

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: 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.

- During the TV interview, the singer announced that he was going to _____ his new album soon.
[A] release [B] renew [C] relieve [D] rehearse
- His _____ in gambling has eventually brought about his ruin.
[A] indulgence [B] habit [C] action [D] engagement
- On the road motorists should be aware of cyclists and be _____ towards them.
[A] considerable [B] considering [C] considerate [D] considered
- House repairs, holidays, school fees and other _____ have reduced his bank balance to almost nothing.
[A] amount [B] payment [C] expenses [D] figures
- That outburst at the meeting was _____ of his bad temper.
[A] expository [B] explanatory [C] illustrative [D] revealing
- The speaker was very good at putting _____ his ideas during the discussion.
[A] aside [B] across [C] back [D] off
- No food or drink is allowed in the premises. The underlined part means _____.
[A] proposition [B] street [C] building [D] advertisement
- His songs are not very popular among young people, who regard him _____ other musician.
[A] as more inferior than [B] as more inferior to
[C] as inferior to [D] as inferior than
- The scientists have made an _____ study of the viruses that cause the disease.
[A] exhausted [B] exhausting [C] exhaustive [D] exhaustion
- Sally was a bit shy, but the teacher found her quite _____ discussing a recent film with others.
[A] at home [B] at most [C] at house [D] at heart
- A new laptop costs about _____ of a second-hand one.
[A] the price of three times [B] three times the price
[C] as much as three times price [D] three times more than the price
- _____ he wanted to go out with his friends at the weekend, he had to stay behind to finish his assignment.

- [A] Much though [B] Much as [C] As much [D] Though much
- She _____ on this essay for twenty minutes but she has written only about a hundred words.
[A] was working [B] worked [C] had worked [D] has been working
 - When he turned the corner, he found himself _____ by a man in black.
[A] tailed [B] been tailed [C] was tailed [D] had been tailed
 - The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly _____.
[A] noticed [B] to be noticed
[C] being noticed [D] to notice
 - We agreed to accept _____ they thought was the best tourist guide.
[A] whichever [B] whoever [C] whatever [D] whomever
 - Jim passed the driving test, _____ surprised everybody in the office.
[A] which [B] that [C] this [D] it
 - Look out! Don't get too close to the house _____ roof is under repair.
[A] whose [B] which [C] of which [D] what
 - My boss ordered that the legal documents _____ sent to him before lunch.
[A] must be [B] were [C] were to be [D] be
 - Statistics _____ his most difficult subject and they are all worried that he won't pass the test.
[A] were [B] are [C] was [D] is

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.

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium(a period of 1, 000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life.

Pearson has 1 together to work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a 2 millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthrough and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an 3 life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs come into use between now and 2040.

Pearson also schedules a breakthrough in computer human links. "By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up 4 we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to 5 full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in Total Recall or the Star Trek holodeck," he says.

But that, Pearson points 6, is only the start of man-machine integration:"It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century."7 his research, Pearson is able to put dates to most of the breakthroughs that can be predicted. However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-than-light travel will be 8, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible.

But he does 9 social problems as a result of technological advances. A boom in

neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to __10__ between their human friends and the droids. And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder-kitchen rage.

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|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. [A]taken | [B]pieced | [C]kept | [D]made |
| 2. [A]complicated | [B]delicate | [C]subtle | [D]unique |
| 3. [A]expanded | [B]extended | [C]enlarged | [D]enriched |
| 4. [A]that | [B]how | [C]what | [D]all |
| 5. [A]form | [B]develop | [C]find | [D]undertake |
| 6. [A]out | [B]at | [C]to | [D]toward |
| 7. [A] Through | [B] Though | [C]During | [D]By |
| 8. [A]advisable | [B]affordable | [C]available | [D]valuable |
| 9. [A]solve | [B]arose | [C]exercise | [D]expect |
| 10. [A]distinguish | [B]differ | [C]diagnose | [D]deviate |

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

Choose the best answer for each question or unfinished statement.

