

南京理工大学

2020 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码：623 科目名称：基础英语 满分 150 分

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

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

- Failure is not a _____ for success. A Harvard Business School study found already-successful entrepreneurs are far more likely to succeed again.
A. prerequisite B. presequence C. precedent D. precaution
- The rioters were _____ law-abiding residents of their right to go about their normal life by interrupting the mass transit rail services and blocking major thoroughfares across several districts during the traffic peak hours.
A. dwarfing B. depriving C. deprived D. dwarfed
- Air Guilin _____ a pilot for life on Monday after he was found to have allowed a female passenger into the cockpit during a commercial flight about 10 months ago.
A. rebounded B. suspended C. sustained D. suspected
- The University announced on Sina Weibo Saturday that the student received a verbal _____ for the doll as it was not neatly arranged, but was not punished.
A. reminder B. reminding C. threat D. warning
- _____ distrust between the United States and China has slowed the once steady flow of Chinese cash into America, with Chinese investment plummeting by nearly 90 percent since President Trump took office.
A. Grown B. Growing C. Reducing D. Reduced
- The geologist needs to know _____, so every so often a sample is obtained with a coring bit.
A. that the drill has reached the rocks B. to what rocks the drill has reached
C. what rocks the drill has been reached D. what rocks the drill has reached
- The modern city consists of monstrous edifices and of dark, narrow streets full of petrol fumes and toxic gases, torn by the noise of the taxicabs, lorries and buses, and _____ ceaselessly by great crowds.
A. trampled B. choked C. jammed D. thronged
- The world's biggest charity has been so successful at _____ poverty in Bangladesh that it is unsure what to do next.
A. easing B. ease C. worse D. worsen
- A country is too rich to be _____ for the World Bank's International Development Assistance loans.
A. responsible B. eligible C. edible D. disqualified
- Climate change is a dire threat to countless people—one that is planetary in scope if not in its absolute stakes. It will _____ tens of millions, at the very least.
A. disrupt B. displace C. migrate D. left

11. In addition to defamation, the lawsuit _____ Mr. Dezaki and Tofoo Films, the distributor, of breach of contract.
 A. charges B. accuses C. criticizes D. blames
12. If you describe something such as a job as _____, you mean that it does not require you to work very hard or to think a great deal about it.
 A. demanding B. significant C. Undemanding D. challenging
13. Competitive markets properly _____, and politicians serving a genuine popular thirst for action, can do more than any other system to limit the global warming.
 A. are incentivized B. incentivizing C. incentive D. incentivized
14. For a one-time fee, a transaction would give the buyer perpetual _____ to Huawei's existing 5G patents, licences, code, technical blueprints and production know-how.
 A. entry B. access C. possession D. chance
15. In South Korea activists accept no _____ from the narrative that the women were brutally enslaved.
 A. derivatives B. difference C. deviations D. aberration

II. Cloze (20*1=20 points)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

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 1 does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less 2 then, however, were the new, positive 3 that work against the digital divide. 4 , there are reasons to be 5 .

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more 6 , it is in the interest of business to universalize access--after all, the more people online, the more potential 7 there are. More and more 8 , afraid their countries will be left 9 , want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be 10 together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will 11 rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for 12 world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to 13 poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has 14 potential.

To 15 advantage of this tool, some poor countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices 16 respect to foreign investment.

Countries that still think foreign investment is a/an 17 of their sovereignty might well study the history of 18 (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 19 America's Second Wave infrastructure 20 roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on--were built with foreign investment.

