

南京理工大学成人高等教育学士学位英语考试试卷(学生考试用)

试卷编号： A 卷 考试方式： 笔试(闭卷) 满分分值： 100 考试时间： 120 分钟

准考证号： 考生姓名： 座位号：

Part I Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and then blacken the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

Passage 1

Human migrations (迁徙) within recorded history have transformed the entire character of lands and continents and the composition of their racial, ethnic and language groups. The map of Europe, for example, is the product of several major early migrations involving the Germanic peoples, the Slavs, and the Turks. The overseas migration of Europeans during this period totaled about 60 million people.

The largest migration in history has been called the Great Atlantic Migration from Europe to North America, the first major wave of which began in the 1840s with mass movements from Ireland and Germany. In the 1880s a second and larger wave developed from eastern and southern Europe; between 1880 and 1910 some 17 million Europeans entered the United States. The total number of Europeans reaching the United States amounted to 37 million between 1820 and 1980. From 1801 to 1914 about 7.5 million people moved from European to Asiatic Russia (i.e., Siberia), and between World Wars I and II about 6 million more chose to move there, not counting the vast number of deportees who were forced to go to Siberia's labor camps. Since World War II the largest migrations have involved groups from developing countries moving to the industrialized nations. Some 13 million people moved across borders to become permanent residents of Western Europe from the 1960s through the 1980s, and more than 10 million permanent immigrants were admitted legally to the United States in that same period, with illegal immigration adding several millions more.

Slave migrations and mass expulsions (驱逐) also have been part of human history for thousands of years. The largest slave migrations were probably those compelled by European slave traders operating in Africa from the 16th to the 19th century; perhaps 20 million slaves were taken to the Americas, though a large number died in terrible conditions of the trip across the Atlantic Ocean. The largest mass expulsions have probably been those imposed by Nazi Germany, which deported 7 to 8 million persons during World War II (1939-45). The major trend in internal migration during the 20th century has been the movement from rural to urban areas. As a consequence, urban growth since World War II has been very rapid in much of the world, particularly in developing countries.

- What is the main idea of the passage?
A. The map of Europe is the product of several major early migrations.
B. Human migrations within recorded history have changed the world.
C. The overseas migration of Europeans totaled about 60 million people.
D. The first major wave of migration began in the 1840s.
- The following statements are true EXCEPT _____.
A. the largest mass expulsions have been those imposed by Nazi Germany.
B. the largest slave migrations were compelled by European slave traders.
C. the largest migration in history has been called the Great Atlantic Migration.
D. between World War I and II, about 6 million people migrated to Europe.

- How many people moved across borders to become permanent residents of Western Europe from the 1960s through the 1980s?
A. More than 10 million. B. Some 13 million.
C. 17 million. D. 20 million.
- Where did the people of the first major wave of the Great Atlantic Migration come from (it began in the 1840s)?
A. From England and Germany. B. From Iceland and Germany.
C. From Ireland and Germany. D. From Ireland and France.
- What has been the trend of migration during the 20th century?
A. The movement from rural to urban areas.
B. The movement from urban to rural areas.
C. The movement from Europe to America.
D. The movement from Africa to America.

Passage 2

The human brain contains 10 thousand million cells and each of these may have a thousand connections. Such enormous numbers used to discourage us and cause us to dismiss the possibility of making a machine with humanlike ability, but now that we have grown used to moving forward at such a pace we can be less sure. Quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps, we will be able to assemble a machine as complex as the human brain, and if we can we will. It may then take us a long time to render it intelligent by loading in the right software or by altering the architecture but that too will happen.

I think it certain that in decades, not centuries, machines of silicon (硅) will arise first to rival and then exceed their human ancestors. Once they exceed us, they will be capable of their own design. In a real sense they will be able to reproduce themselves. Silicon will have ended *carbon's* long control. And we will no longer be able to claim ourselves to be the finest intelligence in the known universe.

As the intelligence of robots increases to match that of humans and as their cost declines through economies of scale we may use them to expand our frontiers, first on earth through their ability to withstand environments, harmful to ourselves. Thus, deserts may bloom and the ocean beds be mined. Further ahead, by a combination of the great wealth this new age will bring and the technology it will provide, the construction of a vast, man-created world in space, home to thousands or millions of people, will be within our power.

