

山东师范大学

硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目： 英语

- 注意事项： 1. 本试卷共 4 道大题（共计 10 小题），满分 100 分；
2. 本卷属试题卷，答题另有答题卷，答案一律写在答题卷上，写在该试题卷上或草纸上均无效。要注意试卷清洁，不要在试卷上涂划；
3. 必须用蓝、黑钢笔或圆珠笔答题，其它均无效。
4. 考试结束后将本卷装入试题袋内，不得带走，否则以违纪论处。

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (40 %)

Directions: There are 4 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

The whole atmosphere of the world in which we live is affected by science, as is shown most immediately and strikingly by our modern conveniences and material resources. A little deeper thinking shows that the influence of science goes much farther and colors the entire mental outlook of the modern civilized man on the world about him .Perhaps one of the most telling evidences of this is his growing freedom from superstition (迷信). Freedom from superstition is the result of the belief that the world is not governed by caprice, but that it is a world of order and can be understood by man if he will only try hard enough and be clever enough. This conviction that the world is understandable is, doubtlessly, the most important gift of science to civilization. The widespread acceptance of this view can be dated to the discovery by Newton of the law of gravitation; and for this reason Newton may be justly regarded as the most important single

A)could have slept B)slept C)might have slept D)have slept

Part 3 Cloze (10 %)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A),B),C) and D). You should choose the one that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

It is not surprising that people (51) 51 ever (52) 52 Britain with wine and in fact it may astonish you to learn that grapes are grown (53) 53 in England and nearly 200,000 (54) 54 were sold in 1975, (55) 55 very new in (56) 56 grapes in Britain, (57) 57 the climate. The Romans planted the first vines about A.D300 and (58) 58 a long time people always drank home-produced wines. What destroyed the English wine industry was not (59) 59 a change in the climate (60) 60 the fact that an English king, Henry, inherited the Bordeaux area of France as part of his dominions (61) 61 the twelfth century and the imported wine provided (62) 62 of competition. The English wine industry did not disappear, however, (63) 63 the sixteenth century, when the monks, (64) 64 had been the main producers in the meantime, (65) 65 by Henry VIII. The new owner let the vineyards (66) 66 out. But now English people, probably (67) 67 their memories of holidays by the Mediterranean, (68) 68 more wine than (69) 69 ,and the new industry is now developing (70) 70 a modest but consistent rate.

51. A)hardly B)almost C)nearly D)seldom

52. A)associate B)is associating C)associated D)are associating

53. A)broadly B)in the open air C)in the wide D)outwards

54. A)wine bottles B)bottles of wine C)of wine bottles D)of bottles of wine

55. A)It is anything B)It is nothing C)There is anything D)There is nothing

56. A)the growing B)growing C)the being grown D)being grown

57. A)however B)nevertheless C)in spite of D)although

58. A)for B)since C)from D)during

59. A)enough B)such C)too much D)so much

60. A)then B)that C)as D)like

61. A)on B)during C)for D)since

62. A)much B)many C)a great deal D)a large number

63. A)until B)while C)as far as D)as long as

64. A)what B)which C)who D)that

65. A)had taken away their estates B)had their estates taken away

C)were taken away their estates D)took their estates away

66. A)that they died B)be dying C)to die D)die

67. A)because of B)because C)for D)due

68. A)it drinks B)they drink C)drinks D)drink

69. A)always B)never C)on one D)ever

70. A)for B)on C)at D)by

Part4 Translating (20%)

1. Since World War II, the U.S. has been the world's largest economy and, in most years, the world's largest exporter.
2. Since economic reform began in 1978, an average growth rate of almost 10% a year has seen China's GNP nearly quadruple.
3. But if we can find common ground to work together, the chance for world peace is immeasurably increased.
4. The fact that Harvard was founded before the United States of America testifies to its position in the American history.
5. The image of a sudden wall of dark water carrying the man and his car away in an instant is still imprinted on my mind.

contributor to modern life.

1.The greatest benefit of science has been ① .

- A) the rapid growth of everyday conveniences
- B) the encouragement of deep thinking
- C) the work of reconstruction
- D) an understanding that the world has order

2.It is implied in the passage that, prior to Newton, ② .

- A) men believed themselves to be of little value
- B) men were unable to cope with the changing factors in nature
- C) men understood nature but did not apply their knowledge
- D) men believed nature to be essentially incomprehensible

3.The word “caprice”(line 9) here refers to ③ .

- A) change B)logic C)luck D)power

4.The subject of this passage can be ④ .

