

山东师范大学
硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目： 基础英语

- 注意事项： 1. 本试卷共 四 道大题（共计 42 个小题），满分 150 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。
- *****

I. Grammar and Vocabulary (10%)

Section A

Directions: There are 15 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are 4 words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence. (1 point each)

Example

Scarcely had they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre _____ the curtain went up.
A. then B. before C. when D. than

The sentence should read, "Scarcely had they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre when the curtain went up." Therefore, you should choose C.

1. He ① finish the work in time whether he wants to or not.
A. will B. shall C. ought to D. need
2. ② caused the accident, it was not a broken bottle.
A. What B. Whatever C. That D. Which
3. She is known to have been a radical in her view, but ③ that she took part in all the activities of the women's liberation movement.
A. it is not followed B. it is not following
C. it does not follow D. not following it
4. We said good-bye to each other that day, and then began going ④.
A. south B. the south C. toward south D. to south

5. He resented 5 to wait. He expected the minister 6 him at once.
 A. To be asked, to see B. being asked, seeing
 C. to be asked, seeing D. being asked, to see
6. My parents 7 here last night, but they couldn't.
 A. were to have come B. must have come
 C. came D. had to come
7. They always give the available seats to 8 comes first.
 A. who B. whom C. whoever D. Whomever
8. If your car 9 any attention during the first 12 months, taking it to an authorized dealer.
 A. shall need B. will need C. would need D. should need
9. Marilyn will not be able to come to the Christmas party as she is 10 with a cold.
 A. laid down B. laid out C. laid up D. laid by
10. It is bad manners to 11 other people behind their backs.
 A. do up B. do by C. do away with D. do down
11. Their plans for a big party 12.
 A. fell through B. fell out C. fell behind D. fell off
12. A 13 swelling or tumour can usually be cured.
 A. malignant B. benign C. small D. mild
13. The story was so funny that we were all in 14.
 A. excitement B. convulsion C. emotion D. fixation
14. The constant turmoil in the office proved that he was an 15 administrator.
 A. able B. experienced C. inept D. active
15. The director and the chairman seem to have 16 their differences of opinions.
 A. come across B. wore out C. stamped out D. patched up

Section B

Directions: Choose one of the 4 answers given in each group which best matches the underlined part. (1.5 point each)

Example

Only individual benefactors and ad hoc grants have made possible the ecological surveys already undertaken.

- A. special B. additional C. governmental D. organizational

A is the best answer. Therefore, you should choose A.

16. His remarks are always succinct and pointed.
 A. witty B. instructive C. brief D. humorous

17. He is the sort of people who always circumvents difficult problems.
A. describes B. goes around C. solves D. colors
18. The walls of the boathouse had been sapped away by the waves.
A. carried away B. washed up C. stricken D. destroyed
19. Culture shock is precipitated by the anxiety of living in a strange culture.
A. protected B. detected C. treated D. caused
20. The Iranians did not see eye to eye with the Americans about releasing the hostages.
A. view B. scare C. agree D. quarrel

II. Translation (30%)

1) Turn the following passage into Chinese. (25 points)

I believe we are now moving into a period similar to that after the last war where there is a general acceptance of the need for a mixed economy, that is, a capitalist economy combined with a substantial degree of government intervention. The key will be demand management and, in the longer term, dealing with the social consequences of a market economy. As the economies in the west become more stable, I think non-economic, non-materialistic issues such as the environment will come more to the political fore. And there may well be growing pressure for redistribution of wealth on a global scale.

I don't expect to see another economic crisis of the scale of that in the 1970s for at least another fifteen years. When it does eventually come, it will probably be from some totally unexpected direction. Unemployment will continue to decline, and when people no longer fear the loss of their jobs, so a degree of complacency creeps in and their values change.

It may well be exactly that process which, ironically, causes the next economic crisis — but it's a long way off yet!

2) Turn the following passage into English. (20 points)

说到书，我很动感情。因为它给我带来温暖，我对它满怀感激。

书是我的恩师。贫穷剥夺了我童年的幸福，把我关在学校大门的外面，是书本敞开了它宽厚的胸脯，接纳了我，给我以慷慨的哺育。没有书，就没有我的今天。

书是我的良友。它给我一把金钥匙，诱导我打开浅短的视界，愚昧的头脑，闭塞的心灵。它从不吝惜对我帮助。

书是我青春期的恋人，中年的知己，暮年的伴侣。有了它，我就不再愁寂寞，不再怕人情冷暖，世态炎凉。它使我成为精神世界的富翁。我真得是“不可一日无此君”。当我忙完了，累极了；当我愤怒时，苦恼时，我就想亲近它，因为这是一种绝妙的安抚。

书本是太阳、空气、雨露。我不能设想没有书的世界是什么样的世界。

III. Reading Section (35%)

Note: The reading section is printed in the following pages (pages 5-11) . Please go there to find it and do the work as is required.

