

南京理工大学

2012 年博士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 1101

科目名称: 英语

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!

I. Reading Comprehension (每题 2 分, 共 40 分)

Directions: In this part of the test, there are four passages for you to read. Read each passage carefully, and then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.

Passage one

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

The percentage of immigrants (including those unlawfully present) in the United States has been creeping upward for years. At 12.6 percent, it is now higher than at any point since the mid-1920s.

We are not about to go back to the days when Congress openly worried about inferior races polluting America's bloodstream. But once again we are wondering whether we have too many of the wrong sort newcomers. Their loudest critics argue that the new wave of immigrants cannot, and indeed do not want to, fit in as previous generations did.

We now know that these racist views were wrong. In time, Italians, Romanians and members of other so-called inferior races became exemplary Americans and contributed greatly, in ways too numerous to detail, to the building of this magnificent nation. There is no reason why these new immigrants should not have the same success.

Although children of Mexican immigrants do better, in terms of educational and professional attainment than their parents, UCLA sociologist Edward Telles has found that the gains don't continue. Indeed, the fourth generation is marginally worse off than the third, James Jackson of the University of Michigan, has found a similar trend among black Caribbean immigrants. Telles fears that Mexican-Americans may be fated to follow in the footsteps of American blacks—that large parts of the community may become mired in a seemingly permanent state of poverty and underachievement. Like African-Americans, Mexican-Americans are increasingly relegated to segregated, substandard schools, and their dropout rate is the highest for any ethnic group in the country.

We have learned much about the foolish idea of excluding people on the presumption of the ethnic/racial inferiority. But what we have not yet learned is how to make the process of Americanization work for all. I am not talking about requiring

people to learn English or to adopt American ways; those things happen pretty much on their own, but as arguments about immigration heat up the campaign trail, we also ought to ask some broader question about assimilation, about how to ensure that people, once outsiders, don't forever remain marginalized within these shores.

That is a much larger question than what should happen with undocumented workers, or how best to secure the border, and it is one that affects not only newcomers but groups that have been here for generations. It will have more impact on our future than where we decide to set the admissions bar for the latest wave of would-be Americans. And it would be nice if we finally got the answer right.

1. How were immigrants viewed by U.S. Congress in early days?

- A) They were of inferior races.
- B) They were a source of political corruption.
- C) They were a threat to the nation's security.
- D) They were part of the nation's bloodstream.

2. What does the author think of the new immigrants?

- A) They will be a dynamic work force in the U.S.
- B) They can do just as well as their predecessors.
- C) They will be very disappointed on the new land.
- D) They may find it hard to fit into the mainstream.

3. What does Edward Telles' research say about Mexican-Americans?

- A) They may slowly improve from generation to generation.
- B) They will do better in terms of educational attainment.
- C) They will melt into the African-American community.
- D) They may forever remain poor and underachieving.

4. What should be done to help the new immigrants?

- A) Rid them of their inferiority complex.
- B) Urge them to adopt American customs.
- C) Prevent them from being marginalized.
- D) Teach them standard American English.

5. According to the author, the burning issue concerning immigration is _____.

- A) How to deal with people entering the U.S. without documents
- B) How to help immigrants to better fit into American society
- C) How to stop illegal immigrants from crossing the border
- D) How to limit the number of immigrants to enter the U.S.

Passage two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Publishers cannot have enough of books from serious historians about the "whys" of war. Why do they start? Why do they last? What makes a peace fragile? The past is one place to look for answers. Charles Esdaile, a lecturer at the University of Liverpool, is too good a scholar to make easy comparisons between then and now. But the "whys" of war run through his masterly account of the Napoleonic wars, a 12-year conflict between France and Europe's other powers that killed almost 2m

soldiers. Mr Esdaile, in a politico-military survey of extraordinary scope and detail, tells us what he believes caused the conflict, what it was about and why it lasted so long despite, as it seemed, frequent chances for peace. Neither battlefield chronicle nor biography in disguise, "Napoleon's Wars" is explanatory history of high order.

