

2014 年宁波大学博士研究生入学考试

英语试卷（A 卷）

（考试时间：180 分钟）

招生专业：_____ 研究方向：_____

考生姓名：_____ 准考证号：_____

考生注意事项

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
 2. 答题前，考生应按准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“考生姓名”、“准考证号”等信息。
 3. 答案必须按要求填涂或写在指定的答题卡上。
 - (1) 英语知识运用、阅读理解 A 节、B 节的答案填涂在答题卡的第一页上，要求用 2B 铅笔将选择的答案涂黑。如要改动，必须用橡皮擦干净。
 - (2) 阅读理解部分 C 节的答案和作文必须用（蓝）黑色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔在答题卡的第二页上作答。字迹要清楚。
 4. 考试结束后，将答案卡和试卷一并交给监考人员。
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宁波大学 2014 年攻读博士学位研究生

入学考试试题(答案必须写在答题纸上)

考试科目: _____ 考码: _____ 专业名称: _____

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The fitness movement that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s centered around aerobic exercise. Millions of individuals became ___(1)___ in a variety of aerobic activities and ___(2)___ thousands of health spas ___(3)___ around the country to capitalize on this ___(4)___ interest in fitness particularly aerobic dancing for females. A number of fitness spas existed ___(5)___ to this aerobic fitness movement even a national chain with spas in most major cities. However their ___(6)___ was not on aerobics, but ___(7)___ on weight-training programs designed to develop muscular mass, ___(8)___, and endurance in their primarily male ___(9)___. These fitness spas did not seem to benefit ___(10)___ from the aerobic fitness movement to better health since medical opinion suggested that weight-training programs ___(11)___ few if ___(12)___ health benefits. In recent years however weight training has again become increasingly ___(13)___ for males and for females. Many ___(14)___ programs focus not only on developing muscular strength and endurance but on aerobic fitness as well.

___(15)___, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance not for health-related reasons, but ___(16)___ because such fitness components have been related to ___(17)___ in athletics. ___(18)___, in recent years evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health ___(19)___ as well. The American College of Sports Medicine now ___(20)___ that weight training be part of a total fitness program for healthy Americans.

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|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] imposed | [B] engaged | [C] confined | [D] illustrated |
| 2. [A] affluently | [B] eligibly | [C] gorgeously | [D] literally |
| 3. [A] enhanced | [B] manifested | [C] developed | [D] established |
| 4. [A] emerging | [B] hovering | [C] intriguing | [D] mingling |
| 5. [A] prior | [B] entitled | [C] liable | [D] subjected |
| 6. [A] action | [B] focus | [C] cement | [D] snap |
| 7. [A] or | [B] or else | [C] and | [D] but rather |
| 8. [A] strength | [B] nutrition | [C] tolerance | [D] ambition |
| 9. [A] practitioners | [B] enthusiasts | [C] referees | [D] recipients |
| 10. [A] financially | [B] particularly | [C] legitimately | [D] excessively |
| 11. [A] presented | [B] offered | [C] indicated | [D] demonstrated |
| 12. [A] something | [B] some | [C] anything | [D] any |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 13. [A] popular | [B] vigorous | [C] intelligible | [D] formidable |
| 14. [A] current | [B] primitive | [C] uneven | [D] incredible |
| 15. [A] practically | [B] Eventually | [C] Essentially | [D] Historically |
| 16. [A] because | [B] if only | [C] although | [D] now that |
| 17. [A] performance | [B] harassment | [C] identification | [D] portrayal |
| 18. [A] Moreover | [B] Therefore | [C] However | [D] Anyway |
| 19. [A] advantages | [B] benefits | [C] interests | [D] profits |
| 20. [A] recommends | [B] reassures | [C] speculates | [D] mediates |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions

Reading the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

The canopy, the upper level of the trees in the rain forest, holds a huge number of climbing mammals of moderately large size, which may include monkeys, cats, civets, and porcupines. Smaller species, including such rodents as mice and small squirrels, are not as prevalent overall in high tropical canopies as they are in most habitats globally.

Small mammals, being warm blooded, suffer hardship in the exposed and turbulent environment of the uppermost trees. Because a small body has more surface area per unit of weight than a large one of similar shape, it gains or loses heat more swiftly. Thus, in the trees, where shelter from heat and cold may be scarce and conditions may fluctuate, a small mammal may have trouble maintaining its body temperature.