IV. Writing (25%)

Directions:

A comparison between English and Chinese vocabulary reveals that many words are culturally loaded. For example, the word “red” in Chinese is often loaded with many connotations. Please first explain the meaning of culture-loaded words; then clarify with examples the statement that words are culturally loaded.

III. Reading Section (35%分)

Please read the following passages and answer the reading comprehension questions about each passage.

Passage A

A Dyeing is a process of colouring materials, or cloth fibers, whereby the colour becomes part of the fiber. The fastness of the colour, or its permanency, depends upon the dye and the process used. True dyeing is a permanent colour change, and the dye is absorbed by, or chemically combined with, the fiber.

B In ancient times all the dyes used were natural; actually, this was true up until mid-1800. The dyestuffs came from a variety of natural sources, some commonly available, others rare or difficult to produce. Some of the common dyes included logwood or quercitron, fustic, woad, and indigo. An example of the rare dyes would be cochineal and Tyrian purple. Collectively, these substances are called dyestuffs, and were occasionally traded as a commodity. The dyestuffs were extracts from plants, mollusks, insects, woods, or naturally occurring minerals. There are many plants which produce dye suitable in the dyeing process, and many were heavily cultivated. Madder and woad were grown in Europe specifically for their dyeing properties. Saffron was also extensively grown in Anatolia for its yellow dye. Probably one of the most famous dyes was Tyrian purple, from a Mediterranean shellfish. The Phoenicians of Tyre, in Lebanon, produced this very expensive dye long before written history began. Many other areas had special dyes which were famous in antiquity.

C The value of a dye is not just its availability, but also its fastness or durability against daily use. It must withstand washing, wearing, sunlight, perspiration, without losing an appreciable amount of its colour. The colour, and its brightness, also helped determine the dye's value. Premium colours were purple, blue, and bright shades of red.

D There are two classifications of dyeing, the home craft and the trade, or industrial, dyeing. The manufacturing of clothing, the spinning, weaving and embroidery, tended to stay within the family unit. An exception to this would be the carpets made in Anatolia and Persia, for example, or the very fine, sheer linen woven in Egypt. But the manufacture of dyes and their use in dyeing yarn and cloth soon became an industry, supporting large numbers of people, even entire cities. The art of dyeing was one of the earliest arts known to man after he became civilized. Trade dyeing was, however, a highly competitive business. These were the professionals of the ancient world when it came to dyed cloth. Many of the processes were closely guarded secrets, and many of the special skills were handed down over generations. The ingredients may come from far away; the tools may be specialized and the process often was steeped in superstition.

E As far back as man can historically see, rulers have set themselves apart from everyone else by wearing exotic and rare items, and dyed clothing was very early a part of this status proclamation. Still today the important and the wealthy prefer to wear items not available to all. In Egypt, the pharaohs wore specially made clothing, dyed with colours difficult to obtain. Dyed fabrics from tombs of early Egyptian attest to the antiquity of the dyers' art.

F In the ancient Greek and Roman world, Tyrian purple became the colour of choice for rulers and emperors. The dye was extremely expensive, therefore, available to only a few. When in later times merchants, considered unimportant, became wealthy enough to buy purple-dyed cloth, laws were passed to prevent their diluting the impressiveness of the colour. Only rulers, or emperors, were allowed to wear purple. Later, however, the law was changed to include the rulers' family; then senators; and so on, eventually losing its status. This is where the phrase "born to the purple" came from.

G The word pigment comes from the Latin "pigmentum" meaning coloured material. Pigments are generally distinguished from dyes as colouring materials on the basis of their soluble ability (solubility) characteristics. Pigments are used mainly in the colouration of paints, printing inks and plastics, although they are used to a certain extent in a much wider range of applications including textiles, ceramics, paper, and cosmetics. In contrast to dyes, pigments are highly insoluble colouring materials, which are incorporated into an applications medium by dispersion, and they remain as discrete solid particles held mechanically within a polymeric matrix. Pigments are thus required to resist dissolving in solvents, which they may contact in application to minimize problems such as 'bleeding' and migration. In addition to solvent resistance, pigments are required to be fast to light, weathering, heat and chemicals such as acids and alkalis to a degree dependent on the demands of particular application.

Natural inorganic pigments, derived mainly from mineral sources, have been used as colourants since pre-historic times and a few, notably iron oxides, remain of some significance today. The origins of the synthetic inorganic pigment industry may be traced to the introduction of Prussian blue in the early 18th century, pre-dating the synthetic organic colourant industry by some 150 years. The organic pigments are the oxides, sulfides, hydroxides, silicates, sulfates and carbonates of metals. The colour of a pigment is due to its interactions with light by scattering and absorption.