Historians date the Napoleonic wars from 1803, when Britain declared war on France after the brief Peace of Amiens. Mr Esdaile recounts how Napoleon came to power in 1799, mastering France and then Europe. Britain commanded the seas after Trafalgar in 1805. But France held the continent thanks to victories on land against the Austrians, Prussians and Russians. Setbacks in Spain, which Napoleon's troops entered in 1807, and disaster in Russia in 1812, led to eventual defeat at Waterloo.

Mr Esdaile makes that familiar story fresh in three connected ways. He shows how marginal-looking conflicts—for example over the Romanian lands, Sweden, Portugal, Canada—ignited larger ones or divided potential allies. He reminds us that defeating Napoleon was never sure. Europe's armies had first to learn from their own failures and their rulers had to make common cause. Both things happened, but late in the day. Above all, he stresses that the conflict was not ideological but geopolitical. It was about the balance of power, disturbed for a century by Ottoman decline, Russian and Prussian growth and Franco-British rivalries.

Few if any of France's foes were fighting for regime change in Paris. At many times they would have settled with Napoleon—had he settled with them. But they could never trust him to settle, and the wars went on. His two strongest opponents, Britain and Russia, resisted him, in Mr Esdaile's view, not because he was a revolutionary, a republican or the head of an upstart dynasty. They fought him because as long as he controlled France, there was no telling where France would stop.

At this point Napoleon's character enters Mr Esdaile's intricate geopolitical equations. Without accepting a great-man theory of history, he thinks the Napoleonic wars deserve their name. Europe's powers would have fought over their differences without Napoleon. But the scale and ferocity of conflict was due in large part to the emperor's "aggression, egomania and lust for power".

Mr Esdaile's book reflects a vast and varied range of recent scholarship. But he never leaves his geopolitical story for long. War started, he believes, because Europe was not in balance. It dragged on because Napoleon could not be trusted. Peace came—and lasted until later generations forgot the horror of the alternative.

6. Mr. Esdaile's book can be best described as _____
- A) a politico-military survey of the Napoleonic wars.
 - B) an account of the Napoleonic wars in extraordinary scope and detail.
 - C) a historical chronicle of the Napoleonic wars with comparisons of the past and the present.
 - D) an exploration of the deep-rooted reason that led to the long war.
7. Mr Esdaile holds the view that the Napoleonic wars are originated by _____
- A) marginal conflicts.
 - B) imbalance of power in Europe.

- C) Napoleon's aggressive ambition.
- D) Franco-British rivalries.

8. Mr. Esdaile's novelty in recounting the conflict in _____
- A) that he dates from 1799 when Napoleon came to power in France.
 - B) that he explains Napoleon's character and history in detailed and vivid account.
 - C) that he reminds us the importance of some marginal-looking conflicts.
 - D) that he thinks the war was indeed started due to geopolitical factors.
9. France's rivals fought against Napoleon despite chances for peace because _____
- A) the political imbalance of Europe stimulated inevitable hatred and conflict between the countries and Napoleon.
 - B) they were alert to the possible aggression by Napoleon.
 - C) they attempted to settle with Napoleon but in vain.
 - D) Napoleon was too ambitious to be trusted by them.
10. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is NOT true of the Napoleonic wars?
- A) The wars would not have been fought without Napoleon.
 - B) The wars were due to the emperor's aggression, egomania and lust for power.
 - C) The wars lasted for so long time because France's rivals could not trust Napoleon.
 - D) The wars were fought over the difference of the Europe's powers.

Passage three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Although credit cards are becoming a more acceptable part of the financial scene, they are still regarded with suspicion by many as being a major part of the "live now pay later" syndrome. Along with hire-purchase, rental and leasing schemes, they provide encouragement to spend more money. Of course, it is only the foolhardy who yield to the temptation to live, temporarily at least, beyond their means, and such people would no doubt manage to do so even without credit cards.