Small size makes it easy to scramble among twigs and branches in the canopy for insects, flowers, or fruit, but small mammals are surpassed, in the competition for food, by large ones that have their own tactics for browsing among food-rich twigs. The weight of a gibbon (a small ape) hanging below a branch arches the terminal leaves down so that fruit-bearing foliage drops toward the gibbon's face. Walking or leaping species of a similar or even larger size access the outer twigs either by snapping off and retrieving the whole branch or by clutching stiff branches with the feet or tail and plucking food with their hands.

Small climbing animals may reach twigs readily, but it is harder for them than for large climbing animals to cross the wide gaps from one tree crown to the next that typify the high canopy. A macaque or gibbon can hurl itself farther than a mouse can: it can achieve a running start, and it can more effectively use a branch as a springboard, even bouncing on a limb several times before jumping. The forward movement of a small animal is seriously reduced by the air friction against the relatively large surface area of its body. Finally, for the many small mammals the supplement their insect diet with fruits or seeds, an inability to span open gaps between tree crowns may be problematic, since trees that yield these foods can be sparse.

21. Which of the following animals is less common in the upper canopy?
[A] Monkeys.
[B] Cats.
[C] Porcupines.
[D] Mice.
22. The word “they” (in Paragraph 1) refers to _____.
[A] trees
[B] climbing mammals of moderately large size
[C] smaller species
[D] high tropical canopies
23. The word “typify” (in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to _____.
[A] resemble
[B] protect
[C] characterize
[D] divide
24. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?
[A] Canopy
[B] Terminal leaves
[C] Springboard
[D] Air friction
25. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
[A] How is the rain forest different from other habitats?
[B] How does an animal’s body size influence an animal’s need for food?
[C] Why does rain forest provide an unusual variety of food for animals?
[D] Why do large animals tend to dominate the upper canopy of the rain forest?

Text 2

Democritus was fascinated by the question of what principle underlay the material universe and developed a solution that revealed the brilliance of his thought. Every material thing, Democritus believed, is made up of a finite number of discrete particles, or atoms, as he called them., whose joining together and subsequent separation account for the coming to be of things and for their passing away. The atoms themselves, he said, are infinite in number and eternal. They move, according to a necessary motion, in the void, which we would call space.

Most of the main tenets of the atomism of Democritus were astonishingly modern. First, the atoms were invisibly small. They were all of the same stuff, or nature, but they came in a multitude of different shapes and sizes. Though impermeable (Democritus did not know that atoms could be split), they acted upon one another, aggregating and clinging to one another so as to produce the great variety of bodies that we see. The space outside the atoms was empty, a concept that most of Democritus’ contemporaries could not accept.

Second, the atoms were in perpetual motion, in every direction, throughout empty space. There is no above or below, before or behind, in empty space, said Democritus. In modern terms, empty space did not vary according to direction. This was an extremely sophisticated notion.

Third, the continual motion of the atoms was inherent. They possessed what would call inertial mass. The notion that the atoms kept on moving without being pushed, besides being another remarkable intellectual concept, was not acceptable to Aristotle and others. Only the celestial bodies, Aristotle thought, kept on moving of any by themselves, because they were divine. The general refusal by Aristotle and his influential followers to accept the law of inertia stood as an obstacle to the development of physics for two thousand years.

Fourth, weight or gravity was not a property of atoms or indeed of aggregates thereof. Here Democritus was as wrong as wrong could be.

Whether Democritus was right or wrong about a fifth point is not definitely decided to this day. He held that the soul is breath and because breath is material, and therefore made up of atoms, so must the soul be. He maintained that, because the soul is a physical thing, it must be determined by physical laws; it cannot be free. Even the hardy thinkers who claim to accept this theory do not act as if they do. They may deny the innate freedom of others, but they act as if they believe in their own.

The tension built up by this antinomy has proved to be fruitful over the centuries. However, the notion that the soul was material proved so unacceptable to both the Aristotelians and the Christians that for nearly two millennia the atomic hypothesis languished.

