

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 20 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稿纸上均无效。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。
- .....

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (30% 20 × 1.5 = 30)

**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 1-5 are based on the following passage.

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do—especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. "It's amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves," he says.

"Resumes(简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don't bother to spell the company's name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate," Crossley concludes, "If they cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?"

Can we pay too much attention to details? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. "To keep from losing the forest for the trees," says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "we must constantly ask ourselves how the detail we're working on fit into the larger picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else."

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time," says Garfield. "But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break. But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

1. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected ①.  
A. because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume  
B. because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume  
C. because they failed to give a detailed description of their background in their applications  
D. because they eliminated their names from the applicants list themselves
2. The word "perfectionists" (Line 1, Para 3) refers to those who ②.  
A. demand others to get everything absolutely right  
B. know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances  
C. pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives  
D. are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
3. Which of the following is the author's advice to the reader? ③  
A. Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked.  
B. Don't forget details when drawing pictures  
C. Be aware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.  
D. Careless applicants are not to be trusted.
4. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that ④.  
A. minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives  
B. failure is the mother of success  
C. adjustments are the key to the success completion of any work  
D. keeping one's goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked
5. The best title for this passage would be ⑤.  
A. Don't Be a Perfectionist      B. Importance of Adjustments  
C. Details and Major Objectives      D. Hard Work Plus Good luck

### Passage 2

Questions 6-10 are based on the following passage.

Just seven years ago, the Jarvik-7 artificial heart was being cheered as the model of human creativeness. The sight of Barney Clark alive and conscious after trading his diseased heart for a metal-and-plastic pump convinced the press, the public and many doctors that the future had arrived. It hadn't. After monitoring production of the Jarvik-7, and reviewing its effects on the

150 or so patients (most of whom got the device as a temporary measure) the U.S. Food and Drug Administration concluded that the machine was doing more to endanger lives than to save them. Last week the agency cancelled its earlier approval, effectively banning the device.

The recall may hurt Symbion Inc., maker of the Jarvik-7, but it won't end the request for an artificial heart. One problem with the banned model is that the tubes connecting it to an external power source created a passage for infection. Inventors are now working on new devices that would be fully placed, along with a tiny power pack, in the patient's chest. The first sample products aren't expected for another 10 or 20 years. But some people are already worrying that they'll work—and that America's overextended health-care programs will lose a precious \$2.5 billion to \$5 billion a year providing them for a relatively few dying patients. If such expenditures cut into funding for more basic care, the net effect could actually be a decline in the nation's health.

6. According to the passage the Jarvik-7 artificial heart proved to be 6.
- A. a technical failure
  - B. a technical wonder
  - C. a good life-saver
  - D. an effective means to treat heart disease
7. From the passage we know that Symbion Inc. 7.
- A. has been banned by the government from producing artificial hearts
  - B. will review the effects of artificial hearts before designing new models
  - C. may continue to work on new models of reliable artificial hearts
  - D. can make new models of artificial hearts available on the market in 10 to 20 years
8. The new models of artificial hearts are expected 8.
- A. to have a working life of 10 or 20 years
  - B. to be set fully in the patient's chest
  - C. to be equipped with an external power source
  - D. to create a new passage for infection
9. The word "them" in Line 7, Para 2 refers to 9.
- A. doctors who treat heart diseases
  - B. makers of artificial hearts
  - C. America's health-care programs
  - D. new models of artificial hearts
10. Some people feel that 10.
- A. artificial hearts are seldom effective

- B. the country should not spend so much money on artificial hearts
- C. the country is not spending enough money on artificial hearts
- D. America's health-care programs are not doing enough for the nation's health

### Passage 3

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage.

Languages will continue to diverge. Even if English were to become the universal language, it would still take many different forms. Indeed the same could happen to English as has happened to Chinese: a language of intellectuals which doesn't vary hugely alongside a large number of variants (变量) used by local peoples.