- In what way can we make a machine intelligent?
A. By making it work in such environments as deserts, oceans or space.
B. By working hard for 10 or 20 years.
C. By either properly programming it or changing its structure.
D. By reproducing it.
- What does the writer think about machines with human-like ability?
A. He believes they will be useful to human beings.
B. He believes that they will control us in the future.
C. He is not quite sure in what way they may influence us.
D. He doesn't consider the construction of such machines possible.
- The word carbon (Line 3, para. 2) stands for _____.
A. intelligent robots B. a chemical element
C. an organic substance D. human beings

9. A robot can be used to expand our frontiers when _____.
A. its intelligence and cost are beyond question
B. it is able to bear the rough environment
C. it is made as complex as the human brain
D. its architecture is different from that of the present ones
10. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. after the installation of a great number of cells and connections, robots will be capable of self-reproduction
B. with the rapid development of technology, people have come to realize the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability
C. once we make a machine as complex as the human brain, it will possess intelligence
D. robots will have control of the vast, man-made world in space

Passage 3

It is not uncommon today to hear someone ask, “Are manners still important? Isn’t etiquette (礼仪) outdated, or hypocritical (虚伪的)?” Or even, “Do manners and etiquette, as we used to recognize them, exist at all?” Of course they do! And they are just as important to us as they were to previous generations. But they are different manners, new manners, and this is as it should be, because our lifestyle is new. Yesterday, privacy, self-discipline, and formality were the rule. Today, openness, freedom, and informality are the qualities that we live with. The formalities that our parents worked hard to learn are outdated and the informalities that we practice seem right for now --- so natural to us that we are scarcely conscious of the difference. Manners evolve of their own accord, influenced by current lifestyle, and the best survive until that style changes again, and they become obsolete (过时的).

The type of person for whom books on etiquette hold an interest has changed almost as much as manners themselves. Until the first edition of *Etiquette* was printed in 1922, the idea prevailed that manners held little interest for anyone other than the rich, or members of so-called “society”. An etiquette book printed in Chicago in 1882, for example, stated that the rich needed good manners “to give finish and élat to their homes and their wealth; the middle class needed manners “to gain admittance to the homes of the rich”; and the poor needed manners “to help find solace for the ‘sting of poverty’”. Today, fortunately, our attitude toward manners is far more sensible. As Peg Bracken writes, “Once a proof of your breeding, manners are now an indication of your warm heart and good intentions as well.”

There is a deep basic need in all of us to conform and to be liked. Of course, acting according to accepted standards helps us to avoid criticism and to become popular members of society. Still, it is most important that certain standards be maintained. Just because “everyone does it” does not make an action correct or even acceptable. Each standard that is lowered or forgotten must be replaced by another one that is more suitable to life today. The fact that we may live less formally does not mean that we need to live less agreeably. But it does mean that we must have a knowledge of what is considered right, or wrong, for our times.

11. According to the author, how do our manners nowadays differ from those of previous generations?
A. The manners of previous generations were old and outdated and therefore should be replaced by new ones.
B. Unlike previous generations, people today just practice what seems right for now.
C. Instead of privacy, self-discipline, and formality, we now live with openness, freedom, and informality.
D. People today do not have to work hard to learn those formalities of the past.

12. _____ has been the main reason for the change in manners over the years.
A. Interest B. Lifestyle C. Preference D. Better education
13. According to the author, until the book *Etiquette* came out in 1922, most people believed that _____.
A. all but rich people were interested in manners
B. very few rich people were really interested in manners
C. manners were of interest only to rich people
D. manners held as little interest for rich people as for anyone else in the society
14. By saying, “Today, fortunately, our attitude toward manners is far more sensible,” the author means that _____.
A. more etiquette books are available today to give us a knowledge of good manners
B. we no longer have to, as our parents did, work hard to learn those formalities, which have proved outdated
C. we are able to live less formally but more agreeable today because times are different
D. we have a better understanding of manners as an indication of our warm heart and good intentions
15. “There is a deep basic need in all of us to conform and to be liked.” (Para.3) “To conform” here best means _____.
A. to show consideration for other people
B. to act in accordance with prevailing standards or customs
C. to behave pleasantly and avoid criticism
D. to live agreeably though less formally