1. A. divide B. information C. world D. lecture

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2. A. obscure | B. visible | C. invisible | D. indistinct |
| 3. A. forces | B. obstacles | C. events | D. surprises |
| 4. A. Seriously | B. Entirely | C. Actually | D. Continuously |
| 5. A. negative | B. optimistic | C. pleasant | D. disappointed |
| 6. A. developed | B. centralized | C. realized | D. commercialized |
| 7. A. users | B. producers | C. customers | D. citizens |
| 8. A. enterprises | B. governments | C. officials | D. customers |
| 9. A. away | B. for | C. aside | D. behind |
| 10. A. netted | B. worked | C. put | D. organized |
| 11. A. decrease | B. narrow | C. neglect | D. low |
| 12. A. containing | B. preventing | C. keeping | D. combating |
| 13. A. win | B. detail | C. defeat | D. fear |
| 14. A. enormous | B. countless | C. numerical | D. big |
| 15. A. bring | B. keep | C. hold | D. take |
| 16. A. at | B. with | C. of | D. for |
| 17. A. offence | B. investment | C. invasion | D. insult |
| 18. A. construction | B. facility | C. infrastructure | D. institution |
| 19. A. why | B. where | C. when | D. how |
| 20. A. concerning | B. concluding | C. according | D. including |

III. Reading Comprehension (15*4=60 points)

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

TEXT [1]

Students of United States history, seeking to identify the circumstances that encouraged the emergence of feminist movements, have thoroughly investigated the mid-nineteenth-century American economic and social conditions that affected the status of women. These historians, however, have analyzed less fully the development of specifically feminist ideas and activities during the same period. Furthermore, the ideological origins of feminism in the United States have been obscured because, even when historians did take into account those feminist ideas and activities occurring within the United States, they failed to recognize that feminism was then a truly international movement actually centered in Europe. American feminist activists who have been described as "solitary" and "individual theorists" were in reality connected to a movement--utopian socialism--which was already popularizing feminist ideas in Europe during the two decades that culminated in the first women's rights conference held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. Thus, a complete understanding of the origins and development of nineteenth-century feminism in the United States requires that the geographical focus be widened to include Europe and that the detailed study already made of social conditions be expanded to include the ideological development of feminism.

The earliest and most popular of the utopian socialists were the Saint-Simonians. The specifically feminist part of Saint-Simonianism has, however, been less studied

than the group's contribution to early socialism. This is regrettable on two counts. By 1832 feminism was the central concern of Saint-Simonianism and entirely absorbed its adherents' energy; hence, by ignoring its feminism. European historians have misunderstood Saint-Simonianism. Moreover, since many feminist ideas can be traced to Saint-Simonianism, European historians' appreciation of later feminism in France and the United States remained limited.

Saint-Simon's followers, many of whom were women, based their feminism on an interpretation of his project to reorganize the globe by replacing brute force with the rule of spiritual powers. The new world order would be ruled together by a male, to represent reflection, and a female, to represent sentiment. This complementarity reflects the fact that, while the Saint-Simonians did not reject the belief that there were innate differences between men and women, they nevertheless foresaw an equally important social and political role for both sexes in their Utopia.

Only a few Saint-Simonians opposed a definition of sexual equality based on gender distinction. This minority believed that individuals of both sexes were born similar in capacity and character, and they ascribed male-female differences to socialization and education. The envisioned result of both currents of thought, however, was that women would enter public life in the new age and that sexual equality would reward men as well as women with an improved way of life.

1. It can be inferred that the author considers those historians who describe early feminists in the United States as "solitary" to be _____.
 - A. insufficiently familiar with the international origins of nineteenth-century American feminist thought
 - B. overly concerned with the regional diversity of feminist ideas in the period before 1848
 - C. not focused narrowly enough in their geo-graphical scope
 - D. insufficiently aware of the ideological consequences of the Seneca Falls conference
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Seneca Falls conference on women's rights?
 - A. It was primarily a product of nineteenth-century Saint-Simonian feminist thought.
 - B. It was the work of American activists who were independent of feminists abroad.
 - C. It was the culminating achievement of the Utopian socialist movement.
 - D. It was a manifestation of an international movement for social change and feminism
3. The author's attitude toward most European historians who have studied the Saint-Simonians is primarily one of _____.
 - A. approval of the specific focus of their research
 - B. disapproval of their lack of attention to the issue that absorbed most of the Saint-Simonians' energy after 1832
 - C. approval of their general focus on social conditions
 - D. disapproval of their lack of attention to links between the Saint-Simonians and their American counterparts