We will continue to teach other languages in some form, and not just for reasons of practicality. Learning a language is good for your mental health; it forces you to understand another cultural and intellectual system. So I hope British education will develop a more rational (理性的) approach to the foreign languages available to students in line with their political importance. Because so many people believe it's no longer important to know another language, I fear that time devoted to language teaching in schools may well continue to decline. But you can argue that learning another language well is more taxing than, say, learning to play chess well—it involves sensitivity to a set of complicated rules, and also to context.

Technology will certainly make a difference to the use of foreign languages. Computers may, for instance, alleviate the drudgery (做苦工) that a vast translation represents. But no one who has seen a computer translation will think it can substitute for knowledge of the different languages. A machine will always be behind the times. Still more important is the fact that no computer will ever get at the associations beyond the words associations that may not be expressed but which carry much of the meaning. In languages like Arabic that context is very important. Languages come with heavy cultural baggage too—in French or German if you missed the cultural references behind a word you're very likely to be missing the meaning. It will be very hard to teach all that to a computer.

All the predictions are that English will be spoken by a declining proportion (比例) of the world's population in the 21st century. I don't think foreign languages will really become less important, but they might be perceived to be—and that would in the end be a very bad thing.

11. From the first paragraph we can infer that 11.

- A. English is the universal language
- B. Chinese would become the universal language
- C. Languages always take kinds of forms
- D. English has no variants, but Chinese does

12. Which of the following is true? 12

- A. If a language is not good for practicality, we can drop it.
- B. We can understand another cultural and intellectual system by learning language.

- C. Time devoted to language teaching has never declined.
- D. We should spend more time in learning language than playing chess.

13. According to the passage, why can't a computer translation substitute for knowledge of different languages? (13)

- A. Because computers can alleviate much drudgery
- B. Because computer is always behind the times
- C. Because computer can't get the inner meaning of words
- D. Because computer has no sensation

14. What does the author mean by "that would in the end be a very bad thing" (Line 3, Para. 4)? (14)

- A. Less and less people will use English.
- B. Foreign languages will become less important.
- C. Foreign languages will be perceived less important.
- D. We must realize the importance of foreign languages.

15. Which is the best title of the passage? (15)

- A. Learning Foreign Languages.
- B. Language Continuing to Diverge.
- C. The Limitation of Technology in Learning Foreign Language.
- D. The Inner Meaning of Words.

#### Passage 4

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage.

(22) What will it mean to know the complete human genome (基因组)? Eric Lander of MIT's Whitehead Institute compares it to the discovery of the periodic table of the elements in the late 1800s. "Genomics is now providing biology's periodic table. (元素周期表)" says Lander. "Scientists will know that every phenomenon must be explainable in terms of this list" which will be on a single CD-ROM. Already researchers are extracting DNA from patients, attaching fluorescent (荧光的) molecules and sprinkling the sample on a glass chip whose surface is speckled with 10,000 known genes. A laser reads the fluorescence, which indicates which of the known genes on the chip are in the mystery sample from the patient. In only the last few months such "gene expression monitoring" has diagnosed a muscle tumor in a boy thought to have leukemia (白血病), and distinguished between two kinds of cancer that require very different chemotherapy (化学疗法).

But decoding the book of life poses daunting moral dilemmas. With knowledge of our genetic code will come the power to re-engineer the human species. Biologists will be able to use the genome as a parts list much as customers scour a list of china to replace broken plates and may well let prospective parents choose their unborn child's traits. Scientists have solid leads on genes for different temperaments, body builds, statures and cognitive abilities. And if anyone still believes that parents

will recoil at praying God, and leave their baby's fate in the hands of nature, recall that couples have already created a frenzied (狂热的) market in eggs from Ivy League (美国的长春藤大学) women.

Beyond the profound ethical issues are practical concerns. The easier it is to change ourselves and our children, the less society may tolerate those who do not; warns Lori Andrews of Kent College of Law. If genetic tests in uterus predict mental dullness, obesity, short stature or other undesirable traits of the moment, will society disparage children whose parents let them be born with those traits? Already, Andrews finds, some nurses and doctors blame parents for bringing into the world a child whose birth defect was diagnosable before delivery; how long will it be before the same condemnation applies to cosmetic imperfections? An even greater concern is that well-intentioned choices by millions of individual parents-to-be could add up to unforeseen consequences for all of humankind. It just so happens that some disease genes also confer resistance to disease: carrying a gene for sickle cell anemia (镰状细胞血症), for instance, brings resistance to malaria (疟疾). Are we smart enough, and wise enough, to know how knocking out "bad" genes will affect our evolution as a species?