Advertising campaigns have, however, promoted a growing realization of the advantages of these small pieces of plastic. They obviate need to carry large amounts of cash and are always useful in emergencies.

All the credit card organizations charge interest on a monthly basis which may work out as high as 25 per cent a year, yet judicious purchasing using a card can mean that you obtain up to seven weeks interest-free credit. Using the card abroad, where items frequently take a long time to be included on your account, can extend this period even further.

It is worthwhile shopping around before deciding on a particular credit card. It is necessary to consider the amount of credit granted; interest rates, which may vary slightly; the number and range of outlets, though most cards cover major garages, hotels, restaurants and department stores; and of course, what happens if your card is lost or stolen. A credit card thief may be sitting on a potential goldmine particularly if there is a delay in reporting the loss of the card.

However, if used wisely, a credit card can cost nothing, or at least help to tide

you over a period of financial difficulty.

11. Which of the following cannot make you spend more money?
A) Credit cards. B) Hire-purchase.
C) Rental and leasing schemes. D) None of the above is right.
12. The foolhardy are people who _____.
A) spend more money than they have
B) spend less money than other people
C) save money
D) make money
13. The disadvantage of credit cards is _____.
A) to enable you to buy things without carrying large amount of cash
B) to encourage people to spend more money
C) to be always useful in emergencies
D) to help people tide over a period of financial difficulty
14. According to the passage, credit cards are made of _____.
A) paper B) gold C) plastic D) tin
15. Deciding on a particular credit, you do not have to consider _____.
A) the amount of credit granted
B) the number and range of outlets
C) the possibility of loss of money
D) the department stores where you are going to use your credit cards

Passage four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

As a company executive who spent ten years in federal service, I am often asked what I regard as the biggest difference between working for the government and working for a private company. My invariable response is to say that I look back on my time in government as one of the most exciting and challenging experiences of my life. Furthermore, I never worked as hard as when I was a public servant.

When I worked for the government, I worked with some of the finest, most competent and most committed people I have ever met. I was impressed by the overall quality of our career civil servants then, and I still am. But one of my greatest concerns now is that I will not be able to hold this same high opinion in the future.

Career public servants are leaving government in alarming numbers, and qualified replacements are becoming harder and harder to find. Good people who leave career government service are striving for highly paid positions in private enterprises.

We depend on government to keep this country safe in an uncertain world, to secure justice and domestic order and to solve a host of pressing problems. We need the best possible people performing and overseeing these vital tasks. A high-quality, professional federal service has been a source of national pride for more than a century. But what we have built up during a hundred years can be lost in less time than we imagine. We can't afford to let this happen. We must act now if this country is

to be assured of the quality public service it deserves.

16. Career public servants are leaving government in alarming numbers. One of the reasons may be that _____.
A) they received lower pay B) they deserved no fame and glory
C) they performed poorly D) they worked harder than anyone else
17. According to the author, _____, so I will not be able to hold this same high opinion toward the public servants in the future.
A) I never worked as hard as when I was a public servant
B) I have become a company executive
C) there will not be so many competent and qualified servants in the government as we had before
D) my time in government was not the most exciting experience in my life
18. We depend on government to keep this country safe in an uncertain world, therefore, _____.
A) we should make greater contributions to the country
B) the best possible people are urgently needed to do important tasks
C) we should show deep concern about the nation's future
D) we should become public servants
19. If we neglect the serious problem and make no efforts, we will lose _____.
A) national pride B) high-quality professional federal service
C) good people D) private enterprise
20. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
A) Those who work for companies are highly paid.
B) More and more public servants have left the government.
C) Career public servants are qualified.
D) Many people of high qualities want to work in the government.