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that study of Saint-Simonianism is necessary for historians of American feminism because such study _____.
- A. would clarify the ideological origins of those feminist ideas that influenced American feminism
 - B. would increase understanding of a movement that deeply influenced the Utopian socialism of early American feminists
 - C. would focus attention on the most important aspect of Saint-Simonian thought before 1832
 - D. promises to offer insight into a movement that was a direct outgrowth of the Seneca Falls conference of 1848
5. According to the passage, which of the following would be the most accurate description of the society envisioned by most Saint-Simonians?
- A. A society in which women were highly regarded for their extensive education
 - B. A society in which the two genders played complementary roles and had equal status
 - C. A society in which women did not enter public life
 - D. A social order in which a body of men and women would rule together on the basis of their spiritual power¹.
6. What do you think of the feminist movement?

TEXT [2]

In some countries where racial prejudice is acute, violence has so come to be taken for granted as a means of solving differences, that it is not even questioned. There are countries where the white man imposes his rule by brute force; there are countries where the black man protests by setting fire to cities and by looting and pillaging. Important people on both sides, who would in other respects appear to be reasonable men, get up and calmly argue in favor of violence – as if it were a legitimate solution, like any other. What is really frightening, what really fills you with despair, is the realization that when it comes to the crunch, we have made no actual progress at all. We may wear collars and ties instead of war-paint, but our instincts remain basically unchanged. The whole of the recorded history of the human race, that tedious documentation of violence, has taught us absolutely nothing. We have still not learnt that violence never solves a problem but makes it more acute. The sheer horror, the bloodshed, the suffering mean nothing. No solution ever comes to light the morning after when we dismally contemplate the smoking ruins and wonder what hit us.

The truly reasonable men who know where the solutions lie are finding it harder and harder to get a hearing. They are despised, mistrusted and even persecuted by their own kind because they advocate such apparently outrageous things as law enforcement. If half the energy that goes into violent acts were put to good use, if our efforts were directed at cleaning up the slums and ghettos, at improving living-standards and providing education and employment for all, we would have gone a long way to arriving at a solution. Our strength is sapped by having to mop up the mess that violence leaves in its wake. In a well-directed effort, it would not be

impossible to fulfill the ideals of a stable social programme. The benefits that can be derived from constructive solutions are everywhere apparent in the world around us. Genuine and lasting solutions are always possible, providing we work within the framework of the law.

Before we can even begin to contemplate peaceful co-existence between the races, we must appreciate each other's problems. And to do this, we must learn about them: it is a simple exercise in communication, in exchanging information. "Talk, talk, talk," the advocates of violence say, "all you ever do is talk, and we are none the wiser." It's rather like the story of the famous barrister who painstakingly explained his case to the judge. After listening to a lengthy argument the judge complained that after all this talk, he was none the wiser. "Possible, my lord," the barrister replied, "none the wiser, but surely far better informed." Knowledge is the necessary prerequisite to wisdom: the knowledge that violence creates the evils it pretends to solve.

1. What is the best title for this passage?
 - A. Advocating Violence.
 - B. Violence Can Do Nothing to Diminish Race Prejudice.
 - C. Important People on Both Sides See Violence As a Legitimate Solution.
 - D. The Instincts of Human Race Are Thirsty for Violence.
2. Recorded history has taught us_____.
 - A. violence never solves anything.
 - B. nothing.
 - C. the bloodshed means nothing.
 - D. everything.
3. It can be inferred that truly reasonable men_____.
 - A. can't get a hearing.
 - B. are looked down upon.
 - C. are persecuted.
 - D. have difficulty in advocating law enforcement.
4. "He was none the wiser" means_____.
 - A. he was not at all wise in listening.
 - B. He was not at all wiser than nothing before.
 - C. He gains nothing after listening.
 - D. He makes no sense of the argument.
5. According the author the best way to solve race prejudice is_____.
 - A. law enforcement.
 - B. knowledge.
 - C. nonviolence.
 - D. Mopping up the violent
6. In the writer's opinion, what are the main causes for the violence in some societies?

