

青岛大学 2012 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码： 622 _____ 科目名称： 基础英语 (2) (共 11 页)

请考生写明题号，将答案全部答在答题纸上，答在试卷上无效

Part I. Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: choose one of the four answers that best completes the sentence.

1. It has long been known that the total sleep _____ is 100 percent fatal for the rats.

- A. reduction
- B. destruction
- C. deprivation
- D. restriction

2. When the work is well done, a _____ of accident-free operations is established where time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

- A. regulation
- B. climate
- C. circumstance
- D. requirement

3.

The key to the industrialization of space is the U.S space shuttle. With it, astronauts will acquire a workhouse vehicle _____ of flying into space and returning many times.

- A. capable
- B. suitable
- C. efficient
- D. fit

4. The new experiments, such as those described for the first time at a recent meeting of the society for sleep research in Minneapolis; suggest fascinating explanations _____ of non J-REM sleep.

- A. in the light
 B. by virtue
 C. with the exception
 D. for the purpose
5. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance _____ the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity.
 A. for
 B. against
 C. of
 D. towards
6. The rats develop bacterial infection of the blood, _____ their immune systems _____, _____ the _____ self protecting mechanism against diseases, had crashed.
 A. it
 B. as if
 C. only if
 D. if only
7. It can be ready for _____ trip in about two weeks.
 A. new
 B. another
 C. certain
 D. subsequent
8. _____ its economy continues to recover, the US is increasingly becoming a nation of part timers and temporary workers.
 A. Even though
 B. Now that
 C. If only
 D. Provided that
9. He can continue to support himself and his family _____ he produces a surplus.
 A. only if

- B. much as
C. long before
D. ever since
10. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios _____ after 11 o' clock at night.
A. were not played
B. not be played
C. not to play
D. did not play
11. Despite the wonderful acting and well-developed plot the _____ movie could not hold our attention.
A. three-hours
B. three-hour
C. three-hour'
D. three-hour' s
12. There other problems which I don' t propose to _____ at the moment.
A. go into
B. go round
C. go for
D. go up
13. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, _____ a sudden loud noise.
A. being there
B. there was
C. there having been
D. should there be
14. He had _____ on the subject.
A. a rather strong opinion
B. rather strong opinion
C. rather the strong opinion
D. the rather strong opinion
15. _____ the English exam I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.

- A. In spite of
 - B. Because of
 - C. But for
 - D. As for
16. The policemen went into action _____ they heard the alarm.
- A. Promptly
 - B. presently
 - C. quickly
 - D. directly
17. Bob was completely _____ by the robbers' disguise.
- A. taken away
 - B. taken down
 - C. taken to
 - D. taken in
18. Nowadays advertising costs are no longer in reasonable _____ to the total cost of the product.
- A. proportion
 - B. correlation
 - C. connection
 - D. correspondence
19. We must _____ that the experiment is controlled as rigidly as possible.
- A. assure
 - B. secure
 - C. ensure
 - D. issue
20. It is felt that he lacked the _____ to pursue a difficult task to the very end.
- A. petition
 - B. engagement
 - C. commitment
 - D. qualification

Part II. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: there are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You must choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories 1 on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior 2 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through 3 with others. Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in 4 to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, 5 as a rejection of middle-class values. Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, 6 the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter may commit crimes 7 lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are 8 to criticism. Changes in the social structure may indirectly 9 juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that 10 to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment 11 make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. The resulting discontent may in 12 lead more youths into criminal behavior. Families have also 13 changes these years. More families consist of one parent households or two working parents; 14, children are likely to have less supervision at home 15 was common in the traditional family 16. This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other 17 causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased 18 of drugs and alcohol, and the growing 19 of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing

a criminal act; 20 a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.

1. A acting B relying C centering D cementing
2. A before B unless C until D because
3. A interaction B assimilation C cooperation D consultation
4. A return B reply C reference D response
5. A or B but rather C but D or else
6. A considering B ignoring C highlighting D discarding
7. A on B in C for D with
8. A immune B resistant C sensitive D subject
9. A affect B reduce C check D reflect
10. A point B lead C come D amount
11. A in general B on average C by contrast D at length
12. A case B short C turn D essence
13. A survived B noticed C undertaken D experienced
14. A contrarily B consequently C similarly D simultaneously
15. A than B that C which D as
16. A system B structure C concept D heritage
17. A assessable B identifiable C negligible D incredible
18. A expense B restriction C allocation D availability
19. A incidence B awareness C exposure D popularity
20. A provided B since C although D supposing

Part III. Error Correction (10 points)

Directions: the passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in a right way.

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line. For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a “^ ” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line. For

an unnecessary word, cross out the unnecessary word with a slash “/” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one’s destiny—must be deemed worth of the sacrifices made on ambition’s behalf (1) _____

If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared: and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired of, the educated (2) _____ not least among them. In an odd way, therefore, it is the (3) _____ educated who have claimed to have given up ambition as (4) _____ an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition——if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped—with the educated themselves riding on them. Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs not than former (5) _____ Summer homes, European travel, BMWs—the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem more in demand today than a decade (6) _____ or two years ago. What has happened is that people cannot confess wholly to their dreams, as easily and (7) _____ openly as once they could, lest they would be thought (8) _____ pushing, acquisitive and vulgar. Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participation democracy in all phases of life, whose (9) _____ own children are enrolled in private schools. For

such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, “Succeed at all cost but avoid appearing ambitious” . (10)_____