Passage One

Bring back the big cats

It's time to start returning vanished native animals to Britain, says John Vesty. There is a poem, written around 598 AD, which describes hunting a mystery animal called a llewyn. But what was it? Nothing seemed to fit, until 2006, when an animal bone, dating from around the same period, was found in the Kinsey Cave in northern England. Until this discovery, the lynx — a large spotted cat with tasselled ears — was presumed to have died out in Britain at least 6,000 years ago, before the inhabitants of these islands took up farming. But the 2006 find, together with three others in Yorkshire and Scotland, is compelling evidence that the lynx and the mysterious llewyn were in fact one and the same animal. If this is so, it would bring forward the tassel-eared cat's estimated extinction date by roughly 5,000 years.

However, this is not quite the last glimpse of the animal in British culture. A 9th-century stone cross from the Isle of Eigg shows, alongside the deer, boar and aurochs pursued by a mounted hunter, a speckled cat with tasselled ears. Were it not for the animal's backside having worn away with time, we could have been certain, as the lynx's stubby tail is unmistakable. But even without this key feature, it's hard to see what else the creature could have been. The lynx is now becoming the totemic animal of a movement that is transforming British environmentalism: rewilding.

Rewilding means the mass restoration of damaged ecosystems. It involves letting trees return to places that have been denuded, allowing parts of the seabed to recover from trawling and dredging, permitting rivers to flow freely again. Above all, it means bringing back missing species. One of the most striking findings of modern ecology is that ecosystems without large predators behave in completely different ways from those that retain them. Some of them drive dynamic processes that resonate through the whole food chain, creating niches for hundreds of species that might otherwise

struggle to survive. The killers turn out to be bringers of life.

Such findings present a big challenge to British conservation, which has often selected arbitrary assemblages of plants and animals and sought, at great effort and expense, to prevent them from changing. It has tried to preserve the living world as if it were a jar of pickles, letting nothing in and nothing out, keeping nature in a state of arrested development. But ecosystems are not merely collections of species; they are also the dynamic and ever-shifting relationships between them. And this dynamism often depends on large predators.

At sea the potential is even greater: by protecting large areas from commercial fishing, we could once more see what 18th-century literature describes: vast shoals of fish being chased by fin and sperm whales, within sight of the English shore. This policy would also greatly boost catches in the surrounding seas; the fishing industry's insistence on scouring every inch of seabed, leaving no breeding reserves, could not be more damaging to its own interests.

Rewilding is a rare example of an environmental movement in which campaigners articulate what they are for rather than only what they are against. One of the reasons why the enthusiasm for rewilding is spreading so quickly in Britain is that it helps to create a more inspiring vision than the green movement's usual promise of "Follow us and the world will be slightly less awful than it would otherwise have been".

The lynx presents no threat to human beings: there is no known instance of one preying on people. It is a specialist predator of roe deer, a species that has exploded in Britain in recent decades, holding back, by intensive browsing, attempts to re-establish forests. It will also winkle out sika deer: an exotic species that is almost impossible for human beings to control, as it hides in impenetrable plantations of young trees. The attempt to reintroduce this predator marries well with the aim of bringing forests back to parts of our bare and barren uplands. The lynx requires deep cover, and as such presents little risk to sheep and other livestock, which are supposed, as a condition of farm subsidies, to be kept out of the woods.

On a recent trip to the Cairngorm Mountains, I heard several conservationists suggest that the lynx could be reintroduced there within 20 years. If trees return to the bare hills elsewhere in Britain, the big cats could soon follow. There is nothing extraordinary about these proposals, seen from the perspective of anywhere else in Europe. The lynx has now been reintroduced to the Jura Mountains, the Alps, the Vosges in eastern France and the Harz mountains in Germany, and has re-established itself in many more places. The European population has tripled since 1970 to roughly 10,000. As with wolves, bears, beavers, boar, bison, moose and many other species, the lynx has been able to spread as farming has left the hills and people discover that it is more lucrative to protect charismatic Wildlife than to hunt it, as tourists will pay for the chance to see it. Large-scale rewilding is happening almost everywhere — except Britain.