26. According to Democritus, empty space _____.

- [A] does not exist with regard to atoms
- [B] is directionless with regard to the movement of atoms
- [C] is an erroneous notion concerning atoms
- [D] possesses inertial mass

27. The author discusses the beliefs of Aristotle and his followers (in Paragraph 4) in order to _____.

- [A] support the validity of Democritus' theories
- [B] note that influential individuals delayed the acceptance of scientific truth
- [C] highlight the accuracy of certain parts of Democritus' theory
- [D] add an element of philosophy into an otherwise scientific discussion

28. It can be inferred from Democritus' inclusion of the soul in his theories of the material universe (in Paragraph 6) that _____.

- [A] philosophy, religion, and science were not always thought of as separate fields
- [B] scientists are often unsuccessful in making philosophical theories
- [C] his line of thinking was essentially unsound
- [D] he was attempting his thinking with that of Aristotle

29. Democritus would most likely believe that which of the following would explain the life cycle of a flower?

- [A] A unique type of matter is drawn to a point in the void and takes root

- [B] The constant motion of atoms produces the illusion of a flower
- [C] The same material that composes the soul also breathes life into plants
- [D] Atoms come together as the flower grows and disperse as it dies.

30. Which is not analogous to a “hardy thinkers” (in Paragraph 6) view of the soul?
- [A] A politician’s practice of using public transportation because that is how everyone in his city travels
 - [B] A doctor’s recommendation that his patient quit smoking to improve the patient’s health while the doctor smokes a pack a day
 - [C] A mother taking her daughter to ballet practice every day because the mother never had that opportunity as a child
 - [D] A museum curator deciding not to run an exhibition because he believes the public will not enjoy it

Text 3

Resale Price Maintenance is the name used when a retailer is compelled to sell at a price fixed by the manufacturer instead of choosing for himself how much to add on to the wholesale price he pays for his supplies. This practice is associated with the sale of “branded” goods, which now form a very considerable proportion of consumers’ purchases, and it has led to a great deal of controversy.

Generally such articles are packed and advertised by the manufacturers, who try to create a special ‘image’ in the minds of possible purchasers—an image made up of the look of the article, its use, its price, and everything else which might lead purchasers to ask for that brand rather than any other. If a retailer is allowed to charge any price he likes he may find it worthwhile to sell one brand at ‘cut’ prices even though this involves a loss, because he hopes to attract customers to the shop, where they may be persuaded to buy many other types of goods at higher prices. The manufacturer of the brand that has been ‘cut’ fears that the retailer may be tempted to reduce the services on this article; but, even if he does not there is a danger that the customer becomes unsettled, and is unwilling to pay the ‘standard’ price of the article because he feels that he is being ‘done’. This may, and indeed often does, affect the reputation of the manufacturer and lose him his market in the long run.

It is sometimes said also that the housewife—who is the principal buyer of most of these goods—prefers a fixed price because she knows where she is and is saved the bother of going from shop to shop in search of lower prices. If one shop cut all the prices of its branded goods she would undoubtedly have an advantage in shopping there. But this does not happen. A store usually lowers the price of one or two of its articles which act as a decoy and makes up its losses on others, and changes the cut-price articles from week to week so as to attract different groups of customers. And so the housewife may feel rather guilty if she does not spend time tracking down the cheaper goods. How far this is true is a matter of temperament and it is impossible to estimate what proportion of purchasers prefer a price that they can rely on wherever they choose to buy and what proportion enjoy the challenge involved in finding the store that offers them a bargain.

Those who oppose Resale Price Maintenance on the other hand, point out that there are now a great many different channels of distribution—chain stores, department stores, co-operative stores, independent or unit shops, supermarkets, mail-order houses, and so

on. It would be absurd to assume that all of them have exactly the same costs to meet in stocking and selling their goods, so why should they all sell at the same price? If they were allowed to choose for themselves, the more efficient retailers would sell at lower prices and consumers would benefit. As it is, the retail price must be sufficient to cover the costs of the less efficient avenues of distribution and this means the others make a bigger profit than necessary at the expense of the public. The supporters of the fixed price argue that this is only half the story. The efficient trader can still compete without lowering his prices. He can offer better service—long credit, or quick delivery or a pleasant shop decor or helpful assistants—and can do this without imperiling the long-term interests of the manufacturer.