16. The main similarity between the biology's periodic table and the periodic table of the elements is

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- A. they are both lists
- B. they can be used to explain every phenomenon in their own fields
- C. they can be used to diagnose diseases
- D. they are both used to cure diseases

17. In the first line of the second paragraph, "the book of life" refers to

17

- A. a book written by a prophet
- B. a book written by a biologist
- C. the periodic table of the elements
- D. the human genome

18. We can infer that some couples are eager to get eggs from Ivy league women because

18

- A. they can't give birth to children
- B. they want to have a good-looking child
- C. they want to have a clever child
- D. curiosity drives them to do that

19. It can be learned from the passage that

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- A. 'gene expression monitoring' is helpful in curing diseases
- B. all of the disease genes are harmful to human beings
- C. short people may also be looked down upon in the future
- D. scientists are encouraged to do research on human genome

20. The author's attitude towards knowing the complete human genome can be described as (20).
- A. critical      B. objective      C. positive      D. indifferent

**Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure (30% 30 × 1 = 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 complete the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. The English (1) about the weather, but secretly they don't mind their climate, because they love complaining.
- A. tumble      B. ramble      C. stumble      D. grumble
2. Reading (2) the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours.
- A. rectifies      B. prolongs      C. minimizes      D. furnishes
3. I'll (3) to ironing after I've finished the washing.
- A. get around      B. get about      C. get through      D. get over
4. Mr. Brown said that he would (4) us to have dinner together this weekend.
- A. call on      B. call off      C. call for      D. call up
5. Hot metal (5) as it grows cooler.
- A. contracts      B. reduces      C. condenses      D. compress
6. They didn't find (6) to prepare for the worst conditions they might meet.
- A. worth their while      B. it worthwhile      C. it worth      D. it worthy
7. The television networks believe that the period between 6and 11p.m. is the (7) television viewing time.
- A. prime      B. primitive      C. primary      D. principle
8. This watch is (8) to all the other watches on the market.
- A. superior      B. advantageous      C. super      D. beneficial
9. In a typhoon, winds (9) a speed greater than 5460 kilometers per hour.
- A. assume      B. accomplish      C. attain      D. assemble
10. The policemen went into action (10) they heard the alarm.
- A. promptly      B. presently      C. quickly      D. directly
11. The lost car of the Lees was found (11) in the woods off the highway.
- A. vanished      B. abandoned      C. scattered      D. rejected
12. Well-mannered children have usually been properly (12) by their parents.
- A. raised up      B. born up      C. brought up      D. got up
13. When the police interview you about the accident, stick (13) the truth.
- A. in      B. on      C. at      D. to

14. Anyone who has spent time with children is aware of the difference in the way boys and girls respond to 14 situations.  
 A. similar      B. alike      C. same      D. likely
15. I like to go to the cinema when I am in the 15 for it.  
 A. motive      B. mind      C. mood      D. notion
16. Our research has focused on a drug, which is so 16 as to be able to kill cancer cells.  
 A. powerful      B. influential      C. monstrous      D. vigorous
17. Although we had told them not to keep us waiting, they made no 17 to speed up deliveries.  
 A. trial      B. attempt      C. action      D. progress
18. The government gave him \$ 1000 annually as 18 for the loss of his right arm during the war.  
 A. pension      B. reward      C. payment      D. compensation
19. During the program's nine years about half-dozen students from this university have won 19 on the honor list.  
 A. ranks      B. places      C. orders      D. rewards
20. The president has issued a statement recently as a reminder of the university's long-standing 20 to equal opportunity.  
 A. approval      B. advantage      C. dedication      D. acknowledgement
21. By far Robert is one of the students who have 21 an outstanding academic records with a balance of extracurricular activities.  
 A. attained      B. succeeded      C. reached      D. withheld
22. You may have it for a few days 22 you return it without damage.  
 A. for fear that      B. by reason that      C. on condition that      D. the moment that
23. The baker prepared many kinds of bread for the buyers 23.  
 A. to choose      B. to choose from      C. to be chosen      D. to be chosen from
24. He knows little of algebra, and 24 of geometry.  
 A. even more      B. still less      C. no less      D. still more
25. I will give this dictionary to 25 wants to have it.  
 A. whomever      B. someone      C. whoever      D. anyone
26. The country's wealth comes chiefly from its 26.  
 A. herd of cattle      B. herd of cattles      C. herds of cattle      D. herds of cattles
27. Jane got her bad tooth 27 at the dentist's.  
 A. pulled out      B. being pulled out      C. pulled away      D. being pulled away
28. If you don't like to swim, you 28 stay at home.  
 A. may well      B. may just as well      C. can as well as      D. would just as well
29. 29 the English examination, I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.  
 A. In spite of      B. As for      C. Because of      D. But for
30. As I will be away for at least a year, I'd appreciate 30 from you now and then telling me how everything is going on.  
 A. to hear      B. hear      C. hearing      D. having heard