Part II Skimming and Scanning (10%)

Directions: In this part, you will go over the passage quickly and answer the questions. For questions 16-22, mark **Y (for YES)** if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage, **N (for NO)** if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage, and **NG (for NOT GIVEN)** if the information is not given in the passage. For questions 23-25, **complete the sentences** with the information given in the passage. Write your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

China’s Manned Space Flight

- [1] Here’s just one of the lessons learned Thursday by the world’s first taikonaut (太空人): Even in space, you’re not alone. China’s Yang Liwei sent back these pictures of Earth as his spacecraft sped along its orbit around the planet. Yang Liwei spent about 21 hours in space and orbited the planet 14 times before his return descent.
- [2] A man in Oklahoma was lucky enough to capture this video of the *Shenzhou V* during one of its three passes over the United States. It looks like a flickering (闪烁的) circular (弧形的) light, which is slowly traveling across your screen, moving from left to right. The ship was about 338 kilometers above Nebraska, some 700 kilometers away from the photographer.
- [3] Yang remained in contact with ground control throughout the flight. He not only received congratulations from President Hu Jintao, but also from his wife and his 8-year-old son. They spoke to him by a TV link from a control room in Beijing, at one point discussing the pilot’s splendid view of the heavens.
- [4] Chinese space officials are already outlining future goals for the program to include construction of an orbiting Chinese lab, which are very ambitious, forward-looking projects for China. Jaime Florcruz joins us now from Beijing by video phone with that and more, a look forward to what China is hoping to achieve in space. Jaime, is China in a proud, patriotic mood over what the country has achieved? Pretty historic, the third country in history ever to send a man into space.
(Jaime Florcruz)

[5] Yes, it is. China is very proud that they now have a new national hero, a new icon (偶像), in the person of astronaut Yang Liwei. There is a media frenzy building up and he, Yang Liwei, will be the focus of media attention and nationwide appreciation.

[6] Chinese astronaut Yang Liwei, safely back on earth, completing a historic flight that now makes China the newest member of an exclusive space club. “I’m feeling fine,” said the 38-year-old air force pilot, looking a bit shaky after his 21-hour space odyssey (漫长而充满风险的历程) aboard the *Shenzhou V* spacecraft.

[7] The smooth space flight, experts say, marks a big breakthrough for Chinese scientists. They reached world-class levels after launching more than 50 unmanned satellites boosted by *Long March* rockets. The apparently glitch-free (无小故障的, 无小毛病的) manned space flight gives good publicity and credibility to its commercial satellite launch industry, which is competing with the Europeans, Russians, and Americans for customers. China says it is pursuing its space program for the same reasons that the US and the former Soviet Union did. It seeks to advance science and technology and enhance international prestige (声誉). China’s leaders are also using the space launch as a vehicle to boost patriotic fervor (热情). Astronaut Yang Liwei, China’s newest national hero, symbolizes China’s lofty goal of conquering space and beyond.

[8] Chinese officials are hoping more space heroes like Yang Liwei will emerge. In the coming years, space program officials say they plan to conduct more manned missions, which will include space walks and docking (使宇宙飞船在外太空对接) of Chinese spacecraft and eventually they hope, this will lead to setting up a permanent (永久的) space station. So the Chinese are thinking big, and they are thinking far.

[9] Jaime Florcruz reporting live here from Beijing, China.

16. Yang Liwei stayed aboard the Shenzhou V for some 21 hours before he descended on Earth.
17. A man in the US caught some pictures of Shenzhou V when it flew over the US.
18. Yang Liwei kept in touch with the headquarters in Beijing by a TV link.
19. China’s future goals for space flight are very ambitious and forward-looking.
20. China will construct an orbiting lab in space soon.
21. China has launched more than 50 unmanned satellites boosted by Long March rockets during the past 23 years.
22. Space flight is said to have been used to boost patriotic fervor.
23. China is competing with the Europeans, Russians, and Americans for customers in the commercial satellite _____ industry.
24. China is pursuing its space program to _____ science and technology and enhance international prestige.
25. China’s future space program includes space _____ and docking of Chinese spacecraft, and a permanent space station.