Here, attitudes are just beginning to change. Conservationists are starting to accept that the old preservation-jar model is failing, even on its own terms. Already, projects such as Trees for Life in the Highlands provide a hint of what might be

coming. An organisation is being set up that will seek to catalyse the rewilding of land and sea across Britain, its aim being to reintroduce that rarest of species to British ecosystem: hope.

1. What did the 2006 discovery of the animal bone reveal about the lynx?
 - A. Its physical appearance was very distinctive.
 - B. Its extinction was linked to the spread of farming.
 - C. It vanished from Britain several thousand years ago.
 - D. It survived in Britain longer than was previously thought.
2. What point does the writer make about large predators in the third paragraph?
 - A. Their presence can increase biodiversity.
 - B. They may cause damage to local ecosystems.
 - C. Their behaviour can alter according to the environment.
 - D. They should be reintroduced only to areas where they were native.
3. What does the writer suggest about British conservation in the fourth paragraph?
 - A. It has failed to achieve its aims.
 - B. It is beginning to change direction.
 - C. It has taken a misguided approach.
 - D. It has focused on the most widespread species.
4. Protecting large areas of the sea from commercial fishing would result in
 - A. practical benefits for the fishing industry.
 - B. some short-term losses to the fishing industry.
 - C. widespread opposition from the fishing industry.
 - D. certain changes to techniques within the fishing industry.
5. According to the author, what distinguishes rewilding from other environmental campaigns?
 - A. Its objective is more achievable.
 - B. Its supporters are more articulate.
 - C. Its positive message is more appealing.
 - D. It is based on sounder scientific principles.

Passage Two

Rock Art of the Australia Aborigines

Ever since European first explored Australia, people have been trying to understand the ancient rock drawings and carvings created by the Aborigines, the original inhabitants of the continent. Early in the nineteenth century, encounters with Aboriginal rock art tended to be infrequent and open to speculative interpretation, but since the late nineteenth century, awareness of the extent and variety of Australian rock art has been growing. In the latter decades of the twentieth century there were intensified efforts to understand and record the abundance of Australian rock art.

The systematic study of this art is a relatively new discipline in Australia. Over the past four decades new discoveries have steadily added to the body of knowledge. The most significant data have come from a concentration on three major questions. First, what is the age of Australian rock art? Second, what is its stylistic organization

and is it possible to discern a sequence or a pattern of development between styles? Third, is it possible to interpret accurately the subject matter of ancient rock art, bring to bear all available archaeological techniques and the knowledge of present-day Aboriginal informants?

The age of Australia's rock art is constantly being revised, and earlier datings have been proposed as the result of new discoveries. Currently, reliable scientific evidence dates the earliest creation of art on rock surfaces in Australia to somewhere between 30,000 and 50,000 years ago. This in itself is an almost incomprehensible span of generations, and one that makes Australia's rock art the oldest continuous art tradition in the world.

Although the remarkable antiquity of Australia's rock art is now established, the sequences and meanings of its images have been widely debated. Since the mid-1970s, a reasonably stable picture has formed of the organization of Australian rock art. In order to create a sense of structure to this picture, researchers have relied on a distinction that still underlies the forms of much indigenous visual culture—a distinction between geometric and figurative elements. Simple geometric repeated patterns—circles, concentric circles, and lines—constitute the iconography (characteristic images) of the earliest rock-art sites found across Australia. The frequency with which certain simple motifs appear in these oldest sites has led rock-art researchers to adopt a descriptive term—the Panaramitee style—a label which takes its name from the extensive rock pavements at Panaramitee North in desert South Australia, which are covered with motifs pecked into the surface. Certain features of these engravings lead to the conclusion that they are of great age—geological changes had clearly happened after the designs had been made and local Aboriginal informants, when first questioned about them, seemed to know nothing of their origins. Furthermore, the designs were covered with “desert varnish,” a glaze that develops on rock surfaces over thousands of years of exposure to the elements. The simple motifs found at Panaramitee are common to many rock-art sites across Australia. Indeed, sites with engravings of geometric shapes are also to be found on the island of Tasmania, which was separated from the mainland of the continent some 10,000 years ago.

