

江苏大学

硕士研究生入学考试样题

A 卷

科目代码: 240

科目名称: 英语(单)

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!

Section I Reading comprehension (20 items, 2 points each)

Passage One

A simple piece of rope hangs between some environmentally friendly Americans and their neighbors. On one side stand those who have begun to see clothes dryers as wasteful consumers of energy (up to 6% of total electricity) and powerful emitters of carbon dioxide (up to a ton of CO₂ per household every year). As an alternative, they are turning to clotheslines as part of what Alexander Lee, an environmentalist, calls "what-I-can-do environmentalism."

But on the other side are people who oppose air-drying laundry outside on aesthetic grounds. Increasingly, they have persuaded community and homeowners associations (HOAs) across the U.S. to ban outdoor clotheslines, which they say not only look unsightly but also lower surrounding property values. Those actions, in turn, have sparked a right-to-dry movement that is pressing for legislation to protect the choice to use clotheslines. Only three states--Florida, Hawaii and Utah--have laws written broadly enough to protect clotheslines. Right-to-dry advocates argue that there should be more.

Matt Reck is the kind of eco-conscious guy who feeds his trees with bathwater and recycles condensation drops from his air conditioners to water plants. His family also uses a clothesline. But Otto Hagen, president of Reck's HOA in Wake Forest, N.C., notified him that a neighbor had complained about his line. The Recks ignored the warning and still dry their clothes on a rope in the yard. "Many people claim to be environmentally friendly but don't take matters into their own hands," says Reck. HOAs Hagen has decided to hold off taking action. "I'm not going to go crazy," he says. "But if Matt keeps his line and more neighbors complain, I'll have to address it again."

North Carolina lawmakers tried and failed earlier this year to insert language into an energy bill that would expressly prevent HOAs from regulating clotheslines. But the issue remains a touchy one with HOAs and real estate agents. "Most aesthetic

restrictions are rooted, to a degree, in the belief that homogenous (统一协调的) exteriors are supportive of property value," says Sara Stubbins, executive director of the Community Association Institute's North Carolina chapter. In other words, associations worry that housing prices will fall if prospective buyers think their would-be neighbors are too poor to afford dryers.

Alexander Lee dismisses the notion that clotheslines devalue property assets, advocating that the idea "needs to change in light of global warming." "We all have to do at least something to decrease our carbon footprint," Alexander Lee says.

1. What is NOT mentioned as a disadvantage of using clothes dryers?
 - A. Electricity consumption.
 - B. Air pollution.
 - C. Waste of energy.
 - D. Ugly looking.

2. Which of the following is INCORRECT?
 - A. Opposers think air-drying laundry would devalue surrounding assets.
 - B. Opposers consider the outdoor clothesline as an eyesore to the scenery.
 - C. Right-to-dry movements led to the pass of written laws to protect clotheslines.
 - D. Most of states in the US have no written laws to protect clotheslines.

3. What is the HOAs' attitude towards the regulation of outdoor clotheslines?
 - A. Concerned.
 - B. Impartial.
 - C. Supportive.
 - D. Unclear.

4. In the last paragraph Alexander Lee recommends that
 - A. clotheslines should be banned in the community.
 - B. clotheslines wouldn't lessen the property values.
 - C. the globe would become warmer and warmer.
 - D. we should protect the environment in the community.

5. An appropriate title for the passage might be
- A. Opinions on Environmental Protection.
 - B. Opinions on Air-drying Laundry.
 - C. What-I-Can-Do Environmentalism.
 - D. Restrictions on Clotheslines.

Passage Two

Within that exclusive group of literary characters who have survived through the centuries--from Hamlet to Huckleberry Finn--few can rival the cultural impact of Sherlock Holmes. Since his first public appearance 20 years ago, the gentleman with the curved pipe and a taste for cocaine, the master of deductive reasoning and elaborate disguise, has left his mark everywhere--in crime literature, film and television, cartoons and comic books.

At Holmes' side, of course, was his trusted friend Dr. Watson. Looming even larger, however, was another doctor, one whose medical practice was so slow it allowed him plenty of time to pursue his literary ambition. His name: Arthur Conan Doyle. As the creator of these fictional icons, Conan Doyle has himself become something of a cult figure, the object of countless critical studies, biographies and fan clubs.

Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh in 1859, in a respectable middle-class Catholic family. Still, it was far from an easy life. There was never enough money; they moved frequently in search of lower rents; and his father, a civil servant and illustrator was an alcoholic who had to be institutionalized. Yet the early letters he wrote to his mother are surprisingly optimistic, concerned mainly with food, clothes, allowances and schoolwork. At 14 came his first unforgettable visit to London, including Madame Tussaud's, where he was "delighted with the room of Horrors, and the images of the murderers."

A superb student, Conan Doyle went on to medical school, where he was attracted by Dr. Joseph Bell, a professor with an uncanny ability to diagnose patients even before they opened their mouths. For a time he worked as Bell's outpatient clerk and would watch, amazed, at how the location of a callus could reveal a man's profession, or how a quick look at a skin rash told Bell that the patient had once lived in Bermuda.