TEXT [3]

The majority of successful senior managers do not closely follow the classical rational model of first clarifying goals, assessing the problem, formulating options, estimating likelihoods of success, making a decision, and only then taking action to

implement the decision. Rather, in their day-by-day tactical maneuvers, these senior executives rely on what is vaguely termed intuition to manage a network of interrelated problems that require them to deal with ambiguity, inconsistency, novelty, and surprise and to integrate action into the process of thinking.

Generations of writers on management have recognized that some practicing managers rely heavily on intuition. In general, however, such writers display a poor grasp of what intuition is. Some see it as the opposite of rationality; others view it as an excuse for capriciousness.

Isenberg's recent research on the cognitive processes of senior managers reveals that managers' intuition is neither of these. Rather, senior managers use intuition in at least five distinct ways. First, they intuitively sense when a problem exists. Second, managers rely on intuition to perform well-learned behavior patterns rapidly. This intuition is not arbitrary or irrational, but is based on years of painstaking practice and hands-on experience that build skills. A third function of intuition is to synthesize isolated bits of data and practice into an integrated picture, often in an Aha! experience. Fourth, some managers use intuition as a check on the results of more rational analysis. Most senior executives are familiar with the formal decision analysis models and tools, and those who use such systematic methods for reaching decisions are occasionally leery of solutions suggested by these methods which run counter to their sense of the correct course of action. Finally, managers can use intuition to bypass in-depth analysis and move rapidly to engender a plausible solution. Used in this way, intuition is an almost instantaneous cognitive process in which a manager recognizes familiar patterns.

One of the implications of the intuitive style of executive management is that thinking is inseparable from acting. Since managers often know what is right before they can analyze and explain it, they frequently act first and explain later. Analysis is inextricably tied to action in thinking/acting cycles, in which managers develop thoughts about their companies and organizations not by analyzing a problematic situation and then acting, but by acting and analyzing in close concert.

Given the great uncertainty of many of the management issues that they face, senior managers often instigate a course of action simply to learn more about an issue. They then use the results of the action to develop a more complete understanding of the issue. One implication of thinking/acting cycles is that action is often part of defining the problem, not just of implementing the solution.

1. According to the text, senior managers use intuition in all of the following ways EXCEPT to _____.
 - A. speed up of the creation of a solution to a problem.
 - B. identify a problem.
 - C. bring together disparate facts.
 - D. stipulate clear goals.
2. The text suggests which of the following about the writers on management mentioned in line 1, paragraph 2?
 - A. They have criticized managers for not following the classical rational model of decision analysis.

- B. They have not based their analyses on a sufficiently large sample of actual managers.
 - C. They have relied in drawing their conclusions on what managers say rather than on what managers do.
 - D. They have misunderstood how managers use intuition in making business decisions.
3. It can be inferred from the text that which of the following would most probably be one major difference in behavior between Manager X, who uses intuition to reach decisions, and Manager Y, who uses only formal decision analysis?
- A. Manager X analyzes first and then acts; Manager Y does not.
 - B. Manager X checks possible solutions to a problem by systematic analysis; Manager Y does not.
 - C. Manager X takes action in order to arrive at the solution to a problem; Manager Y does not.
 - D. Manager Y draws on years of hands-on experience in creating a solution to a problem; Manager X does not.
4. The text provides support for which of the following statements?
- A. Managers who rely on intuition are more successful than those who rely on formal decision analysis.
 - B. Managers cannot justify their intuitive decisions.
 - C. Managers' intuition works contrary to their rational and analytical skills.
 - D. Intuition enables managers to employ their practical experience more efficiently.
5. Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph of the text?
- A. An assertion is made and a specific supporting example is given.
 - B. A conventional model is dismissed and an alternative introduced.
 - C. The results of recent research are introduced and summarized.
 - D. Two opposing points of view are presented and evaluated.
6. What is the implication of the intuition style of the executive management mentioned in the passage?