31. Manufacturers oppose retailers cutting prices on their goods mainly because they think _____.

- [A] retailers may eventually stop selling their products
- [B] it may reduce customers' confidence in their products
- [C] customers may feel uneasy when prices vary
- [D] it may sometimes lead to poor service

32. Supporters of the fixed price hold that an efficient trader can still make money without lowering prices by _____.

- [A] allowing customers time to pay
- [B] hiring assistants for long hours and low wages
- [C] advertising much more effectively
- [D] establishing long-term relations with manufactures

33. By saying "He feels that he is being 'done'", the author means that customer thinks _____.

- [A] someone is despising him
- [B] someone is maltreating him
- [C] someone is blackmailing him
- [D] someone is cheating him.

34. Which of the following statements is FALSE according to the passage?

- [A] Good service other than price is important in attracting customers.
- [B] An article without a brand name is not subject to Resale Price Maintenance.
- [C] Manufactures attempt to influence possible purchasers by making their products easy to identify.
- [D] Housewives prefer fixed prices because fixed prices are much less likely to fluctuate.

35. The sentence "She knows where she is" in the third paragraph can be paraphrased as _____.

- [A] She knows her place.
- [B] She knows her stuff.
- [C] She feels secure.
- [D] She feels intoxicated.

Text 4

No matter how many times you have seen images of the golden mask of boyking Tutankhamen, come face to face with it in Egypt's Cairo museum, and you will *suck in your breath*.

It was on Nov 4, 1923, that British archaeologist Howard Carter stumbled on a stone at the base of the tomb of another pharaoh in Luxor that eventually led to a sealed doorway.

Then, on Nov 23, Carter found a second door and when he stuck his head through it, what he saw was to stun the world. Inside lay the great stone coffin, enclosing three chests of gilded wood.

A few months later, when a crane lifted its granite cover and one coffin after another was removed, Carter found a solid block of gold weighing 110kg. In it was the *mummy* of the 19-year-old Tutankhamen, covered in gold with that splendid funeral mask. And all this lay buried for more than 3,000 years.

Months after my trip to Egypt, I can relive the rush of emotion I felt and sense the hush that descended on the crammed Cairo Museum's Tutankhamen gallery.

Cairo, a dusty city of 20 million people, is a place where time seems to both stand still and rush into utter chaos. It is a place where the ancient and contemporary happily go along on parallel tracks.

Take the Great Pyramids of Giza, sitting on the western edge of the city. Even as the setting sun silhouettes these gigantic structures against the great desert expanse, a call for prayer floats over semi-finished apartment blocks filled with the activity of city life.

While careful planning for the afterlife may lie buried underground in Cairo, it is noise and confusion on the streets. Donkey carts battle for space with pedestrians and the only operative road rule is "Might is right." But it is a city that is full of life — from the small roadside restaurants to the coffee shops where men and women smoke the shisha.

Donkey carts piled high with flat-breads magically find their way in and out the maddening traffic; young women in long skirts and headscarves hold hands with young men in open collar shirts, while conversations dwell on Kuwait's chances at the soccer World Cup.

36. According to the context, "suck in your breath" means "feel a sense of _____".

- [A] awe
- [B] horror
- [C] doubt
- [D] delight

37. Which of the following statements about the discovery of the mummy is INCORRECT?

- [A] The masked mummy was covered in gold.
- [B] The discovery of the mummy came as a surprise.
- [C] The mummy was first discovered by a British archaeologist.
- [D] The mummy was found lying right inside the stone coffin.

38. Which word CANNOT be used to describe the city of Cairo?
[A] Crowdedness.
[B] Quiet.
[C] Noise.
[D] Confusion.
39. Which pair of words/phrases indicates contrast?
[A] Gigantic structure; great desert expanse
[B] A call for prayer; men and women with the shisha
[C] Chaos; maddening
[D] Coffee shops; pyramids
40. What is the author's attitude towards Cairo?
[A] Positive.
[B] Negative.
[C] Objective.
[D] Not clear.

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-F to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There is one extra choice, which does not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Ghost ships

Autonomous cargo vessels could set sail without a crew under the watchful eye of captains in shore-based simulators

Military drones already fly frequent missions and civilian operations using unmanned aircraft are coming. Driverless cars are clocking up thousands of test miles. (41). Indeed, the maritime industry has started to think about what would be required to launch a latter-day *Marie C d'Este*.