Part IV. Reading Comprehension (28 points)

Directions: there are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions . For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

The U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) between the industrial North and the agricultural, slave-owning South was a watershed in American history. However, one important thing to note is that slavery is only one of the many factors that caused the war. On the economic level, the war marks the unresolved conflict between the agrarian south and the industrialized north, between the rural plantation economy and the commercialization and industrialism of the north, with its great factories and machines. Politically, it marks a conflict between the democratic ideals of Jefferson (small government, rural economy) and the federal ideals of Hamilton (centralized government, large business). So, finally northern industrialism triumphed over southern agrarianism, the factory defeated the farm and the United States then headed toward capitalism. Soon the country changed in remarkable ways. From 1860 to 1914, the United States was transformed from a small, young, agricultural ex-colony to a huge, modern, industrial nation. People, including formerly enslaved blacks, left rural homes for opportunities in urban cities.

1. A. Slavery is only one of the many factors
- B. Politics is the most important reason.
- C. Economy is the most important reason.
- D. Industry is the most important reason.

The U.S. economy became more focused on factory production; Americans did not have to chiefly rely on farming and agriculture to support their families. Increasing industrialization, mechanization and commercialization of the country soon produced extremes of wealth and poverty. Wealth and power were more and more concentrated in the hands

of the few. In the meantime, life for the millions was fast becoming a virtual struggle for survival. Problems of urbanization and industrialization appeared: poor and overcrowded housing, unsanitary conditions, low pay (called "wage slavery"), difficult working conditions, and inadequate restraints on business. Labor unions grew, and strikes brought the plight of working people to national awareness. More and more people sensed the failure of American romantic ideals and the gradual corruption of American dream. Indeed, post-bellum America is a time of affluence and prosperity, but beneath the glittering surface of prosperity there lay suffering and unhappiness.

2. Which of the following is true?

- A. People had more wealth and power.
- B. Few people had more wealth and power.
- C. Many people had more wealth and power.
- D. Countless people had more wealth and power.

Business boomed after the war. War production had boosted industry in the North and given it prestige and political clout. It also gave industrial leaders valuable experience in the management of men and machines. The enormous natural resources -- iron, coal, oil, gold, and silver -- of the American land benefitted business. The new intercontinental rail system, inaugurated in 1869, and the transcontinental telegraph, which began operating in 1861, gave industry access to materials, markets, and communications. The constant influx of immigrants provided a seemingly endless supply of inexpensive labor as well. Over 23 million foreigners -- German, Scandinavian, and Irish in the early years, and increasingly Central and Southern Europeans thereafter -- flowed into the United States between 1860 and 1910. Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino contract laborers were imported by Hawaiian plantation owners, railroad companies, and other American business interests on the West Coast.

3. A. The war put industry forward.
B. The war slowed down industry .

C. The war stopped industry .

D. The war damaged industry .

In 1860, most Americans lived on farms or in small villages, but by 1919 half of the population was concentrated in about 12 cities. Problems of urbanization and industrialization appeared: poor and overcrowded housing, unsanitary conditions, low pay (called "wage slavery"), difficult working conditions, and inadequate restraints on business. Labor unions grew, and strikes brought the plight of working people to national awareness. Farmers, too, saw themselves struggling against the "money interests" of the East, the so-called robber barons like J.P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller. Their eastern banks tightly controlled mortgages and credit so vital to western development and agriculture, while railroad companies charged high prices to transport farm products to the cities. The farmer gradually became an object of ridicule, lampooned as an unsophisticated "hick" or "rube." The ideal American of the post-Civil War period became the millionaire. In 1860, there were fewer than 100 millionaires; by 1875, there were more than 1,000.

4. A. According to the above, industrialization brought entire happiness.

B. According to the above, industrialization brought problems.

C. According to the above, industrialization brought benefits.

D. According to the above, industrialization brought illness.

Part V. Translation (30 points)

Directions: (1) translate the following from English into Chinese(15 points)

Entirely agreeing with this view of the subject, desired the lads to lay aside their guns for the present, and the younger ones readily applied themselves to making snares of the long threads drawn from the leaves of the karatas, in a simple way I taught them, while Fritz and Ernest gave me substantial assistance in the manufacture of the new sledge.

Soon after this, as Jack was setting the newly mad snares among the branches, he discovered that a pair of our own pigeons were building in

the tree. It was very desirable to increase our stock of these pretty birds, and cautioned the boys against shooting near our tree while they had nests there, and also with regard to the snares which were meant only to entrap the wild fig-eaters.

(2) Translate the following from Chinese into English (15 points)

尽管孩子们对于布置陷阱很感兴趣，但是在节约弹药方面他们也是束手无策。不用怀疑，对于这个困难他们一定也进行过讨论，小弗朗茨就跑来给我讲了一个他自己的建议。

“爸爸”，他说，“我们为什么不种点火药来用呢？那要比喂水禽的磨好的谷物有用多了！”

他的兄弟们爆笑起来，我必须承认在那种情况下保持得体真的不是件容易的事情啊。

“欧内斯特，过来”，我说，“我们已经开够玩笑了，现在你告诉这个小伙子到底什么是火药。”

Part VI. Writing (42 points)

Topic: What Do You Think of Internet?

Requirements: Write an essay of about 300 words, expressing your views on the topic above. In the first part of your writing you should present your thesis statements and in the second part you should support the thesis statements with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion.