In 1886, Conan Doyle outlined his first novel, *A Study in Scarlet*, which he described as "a simple tale of mystery to make a little extra money." Its main character, initially called Sherringford Hope and later called Sherlock Holmes, was based largely on Bell. But Holmes' first appearance went almost unnoticed, and the struggling doctor devoted nearly all of his spare time to writing long historical novels in the style of Sir Walter Scott—novels that he was convinced would make his reputation. It wasn't to be. In 1888, Holmes reappeared in *A Scandal in Bohemia*, a short story in *Strand Magazine*. And this time, its hero took an immediate hit and Conan Doyle's life would never be the same.

1. The typical features of Sherlock Holmes were all EXCEPT
 - A. rational.
 - B. sociable.
 - C. intelligent.
 - D. cunning.

2. Which of the following is NOT true about Conan Doyle and his family?
 - A. He came from a middle-class family.
 - B. They led a hard life in Edinburgh.
 - C. His father was addicted to drinking.
 - D. His mother had received little education.

3. How did Conan Doyle feel about his first visit to London?
 - A. It was horrible.
 - B. It was pleasant.
 - C. It was awful.
 - D. It was memorable.

4. We can infer from the last paragraph that
 - A. the more calluses a person has, the more professional he would be.
 - B. writers often base their writing on personal experiences.
 - C. Conan Doyle has gone through a period of hardship on his way to success.
 - D. inspiration was very important for a person to create something.

5. Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" has proved to be ___ at last.
- A. successful
 - B. powerful
 - C. ridiculous
 - D. frustrating

Passage Three

The Internet, E-commerce and globalization are making a new economic era possible. In the future, capitalist markets will largely be replaced by a new kind of economic system based on networked relationships, contractual arrangements and access rights.

Has the quality of our lives at work, at home and in our communities increased in direct proportion to all the new Internet and business-to-business Internet services being introduced into our lives? I have asked this question of hundreds of CEOs and corporate executives in Europe and the United States. Surprisingly, virtually everyone has said, "No, quite contrary." The very people responsible for ushering in what some have called a "technological renaissance" say they are working longer hours, feel more stressed, are more impatient, and are even less civil in their dealings with colleagues and friends--not to mention strangers. And what's more revealing, they place much of the blame on the very same technologies they are so aggressively championing.

The techno gurus (领袖) promised us that access would make life more convenient and give us more time. Instead, the very technological wonders that were supposed to liberate us have begun to enslave us in a web of connections from which there seems to be no easy escape.

If an earlier generation was preoccupied with the quest to enclose a vast geographic frontier, the .com generation, it seems, is more caught up in the colonization of time. Every spare moment of our time is being filled with some form of commercial connection, making time itself the most scarce of all resources. Our e-mail, voice mail and cell phones, our 24-hour Interact news and entertainment all seize for our attention.

And while we have created every kind of labor-and time-saving device to service our needs, we are beginning to feel like we have less time available to us than any other humans in history. That is because the great proliferation of

labor-and-time-saving services only increases the diversity, pace and flow of commodified activity around us. For example, e-mail is a great convenience. However, we now find ourselves spending much of our day frantically responding to each other's electronic messages. The cell phone is a great time-saver, except now we are always potentially in reach of someone else who wants our attention.

Social conservatives talk about the decline in civility and blame it on the loss of a moral compass and religious values. Has anyone bothered to ask whether the hyper speed culture is making all of us less patient and less willing to listen and defer, consider and reflect?

Maybe we need to ask what kinds of connections really count and what types of access really matter in the e-economy era. If this new technology revolution is only about hyper efficiency, then we risk losing something even precious than time--our sense of what it means to be a caring human being.

1. According to the passage, corporate executives think that
 - A. technology renaissance should be pushed forward.
 - B. technology has a profound impact on their lives.
 - C. technology actually results in a decline in their life quality.
 - D. technology should be aggressively championed.

2. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. Technology was supposed to free people.
 - B. The .com generation became slaves of technology.
 - C. New technologies occupy much of our time.
 - D. It is difficult to avoid the influence of technology wonders.

3. What is the most valuable resource for the .com generation?
 - A. Technological wonders.
 - B. Access to information.
 - C. Time.
 - D. Time saving devices.

4. In the sixth paragraph, the author implied that
 - A. social conservatives blamed the loss of morality on technology.

- B. the .com generation was less civil than the earlier generations.
 - C. the hyper speed culture led to the decline in civility.
 - D. technology might make people less impatient.
5. An appropriate title for the passage might be
- A. The New Internet Life.
 - B. The Drawbacks of too Much Access.
 - C. The Failure of Technological Renaissance.
 - D. The Declining Quality of Life.