- A) important scientific principles
- B) science and modern conveniences
- C) science and civilization
- D) discovery of scientific laws

5.According to the passage the author tends to be all the following but ⑤ .

- A) decisive in drawing conclusions
- B) rational in his approaches to problems
- C) emotional in his approaches to problems
- D) reasonable in making judgments

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

A child of five is friendly, competent and obedient, although he may be bossy with other children and is sometimes sufficiently independent to call his mother names. He is still dependent on adult approval and praise, and so orientated (对.....感兴趣) to the grown-up that he tells tales

without seeing the other child's point of view. There is no real discussion yet—five talking together indulge in (沉浸于) a “collective monologue(独白)”；quarrelling with words often begins towards the end of the year. Group play is often disrupted(破坏) because everyone wants to be the mother or the bride or the captain of the fire brigade. Each child has an urgent need for constantly recurring (反复的) contact with an adult in spite of all his efforts to be independent. In his unsureness he may make statements about his own cleverness and beauty, hoping that the adult will praise him: this is not conceit (自负) but a cry for reassurance. He loves to say “Watch what I can do.” Reality and fantasy are still intermingled and this confusion may lead him to elaborate on facts.

6.It is implied in the passage that a competent child ⑥ .

A)does what he is told B)plays with other children

C)can perform certain task D)tells other children what to do

7.A five-year-old child sometimes shows his independence by ⑦ .

A)making friends B)calling his mother names

C)seeking adult approval and praise D)being bossy with other children

8.The passage points out that when everyone wants to be the mother or the bride, group play is often ⑧ .

A)broken up B)spoiled C)interrupted D)halted for a moment

9.Which of the following is not conceit but a cry for reassurance? ⑨

A) An urgent need for contact with adults.

B) B)A child's efforts to be independent.

C) C)A child's unsureness.

D) D)A child's making statements about his own cleverness.

10.The last sentence of the passage tells us that the five-year-old child ⑩ .

A)likes to recite facts B)tells lies

C)gets very confused D)sometimes mixes up what is real with what is unreal

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

In ancient times the most important examinations were spoken, not written. In the schools of

ancient Greece and Rome, testing usually consisted of saying poetry aloud or giving speeches. In the European universities of the Middle Ages, students who were working for advanced degrees had to discuss questions in their field of study with people who had made a special study of the subject. This custom exists today as part of the process of testing candidates for the doctor's degree.

Generally, however, modern examinations are written. The written examination, where all students are tested on the same questions, was probably not known until the nineteenth century. Perhaps it came into existence with the great increase in population and the development of modern industry. A room full of candidates for a state examination timed exactly by electric clocks and carefully watched over by managers, resembles a group of workers at an automobile factory. Certainly, during examinations teachers and students are expected to act like machines.

One type of test is sometimes called an "objective" test. It is intended to deal with facts, not personal opinions. To make up an objective test, the teacher writes a series of questions, each of which has only one correct answer. Along with each question the teacher writes the correct answer and also three statements that look like answers to students who have not learned the material properly.

11. In the Middle Ages students (11).

- A) took objective tests B) specialized in one subject
C) were timed by electric clocks D) never wrote exams

12. The main idea of Paragraph Three is that (12).

- A) workers now take examinations B) the population has grown
C) there are only written exams today D) examinations are now written and timed

13. The kind of exams where students must select answers are (13).

- A) personal B) objective C) spoken D) written

14. Modern industry must have developed (14).

- A) before the Middle Ages B) around the 19th century
C) in Greece or Rome D) machines to take tests

15. It may be concluded that testing 15 .

A) should test only opinions B) should always be written

C) has changed since the Middle Ages D) is given only in factories

Passage 4

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

My sisters and I had cherished fine dreams of a home in the city, but when the Alcott family found itself in a small house at the South End without a tree in sight, only a back yard to play in, and no money to buy any of the splendors before us, we children all rebelled and longed for the country again.

Anna soon found little pupils, and trudged (跋涉) away each morning to her daily task, pausing at the corner to wave her hand to me in answer to my salute with the duster. My father went to his classes at his room downtown, mother to her all-absorbing poor, the little girls to school, and I, Louisa, was left to keep house, feeling like an aged sea-gull as I washed dishes and cooked in the basement kitchen where my prospect was limited to a procession of muddy boots.

Good drill, but very hard, and my only consolation was the evening reunion when all met with such varied reports of the day's adventures, we could not fail to find both amusement and instruction.