In the 1970s when the study of Australian archaeology was in an exciting phase of development, with the great antiquity of rock art becoming clear. Lesley Maynard, the archaeologist who coined the phrase “Panaramitee style,” suggested that a sequence could be determined for Australian rock art, in which a geometric style gave way to a simple figurative style (outlines of figures and animals), followed by a range of complex figurative styles that, unlike the pan-Australian geometric tradition, tended to be much greater regional diversity. While accepting that this sequence fits the archaeological profile of those sites, which were occupied continuously over many thousands of years a number of writers have warned that the underlying assumption of such a sequence—a development from the simple and the geometric to the complex and naturalistic—obscures the cultural continuities in Aboriginal Australia, in which geometric symbolism remains fundamentally important. In this context the simplicity of a geometric motif may be more apparent than real. Motifs of seeming simplicity

can encode complex meanings in Aboriginal Australia. And has not twentieth-century art shown that naturalism does not necessarily follow abstraction in some kind of predetermine sequence?

1. According to paragraph 1, the twentieth-century approach to studying Australian rock art was different from earlier approaches because the twentieth-century approach
 - A. recognized that many different groups of Aborigines created Australian rock art
 - B. concentrated on a limited range of Aboriginal rock art
 - C. examined Aboriginal art from an Aboriginal rather than from a European perspective
 - D. focused more intensely on understanding and documenting rock art
2. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in the passage (paragraph 4)? Incorrect choices may change the meaning in important ways or leave ways or leave out essential information.
 - A. The oldest rock art sites have simpler motifs than the best known sites of Panaramitee North.
 - B. Because motifs primarily associated with the Panaramitee region are common in the oldest sites the term Panaramitee style has become the general term for rock art of this type.
 - C. Because the Panaramitee style is so common in the older sites, researchers have described it most extensively.
 - D. The motifs carved in the rocky surface of the Panaramitee region make up the oldest form of rock art discovered in Australia.
3. According to paragraph 4, all of the following are signs of the great age of the Panaramitee engravings EXCEPT:
 - A. The engravings consisted of simple animal drawings.
 - B. The engravings were covered with a layer of a substance known as "desert varnish".
 - C. Local Aborigines who were asked knew nothing about the origin of the engravings.
 - D. Geologic changes had occurred after the engravings were made.
4. Lesley Maynard made which of the following suggestions about Australian rock art?
 - A. There were a pattern of human figures being represented in a more complex style than animal figures.
 - B. Australian archaeology should concentrate on determining the sequence of styles that led up to the Panaramitee style.
 - C. The great antiquity of Australian rock art would probably make it impossible to determine the ages of the various styles found in rock art.
 - D. The geometric style of Australian rock art was replaced by increasingly complex figurative styles.
5. The author indicates that twentieth century art has shown that naturalism does not necessarily follow abstraction in some kind of predetermined sequence in order to
 - A. emphasize that it may not be possible to determine what the figures in ancient rock art represent

- B. suggest a reply to those who have questioned Maynard's interpretation of the sequence of Australian rock art
- C. provide a counterexample to Maynard's interpretation of the sequence of Australian rock art
- D. indicate that twentieth century art is more advanced than ancient rock art

Part IV Translation (15'×2=30')

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

第三届中国国际进口博览会开幕式于11月4日在上海举行。习近平主席以视频方式发表主旨演讲。他指出,新冠肺炎疫情给各国带来严重冲击,也给世界经济带来重创,中国如期举办进口博览会,体现了中国同世界分享市场机遇、推动世界经济复苏的真诚愿望。

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

The Electoral College is an important and often controversial process by which the United States selects the president every four years. The Founding Fathers created the Electoral College system as a compromise between having the president elected by Congress and having the president elected by the popular vote of qualified citizens.

Every fourth November, after almost two years of campaign and fundraising, more than 136 million Americans cast their votes for the presidential candidates. Then, in the middle of December, the president and vice president of the United States are actually elected. This takes place when the votes of only 538 citizens—the "electors" of the Electoral College System—are counted.

Part V Writing (20')

In order to cope with COVID-19, many schools organized students to study online at home. People hold different views on online learning. What do you think of online learning?