II. Cloze Test (每题 0.5 分, 共 10 分)

Directions: Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word from the choices given. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. And that 21 does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less 22 then, however, were the new, positive 23 that work against the digital divide. 24, there are reasons to be 25.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more 26, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential 27 there are. More and more 28, afraid their countries will be left 29, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be 30 together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will 31 rather than widen in the

years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for 32 world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to 33 poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has 34 potential.

To 35 advantage of this tool, some poor countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices 36 respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is a/an 37 of their sovereignty might well study the history of 38 (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is 39 America's Second Wave infrastructure- 40 roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on-were built with foreign investment.

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|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 21. A) divide | B) information | C) world | D) lecture |
| 22. A) obscure | B) visible | C) invisible | D) indistinct |
| 23. A) forces | B) obstacles | C) events | D) surprises |
| 24. A) Seriously | B) Entirely | C) Actually | D) Continuously |
| 25. A) negative | B) optimistic | C) pleasant | D) disappointed |
| 26. A) developed | B) centralized | C) realized | D) commercialized |
| 27. A) users | B) producers | C) customers | D) citizens |
| 28. A) enterprises | B) governments | C) officials | D) customers |
| 29. A) away | B) for | C) aside | D) behind |
| 30. A) netted | B) worked | C) put | D) organized |
| 31. A) decrease | B) narrow | C) neglect | D) low |
| 32. A) containing | B) preventing | C) keeping | D) combating |
| 33. A) win | B) detail | C) defeat | D) fear |
| 34. A) enormous | B) countless | C) numerical | D) big |
| 35. A) bring | B) keep | C) hold | D) take |
| 36. A) at | B) with | C) of | D) for |
| 37. A) offence | B) investment | C) invasion | D) insult |
| 38. A) construction | B) facility | C) infrastructure | D) institution |
| 39. A) why | B) where | C) when | D) how |
| 40. A) concerning | B) concluding | C) according | D) including |

III. Translation (每题 10 分, 共 30 分)

A. Translate the following two passages into Chinese. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (每段10分, 共20分)

1) As we enter the 21st century, the gap between the world's rich and poor is widening, both within and among countries. The impacts of this widening gap are varied and worrisome. They include environmental destructions—rich nations and individuals can afford to over-consume resources, while poorer nations and individuals are forced to over-exploit the environment just to survive. They include migration—people are forced to move in search of adequate resources. And they include conflict—wealthier nations and individuals fight to keep what they have,

while those suffering a lack of resources fight to obtain them. Because the poorer groups typically lack the assets and technology to conduct large-scale conventional war to obtain their goals, they often resort to low-intensity conflict and terrorism.

2) There is a marked difference between the education which everyone gets from living with others and the deliberate educating of the young. In the former case the education is incidental: it is natural and important, but it is not the express reason of the association. It may be said that the measure of the worth of any social institution is its effect in enlarging and improving experience, but this effect is not a part of its original motive. Religious associations began, for example, in the desire to secure the favor of overruling powers to ward off evil influences. Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted, and only more gradually still was the effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution. Even today, in our industrial life, apart from certain values of industriousness and thrift, the intellectual and emotional reaction of the forms of human association under which the world's work is carried on receives little attention as compared with physical output.

B. Translate the following passage into English. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (10 分)

在学问上打下坚实的基础将使你终生受益。在学习的初级阶段, 学校所有科目中最重要的是语言和数学。语言是阅读和交流的工具, 中文不好, 你就不能很好地表达自己; 没有很好地掌握一门外语, 你就会发现很难吸收外国的新知识。数学能训练人的逻辑思维。其他学科也各有用处, 很难说哪一门更重要。比如, 体育和音乐教育对于促进人的智力发展同样是重要的。

IV. Writing (20 分)

Please write about 200 words based on the following directions. Make sure your essay has a clear thesis statement and convincing supporting details. And it should be unified, coherent, and distinctive in style, with few grammatical and spelling mistakes. Write your essay on the Answer Sheet.

Directions: The expression "Never, never give up" means to keep trying and never stop working for your goals. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.