one.

- Shortages of flu vaccine show that _____.
[A] America relies too much on foreign suppliers
[B] the demand of flu vaccines is high this year
[C] quality problem is a serious problem in flu vaccine production
[D] the supply of flu vaccines is rather weak and America has no back-up measures to make it up
- The word "cleared" (Line 6, Paragraph 3) might mean _____.
[A] permitted
[B] removed
[C] proved
[D] produced
- Private companies have little interest in producing flu vaccines because of _____.
[A] complicated process, high cost, low profit and high risk
[B] shortages of fertilized chicken eggs
[C] difficulty in growing live virus
[D] fast changing of flu virus
- From the last paragraph we can infer that _____.
[A] the government hopes to solve the problem by way of volunteer restrictions
[B] more than 47 million Americans who are qualified to get flu vaccine shots cannot get them this year
[C] America has to deal with a limited supply of flu vaccines this year
[D] normally only a small percentage of American population gets flu vaccine shots each year
- According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
[A] All Americans are persuaded not to get vaccinated this year.
[B] The big problem in innovating flu vaccine producing technique is how to grow virus in a new way.
[C] More flu vaccines cannot be produced in a short time because private companies refuse to produce more.
[D] Flu vaccines are easier than most vaccines to produce through cell cultures.

6. How do the experts think of the severe shortage of the flu vaccine in America?

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

Ever since the war, the Government has been carrying out a program of development in the area north of the Arctic Circle. During the past few years this program 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.

- 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
- 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
- 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 program
[D] the development of new towns
- 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. Why does the Norwegian Government try to control the development of oil industry?

IV. Use your own words to paraphrase the following sentences. (10*3=30 points)

- To set off across the seas for India or China was no longer a perilous adventure into the unknown, and America was almost next door.
- Calorie restriction may be a useful tool for better health and weight loss, but it's unclear whether the changes in the new study will ultimately translate into longevity and reductions in chronic disease.
- Unanimous, the judges ruled that the government had not provided "any reason—let alone a good reason" for this intrusion on "the fundamentals of democracy".
- The United Nations, which has grown from 50 members 75 years ago to 193 members and a global staff of 44,000, was intended at its inception to provide a forum in which countries large and small believed they had a meaningful voice.
- Not only do smartphones provide unprecedented access to information, they provide unprecedented opportunities to multitask.
- But people don't multitask solely because they see no harm in it; they perceive benefits.
- Legislation won't proscribe all situations in which multitasking is unwise; you need to self-regulate.
- The Twittering Machine gives us both positive and negative reinforcements, and the unpredictable variation of its feedback is what makes it so compulsive.
- The urge to reach, irritably, for the device (phone) during meals, conversations, parties and upon awakening, can partly be attributed to lust for the object and the soft, nacreous glow of the screen.
- So-called "daka zu"—"daka tribes"—can be found roaming Chongqing and other cities, checking in at as many hot locations as possible within a single day.

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

Directions: 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.

- There is [A] absolutely no reason for saying that [B] there are no regularities [C] in Nature in which [D] our statements of natural law correspond.
- Abraham Lincoln once spoke of [A] democracy by [B] saying that [C] he would not

be a slave and nor he would be [D] a master.

- When sailors are not supposed [A] to be at [B] work on the ship, they go to [C] ashore and look around [D] town.
- Human beings are social [A] animals who usually prefer not living [B] in [C] physical or psychological isolation [D].
- The suggestion that taxes were cut [A] was [B] not accepted by the mayor who foresaw [C] a deficit that was not [D] yet public knowledge.
- It is [A] no doubt that [B] China has benefited greatly from [C] her population policy [D].
- Ever since [A] the invention of the two-day weekend, where-to-go-for-the-holiday [B] was [C] a live [D] topic for people in this city.
- With [A] the word 'scientist' we mean one who is equipped to [B] spend a lifetime for [C] the advancement of science to the best [D] of one's ability.
- The field of dynamics in physics is concerned [A] with a particle's [B] motion in relation to [C] the forces acting [D] it.
- Accordingly, this may be the chief reason [A] why some people wish to get [B] rich, as [C] the actual goods or possessions play a secondary part to an envy or admiration [D] that this wealth brings them.