(42). The bridges of some modern vessels are now more likely to contain computer screens and joysticks than engine telegraphs and a giant ship's wheel. The latest supply ships serving the offshore oil and gas industry in the North Sea, for instance, use dynamic positioning systems which collect data from satellites, gyrocompasses, and wind and motion sensors to automatically hold their position when transferring cargo (also done by remote control) to and from platforms, even in the heaviest of swells.

(43). As in the air and on the road, robust control systems will be needed to conform to existing regulations.

The maritime industry is interested in crewless ships for two reasons. The first is safety. Most accidents at sea are the result of human error, just as they are in cars and planes. (44).

The second reason is, of course, cost. It is becoming increasingly difficult to sign up competent crew prepared to spend months away at sea. Moreover, some voyages are likely to get even longer for ships carrying non-urgent cargo. By some accounts, a 30% reduction in speed by a bulk carrier can save around 50% in fuel. (45). Removing the crew, though, also removes the need for their accommodation and its associated equipment, like heating and plumbing. And that provides room to carry more cargo.

- A. Ships, like aircraft and cars, are increasingly controlled by electronic systems, which makes automation easier.
- B. So, if human operators are replaced by sophisticated sensors and computer systems, autonomous vessels should, in theory, make shipping safer.
- C. So why not let remote-controlled ships set sail without a crew?
- D. Something similar is being proposed for autonomous civil drones, with ground-based pilots responding to communications and air-traffic control instructions as if they were in the cockpit.
- E. This means slower steaming could provide big savings in fuel costs, but it would be at the expense of increased expenditure on crew for these longer voyages, both in wages and for the "hotel" facilities required on board.
- F. However, as is also the case with pilotless aircraft and driverless cars, it is not so much a technological challenge that has to be overcome before autonomous ships can set sail, but regulatory and safety concerns.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Collaborations: The rise of research networks

A fundamental shift is taking place in the geography of science. Networks of research collaboration are expanding in every region of the globe. (46) The established science superpowers of the United States and Europe have dominated the research world since 1945. Yet this Atlantic axis is unlikely to be the main focus of research by 2045, or perhaps even by 2020.

(47) New regional networks are reinforcing the competence and capacity of emerging research economies, and changing the global balance of research activity. This may well reveal different ways of approaching challenges, and solutions that are different to those of Western institutions. If the science superpowers are to avoid being left behind, they will need to step out of their comfort zones to keep up with the dynamism of the new players in this shifting landscape.

(48) Collaboration is normally a good thing from a wider public perspective. Knowledge is better transferred and combined by collaboration, and co-authored papers tend to be cited more frequently. But could increased global collaboration mean a blending of objectives that risks leaving bland priorities?

Co-authorship is a valid proxy for collaboration because few scientists surrender credit for their papers lightly, so we can assume that sharing of authorship reflects a tangible engagement. (49) Such publication data are readily available, cover many countries and research disciplines to a good depth, and have reasonable consistency across decades. Changes in the balance of research done by the lone scientist and that done by teams can be seen in co-authorship data. Co-authorship has been increasing inexorably^{3,4}. Recently it has exploded.

(50) An issue of *Nature* today has a similar number of Letters to one from 60 years ago, but at least four times more authors. Similar observations have been documented from clinical science to law. In the early 1980s, papers with more than 100 authors were rare. By 1990, the annual tally with that number exceeded 500 — and it has kept growing. The first paper with 1,000 authors was published in 2004; a paper with 3,000 authors came in 2008. By last year, a total of 120 physics papers had more than 1,000 authors and 44 had more than 3,000. Many of these are from collaborations at the Large Hadron Collider at CERN, Europe's particle-physics lab near Geneva, Switzerland.

Section III Writing

51. Directions:

Carefully read the following passage and write a short composition of about 250 to 300 words. You should write the composition on the ANSWER SHEET. Note that your score will be awarded mainly on the base of content, logic, style and language. (30%)

Food safety is a growing concern for the general public and central government of China. Melamine contaminated baby formula, exploding watermelons, cadmium-laced rice, rat meat passed off as mutton — these are just some of the food scares that Chinese consumers have been exposed to in recent years.

Adapted from ABC, "Chinese hunger for safe food drives markets"

Why is China having such trouble making its food safe? An argumentative is expected to support your viewpoint.

The end of the test