**Part 3 Cloze Test (15% 15 × 1 = 15)**

**Directions:** Read the following passage and choose the best answer from the choices given. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

People who are nearsighted can only 1 things that are very close to their eyes. Everything else seems 2. Many people who do a lot of close work, such as writing, reading, and 3 become nearsighted. Then they have to wear glasses in order to see distant 4 rather clearly. People who are farsighted suffer from just the opposite 5. They can see things that are far away, 6 they have difficulty reading a book unless they 7 it at arm's length. If they want to do much reading, they 8 use glasses too. Other people do not see clearly because their eyes are not exactly in the right 9. Having two good eyes is important for 10 distances. Each eye sees things 11 a slightly different angle. To prove this to 12, look at an object out of one eye, then look at the same object out of the other eye. You will 13 the object's relation to the background and other things 14 it has changed. The 15 between these two eye views helps us to judge how far away an object is.

- |                   |               |                |              |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. watch       | B. perceive   | C. glance      | D. look      |
| 2. A. indistinct  | B. negative   | C. blind       | D. false     |
| 3. A. cycling     | B. building   | C. reckoning   | D. sewing    |
| 4. A. reflections | B. profiles   | C. objects     | D. subjects  |
| 5. A. direction   | B. resistance | C. problem     | D. illness   |
| 6. A. but         | B. since      | C. and         | D. or        |
| 7. A. lift        | B. hold       | C. drop        | D. seize     |
| 8. A. ought to    | B. could      | C. might       | D. have to   |
| 9. A. order       | B. form       | C. shape       | D. length    |
| 10. A. measuring  | B. predicting | C. calculating | D. judging   |
| 11. A. from       | B. in         | C. toward      | D. on        |
| 12. A. ourselves  | B. everybody  | C. yourself    | D. himself   |
| 13. A. anticipate | B. launch     | C. find        | D. undertake |
| 14. A. above      | B. beneath    | C. across      | D. around    |
| 15. A. relation   | B. connection | C. difference  | D. distance  |

**Part 4 Translation (25%)**

**A. Translate the following sentences into English (5 × 3 = 15)**

1. 现在的问题并非我究竟为什么学习英语，而在于如何尽快地取得最好成绩。
2. 这使我产生了兴趣，自此以后，我一直注意不犯类似的错误。
3. 尽管演讲的题目对我来说有一点太难，我还是能勉强听懂。

- 4、我们应该效法他，把暑假计划重新安排一下。
- 5、每个盲人各按自己摸到的大象的一部分来判断象的形状。

**B. Translate the passage into Chinese (10)**

One of the most important fields of government action, but probably the one to which the least amount of wealth in money and research is being allotted, is the conservation of natural resources. This lack of interest is creating a major problem all over the world, since the wastage of minerals, organic fuels and soil is increasing rapidly.

In view of the extremely long time needed to replace natural resources, it follows that efforts to step up the application of more rational ways of using them is urgent. There is also great need to widen the scope of attempts to find substitute materials and new procedures for using old materials over and over again. Unless this is done soon, man will no longer control his environment but be controlled by it.