TEXT [4]

Opinion polls are now beginning to show that, whoever is to blame and whatever happens from now on, high unemployment is probably here to stay. This means we shall have to find ways of sharing the available employment more widely.

But we need to go further. We must ask some fundamental questions about the future work. Should we continue to treat employment as the norm? Should we not rather encourage many ways for self-respecting people to work? Should we not create conditions in which many of us can work for ourselves, rather than for an employer? Should we not aim to revive the household and the neighborhood, as well as the factory and the office, as centers of production and work?

The industrial age has been the only period of human history in which most people's work has taken the form of jobs. The industrial age may now be coming to an end, and some of the changes in work patterns which it brought may have to be

reversed. This seems a daunting thought. But, in fact, it could offer the prospect of a better future for work. Universal employment, as its history shows, has not meant economic freedom.

Employment became widespread when the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries made many people dependent on paid work by depriving them of the use of the land, and thus of the means to provide a living for themselves. Then the factory system destroyed the cottage industries and removed work from people's homes. Later, as transport improved first by rail and then by road, people commuted longer distances to their places of employment until, eventually, many people's work lost all connection with their home lives and the places in which they live.

Meanwhile, employment put women at a disadvantage. In preindustrial times, men and women had shared the productive work of the household and village community. Now it became customary for the husband to go out to paid employment, leaving the unpaid work of the home and families to his wife. Tax and benefit regulations still assume this norm today, and restrict more flexible sharing of work roles between the sexes.

It was not only women whose work status suffered. As employment became the dominant form of work, young people and old people were excluded—a problem now, as more teenagers become frustrated at school and more retired people want to live active lives.

All this may now have to change.

The time has certainly come to switch some effort and resources away from the idealist goal creating jobs for all, to the urgent practical task of helping many people to manage without full-time jobs.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Employment became widespread in the 17th and 18th centuries.
 - B. Unemployment will remain a major problem for industrialized nations.
 - C. The industrial age may now be coming to an end.
 - D. Some efforts and resources should be devoted to helping more people cope with the problem of unemployment.
2. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a factor contributing to the spread of employment?
 - A. The enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries.
 - B. The development of factories.
 - C. Relief from housework on the part of women.
 - D. Development of modern means of transportation.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that_____.
 - A. most people who have been polled believe that the problem of unemployment may not be solved within a short period of time
 - B. many farmers lost their land when new railways and factories were being constructed
 - C. in preindustrial societies housework and community service were mainly carried out by women
 - D. some of the changes in work pattern that the industrial age brought have been

was a live topic for people in this city.

[C] [D]

4. There is absolutely no reason for saying that there are no regularities in Nature in
[A] [B] [C] [D]
which our statements of natural law correspond.

5. We'd rather have long waits than no shifting of the scenes, and all the actors on the
[A] [B] [C]
stage doing nothing.

[D]

6. The teacher said that if we believed something was true and good we should hold
[A] [B] [C]
on to them.

[D]

7. I didn't mind their coming late to the lecture, but objected their making so much
[A] [B] [C] [D]
noise.

8. Don't make the examiner spend too much time trying to get you say something.

[A] [B] [C] [D]

9. On seeing the young girl falling into the lake, Eric sprang on his feet and went to
[A] [B] [C] [D]
her rescue.

10. Despite his low opinion of professors — or perhaps in an effort to improve the
[A] [B] [C]
breed — Smith himself eventually became it.

[D]