Part III Vocabulary (10%)

Directions: In this part there are 20 incomplete sentences or underlined parts. For each sentence there are four choices marked *A*, *B*, *C* and *D*. Choose the **ONE** answer that best completes the sentence or replaces the underlined part. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

26. A completely new situation will _____ when the examination system comes into existence.
A. arise B. rise C. raise D. arouse
27. He _____ the photograph on a stiff paper, and then put it in a frame.
A. involved B. bought C. installed D. mounted

28. I’ll pick you up at 8 o’clock tomorrow morning.
A. pay...a visit B. give...a gift C. give... a lift D. send... a message
29. The tax cuts produced a favorable _____ from the public.
A. respond B. response C. responsibility D. correspondence
30. The manager’s original idea was good, but his _____ of the scheme was disastrous.
A. extraction B. execution C. excursion D. exhibition
31. Tomorrow’s events will _____ whether we are to go or stay.
A. detect B. make C. determine D. relate
32. The presence of elements with the exception of iron greatly affects the physical properties of steel.
A. other than B. beside C. none other than D. together with
33. She became a British _____ after living there for several years.
A. citizen B. inhabitant C. occupant D. tenant
34. They complained that some advertisements on TV today were very _____ to women.
A. friendly B. attractive C. hypocritical D. offensive
35. It is most _____ that you should have some familiarity with computer.
A. desirous B. desiring C. desired D. desirable
36. _____ now permits women to wear more colorful clothing
A. Convention B. Practice C. Habit D. Customer
37. He gave his _____ for the project to get under way.
A. admission B. consent C. agreement D. confession
38. The review of the writer’s latest novel _____ his reputation.
A. increased B. arose C. enhanced D. leveled
39. He was a writer, although not so by _____.
A. work B. job C. profession D. employment
40. He won from his customers the _____ of being an honest businessman.
A. claim B. pride C. reliance D. credit
41. In cases of food poisoning, young children are especially vulnerable.
A. easily hurt B. strongly affected C. safely guarded D. hopelessly defeated
42. It is recommended that the machines be checked every year.
A. explained B. commanded C. determined D. advised
43. She is suffering from an incurable disease.
A. the final B. a terminal C. a rare D. a terrible
44. Completion of the reservoir will _____ the threat of drought and water shortage.
A. move B. remove C. remote D. reject
45. The standing committee is made up of eleven members.
A. derives from B. consists in C. consists of D. is consistent with

Part IV Cloze (15%)

Directions: Choose the best option to complete the following passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

All of us spend a great deal of time thinking about and preparing for the future. At times, these thoughts concern relatively unimportant or (46) _____ matters. For example, many of us watch the evening news to hear the weather report; if rain is (47) _____, we will know what to wear the next day. At other times, we may have strong feelings (48) _____ something terrible or very important will happen. Such thoughts, called premonitions, are not necessarily based on facts; (49) _____, we may believe in them so strongly that we postpone our immediate plans until these feelings pass.