Passage Four

A controversy erupted in the scientific community in early 1998 over the use of DNA fingerprinting in criminal investigations. DNA fingerprinting was introduced in 1987 as a method to identify individuals based on a pattern seen in their DNA, the molecule of which genes are made. DNA is present in every cell of the body except red blood cells. DNA fingerprinting has been used successfully in various ways, such as to determine paternity where it is not clear who the father of a particular child is. However, it is in the area of criminal investigations that DNA fingerprinting has potentially powerful and controversial uses.

DNA fingerprinting and other DNA analysis techniques have revolutionized criminal investigations by giving investigators powerful new tools in the attempt to prove guilt, not just establish innocence. When used in criminal investigations, a DNA fingerprint pattern from a suspect is compared with a DNA fingerprint pattern obtained from such material as hairs or blood found at the scene of a crime. A match between the two DNA samples can be used as evidence to convict a suspect.

The controversy in 1998 stemmed from a report published in December 1991 by population geneticists Richard C. Lewontin of Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., and Daniel L. Hartl called into question the methods to calculate how likely it is that a match between two DNA fingerprints might occur by chance alone. In particular, they argued that the current method cannot properly determine the likelihood that two DNA samples will match because they came from the same individual rather than simply from two different individuals who are members of the same ethnic group. Lewontin and Hartl called for better surveys of DNA patterns methods are adequate.

In response to their criticisms, population geneticists Ranajit Chakraborty of the University of Texas in Dallas and Kenneth K. Kidd of Yale University in New Haven, Conn., argued that enough data are already available to show that the methods currently being used are adequate. In January 1998, however, the federal Bureau of Investigation and laboratories that conduct DNA tests announced that they would collect additional DNA samples from various ethnic groups in an attempt to resolve some of these questions. And, in April, a National Academy of Sciences called for strict standards and system of accreditation for DNA testing laboratories.

1. Before DNA fingerprinting is used, suspects _____.
 - A. would have to leave their fingerprints for further investigations
 - B. would have to submit evidence for their innocence
 - C. could easily escape conviction of guilt
 - D. could be convicted of guilt as well

2. DNA fingerprinting can be unreliable when _____.
 - A. the methods used for blood- cell calculation are not accurate
 - B. two different individuals of the same ethnic group may have the same DNA fingerprinting pattern
 - C. a match is by chance left with fingerprints that happen to belong to two different individuals
 - D. two different individuals leave two DNA samples.

3. To geneticists like Lewontin and Hartl, the current method _____.
 - A. is not so convincing as to exclude the likelihood that two DNA samples can never come from two individuals
 - B. is arguable because two individuals of the same ethnic group are likely to have the same DNA pattern.
 - C. Is not based on adequate scientific theory of genetics
 - D. Is theoretically contradictory to what they have been studying

4. The attitude of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shows that _____.
 - A. enough data are yet to be collected from various ethnic groups to confirm the unlikelihood of two DNA samples coming from two individual members

B. enough data of DNA samples should be collected to confirm that only DNA samples from the same person can match

C. enough data are yet to be collected from various ethnic groups to determine the likelihood of two different DNA samples coming from the same person

D. additional samples from various ethnic groups should be collected to determine that two DNA samples are unlikely to come from the same person

5. National Academy of Sciences holds the stance that _____.

A. DNA testing should be systematized

B. Only authorized laboratories can conduct DNA testing

C. The academy only is authorized to work out standards for testing

D. The academy has the right to accredit laboratories for DNA testing

Section II Translation from English to Chinese (5 sentences, 4 points each)

1. In spite of the growth of other kinds of transport, railroads continue to be, as they used to be over years, the backbone of the transportation industry.

2. The developed countries are full of skilled labor and capital, while developing countries which are lack of skilled workers and capital need to import technology-intensive products from these countries.

3. The ASIAN countries have designated 1992 as "Asian Tourism Year", and are cooperating in a drive to convince the world's pleasure-and-culture-seekers of their attractions.

4. Natural science will in time incorporate into itself the science of man, just as the science of man will incorporate into itself natural science: there will be one science.

5. A continuous increase in the trade volume of China's exports has led to a continuous demand from some major developed countries of the increase in the value of China's currency.

Section III Translation from Chinese to English (5 sentences, 4 points each)

1. 那些不说英语或不以英语为本族语的人在互联网上受到很大的限制。

2. 我对国内大学没有不好的想法。我只是想体验一下在异国读书的经历，体验不同的气候，与来自另一种文化的人交流。

3. 中国以其五千年悠久的历史、灿烂的文化、广袤的土地、秀丽的景色，

以及绚丽多彩的传统，每年都吸引着成千上万来自世界各地的宾客和朋友。

4. 社会关系就是十分之一的说话和十分之九的做事。良好的社会关系就意味着快乐的人生。和谐的人际关系是多少金钱也换不来的。

5. 由于改革开放政策的施行，如今妇女几乎可以做所有的工作。她们可以选择任何职业，不过某些工作令她们特别感兴趣。

Section IV Writing (20%)

Topic: Nowadays, young people are said to have lost many of the traditional values of the older generations. What's your opinion?

You must write an argumentative essay of no less than 200 words within 40 minutes. Please write your essay on the answer sheet provided.