Father brought news from the upper world, and the wise, good people who adorned (装饰) it; mother, usually much dilapidated (衣衫破旧的) because she would give away her clothes with sad tales of suffering and sin from the darker side of life; gentle Anna a modest account of her success as a teacher, for even at seventeen her sweet nature won all who knew her, and her patience quelled the most rebellious pupil.

My reports were usually a mixture of the tragic and the comic, and the children poured their small joys and woes (苦恼) into the family bosom where comfort and sympathy were always to be found.

16. The main impression we get from this reading is that the Alcotts were 16 .

A) a family with lots of serious problems B) an extremely poor family

C) a happy, united family D) a family that should have remained in the country

17. Louisa's mother occupied herself with (17) .

- A) students B) poor people
C) housework D) her husband and children

18. Anna was a successful teacher because (18) .

- A) she had a strong sense of discipline B) she was extremely intelligent
C) she knew her subjects well D) she had a wonderful disposition

19. Louisa's principal responsibility was (19) .

- A) to cook B) to run the house
C) to wash dishes D) to feed the seagulls

20. Louisa looked forward to (20) .

- A) getting together with the others in the evening B) moving to the city
C) joining Anna at her school D) telling others her stories

Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentences. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

21. (21) today, he would get there by Saturday.

- A) Would he leave B) If he leaves C) Were he to leave D) If he had left

22. The military dog smelling (22) ; perhaps they smelt the thief.

- A) of B) round C) up D) out

23. He stood in front of the judge, (23) his head.

- A) hung B) being hung C) hanging D) hang

24. If I can be 24 any assistance to you, please let me know .

A) of B) to C) on D) up to

25. 25 I must take another experiment.

A) Be it ever so late B) It may be late

C) It is ever so late D) Maybe it is late

26. Tom would gain weight but he 26 enough.

A) hadn't eaten B) shouldn't eat C) doesn't eat D) wouldn't eat

27. He tried to stand on his head for five minutes, 27 as you know —is rather a difficult thing to do.

A) which B) who C) that D) when

28. 28, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor.

A) Were other things equal B) Other things being equal

C) To be equal to other things D) Other things to be equal

29. Not that John doesn't want to help them, 29 it's beyond his power.

A) but that B) for that C) and that D) in that

30. In the past men generally preferred that their wives 30 in the home.

A) worked B) would work C) work D) were working

31. As long as we keep on trying, we will turn out to be right 31 .

A) in the first place B) in the long run C) in general D) at least

32. A student can 32 obtain knowledge without studying _____ a farmer can get harvest without ploughing.

A)more...than B)not more...than C)no more... than D)not...more than

33.The science of medicine, (33) progress has been made very rapid lately, is perhaps the most important of all the science.

A)to which B)which C)in which D)that

34.You ought (34) the traffic accident to the police at that time.

A)to reporting B)to report C)have reported D)to have reported

35.What he said in the meeting (35) everybody present.

A)disposed B)disgusted C)dismissed D)eliminated

36.If I had a ticket, I (36) it to you yesterday.

A)might give B)would give C)had given D)would have given

37.I am pleased with what you have given me and (37) you have told me.

A)it B)all that C)which D)about whatever

38.The football match was televised (38) from the Worker's Stadium.

A)alive B)live C)living D)lively

39.She is so (39) that she cried for days when her dog died.

A)sensitive B)impressive C)sensible D)senior

40.Without facts, we cannot form a worthwhile opinion for we need to have factual knowledge to (40) our thinking.

A)which to be based on B)upon which to base

C)which to base upon D)which to be based

41.The theory has interested scientists to such an extent that (41) of them have begun experiments to see if it is true.

A)a big lot B)a great deal C)a number D)an amount

42.He was (42) his wit's end what to do.

A)in B)on C)at D)of

43.In 1904,the writer was born in Jixi, Anhui, (43) was too small a town to be on the map.

A)where B)in which C)that D)which

44. (44) ,I will marry him all the same.

A)Were he rich or poor B)Being rich or poor
C)Be he rich or poor D)Whether rich or poor

45. (45) ,there can be no wind.

A)The moon has not atmosphere B)For the moon to have no atmosphere
C)The moon's having no atmosphere D)The moon having no atmosphere

46.She has always (46) strange hobbies like collection bottle-tops and inventing secret codes.

A)gone back on B)gone off with C)gone in for D)gone along with

47.The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers (47) for.

A)be demonstrating B)demonstrate
C)had been demonstrating D)have demonstrated

48.Now that I've already confirmed, there is no (48) about it.

A)whatsoever doubt B)doubt whatsoever C)any doubt D)doubtfulness

49.In some countries, (49) is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.

A)which B)what C)that D)one

50.I wish I (50) longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to class.