(50) _____ individuals may expend energy thinking about the future, organizations and governments (51)_____ millions of dollars planning for tomorrow. A corporation which can successfully (52) _____ changes in the supply or demand of a product can (53) _____ enormous sums of money. On the other hand, the company which sells (54)_____ valuable investments prematurely might miss (55)_____ profits. Similarly, governments which can foresee (56)_____ or international problems can take immediate steps to prevent or forestall (57)_____ events. For example, the recent concern for the social security system (58)_____ from the studies done by planning experts. Efforts (59)_____ now might keep the system (60)_____ for posterity.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 46. A. trivial | B. subtle | C. delicate | D. complicated |
| 47. A. prescribed | B. described | C. indicated | D. predicted |
| 48. A. if | B. that | C. whether | D. when |
| 49. A. likewise | B. otherwise | C. hence | D. nevertheless |
| 50. A. If | B. Like | C. When | D. While |
| 51. A. pay | B. use | C. distribute | D. spend |
| 52. A. anticipate | B. expect | C. participate | D. determine |
| 53. A. possess | B. own | C. make | D. lose |
| 54. A. virtually | B. potentially | C. apparently | D. actually |
| 55. A. huge | B. gigantic | C. giant | D. vast |
| 56. A. serious | B. external | C. local | D. domestic |
| 57. A. inevitable | B. disastrous | C. fantastic | D. incredible |
| 58. A. rose | B. aroused | C. arose | D. raised |
| 59. A. taken | B. taking | C. have taken | D. to take |
| 60. A. healthful | B. healthy | C. healthily | D. healthfully |

Part V Translation (20%)

Section A

Directions: Translate the following expressions from Chinese into English or vice versa. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

- 61. break bricks with bare hand
- 62. cutting-edge product
- 63. arrive on time
- 64. odd-even alternate traffic restriction
- 65. modern standardized measures
- 66. 默诵要点
- 67. 基于工作表现
- 68. 培养友情
- 69. 整形手术
- 70. 防止食物变质

Section B

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

- 71. 别把那个塑料袋扔了，会用得着的。
- 72. 对此工作的具体要求附在文件中。
- 73. 未来的几年内也许我们还会见面。
- 74. 最新调查结果表明大多数人支持政府的政策。
- 75. 他缺乏经验，体格又小，我们认为他赢得这场比赛的可能性不大。

Part VI Writing (15%)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

- 1. 有人说网络购物(online shopping)好，有人说还是传统的购物方式好。
- 2. 你认为那种购物方式更好呢？
- 3. 请给出你理由。

南京理工大学课程考试统一答题纸

题号	I	II	III	IV	V-A	V-B	VI	总评得分
得分								

Part I. Reading Comprehension (请用铅笔把所选答案涂黑) (2' X 15 = 30')

得分

1. [A][B][C][D]

2. [A][B][C][D]

3. [A][B][C][D]

4. [A][B][C][D]

5. [A][B][C][D]
6. [A][B][C][D]

7. [A][B][C][D]

8. [A][B][C][D]

9. [A][B][C][D]

10. [A][B][C][D]
11. [A][B][C][D]

12. [A][B][C][D]

13. [A][B][C][D]

14. [A][B][C][D]

15. [A][B][C][D]

Part II. Skimming and Scanning (1' X 10 = 10')

得分

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____
23. _____

24. _____

25. _____

Part III. Vocabulary (请用铅笔把所选答案涂黑) (0.5' X 20 = 10')

得分

26. [A][B][C][D]

27. [A][B][C][D]

28. [A][B][C][D]

29. [A][B][C][D]

30. [A][B][C][D]
31. [A][B][C][D]

32. [A][B][C][D]

33. [A][B][C][D]

34. [A][B][C][D]

35. [A][B][C][D]
36. [A][B][C][D]

37. [A][B][C][D]

38. [A][B][C][D]

39. [A][B][C][D]

40. [A][B][C][D]
41. [A][B][C][D]

42. [A][B][C][D]

43. [A][B][C][D]

44. [A][B][C][D]

45. [A][B][C][D]

Part IV. Cloze (请用铅笔把所选答案涂黑) (1' X 15 = 15')

得分

46. [A][B][C][D]

47. [A][B][C][D]

48. [A][B][C][D]

49. [A][B][C][D]

50. [A][B][C][D]
51. [A][B][C][D]

52. [A][B][C][D]

53. [A][B][C][D]

54. [A][B][C][D]

55. [A][B][C][D]
56. [A][B][C][D]

57. [A][B][C][D]

58. [A][B][C][D]

59. [A][B][C][D]

60. [A][B][C][D]

Part V. Translation

得分

Section A (1' X 10 = 10')

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

65. _____

66. _____

67. _____

68. _____

69. _____

70. _____

得分

Section B (2' X 5 = 10')

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

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Part VI. Writing (15')

得 分