The synthetic organic pigment industry emerged towards the end of the 19th century out of the established synthetic textile dyestuffs industry. Many of the earliest organic pigments were known as 'lakes'. These products were prepared from established water soluble dyes by precipitation on to an insoluble inorganic substrate. A further significant early development in organic pigments was the introduction of a range of azo pigments. One of the most critical events in the development of the organic pigment industry was the discovery, in 1928, of copper phthalocyanine blue. This was the first pigment to offer the outstanding intensity and brightness of colour typical

of organic pigments, combined with an excellent range of fastness properties, comparable with many inorganic pigments. Organic pigments generally provide higher intensity and brightness of colour than inorganic pigments. However, organic pigments are unable to provide the degree of opacity offered by most inorganic pigments which have the lower reflectance.

1. Among the following dye colours, which one had the superior value in the past?
 - A. yellow
 - B. red
 - C. blue
 - D. white
2. The pharaohs wore specially dyed clothing, because _____.
 - A. it was difficult to obtain.
 - B. it was exotic and rare
 - C. it distinguished them
 - D. it attested to the antiquity of the dyers art
3. According to the passage, the phrase "born to the purple" refers to someone who _____.
 - A. has a royal birth
 - B. is very wealthy
 - C. extremely favors purple color
 - D. was born with a silver spoon
4. Complete the summary below. Choose no more than three words from the passage for each answer.

As coloring materials, the distinguished characteristic of pigments is that they are more _____(1) than dyes, and in the coloring process, dyes are _____(2) by the materials, while pigments work by _____(3). Compared with inorganic pigments, organic pigments give colour higher _____(4) but lower _____(5).

Passage B

Alcoholism and drug addiction has already reached epidemic proportions in the 21st Century. One of the biggest **misconceptions** about addiction is that it only affects certain groups within society: poor people from poor neighborhoods and ethnic minorities are more likely to be addicted to alcohol and drugs. The truth is, however, that addiction is blind to race, color and socio-economic background. Another fact is that drug and alcohol related crimes are increasing all over the world.

There are many reasons why a person might first try drugs. (A) Some of these might include peer pressure from friends, stress and personality characteristics. People take drugs and alcohol because of the elevating or relaxing effects they have on the body otherwise people wouldn't take them in the first place.

But as the person develops a habit the chemistry of the brain starts to change and adapt, demanding more and more of the drug as

it resists the discomfort of withdrawal. **The person becomes an addict and the initial reasons for taking the drug soon pale into insignificance as the need for drugs and / or alcohol begins to dominate every aspect of the addict's life.** Addictions are lifelong illnesses that are very hard to treat. The disturbing fact is that 1/3 of patients who do receive treatment usually *relapse* within one year.

Many scientists believe that addiction is related to our most basic instinct, survival. Since the beginning of time our brain has evolved to ensure the survival of our species. The brain controls behavior by rewarding actions that will ensure survival of the species. For example, the intake of nutrients such as sugars and fats activate taste *receptors* that in turn activate brain reward mechanisms. The activation of these mechanisms produces certain changes in the individual ranging from being in a much better mood to intense pleasure and euphoria. We are far more likely to continue to seek out and eat these nutrients because the brain rewards us for taking the nutrients into the body by releasing chemicals that make us feel good. **(B)**

The problem lies in the fact that these reward systems do not only reward the intake of harmless substances such as sugars and fats. Some chemicals activate brain reward systems directly, **bypassing the**

sensory receptors mediating natural rewards. Caffeine, alcohol and nicotine all activate brain reward mechanisms directly. **(C)**

But other far more harmful drugs such as heroine, crack and cocaine are better at activating brain reward systems, producing a far more powerful effect compared to a feeling of calmness or relaxation after eating a good nutritious meal. The activation is much more intense causing the individual to crave the drug and to focus their activities around taking the drug. The ability of addictive drugs to strongly activate brain reward mechanisms and their ability to chemically alter the normal functioning of these systems can produce an addiction. However, some people become addicted while others do not.

Many people drink alcohol or smoke *cannabis* or even cocaine and other illegal drugs but this does not necessarily make them addicts and not all addicts have the same **intensity** of addiction.

It has been estimated that approximately 10% of any population

of any country will tend to have an addictive nature and become addicts of some kind. It is true though that some races, notably Native American Indians and Eskimos, do tend to have higher rates of addiction than others for reasons that are not fully understood. It is also true people who become addicts may be highly intelligent and be extremely motivated but are unable to control their addiction. Addiction is by no means dependent on intelligence. Some of the most skilled and intelligent people might become addicts even though they are fully aware of the detrimental nature of continuing to take drugs or alcohol. (D)

The fact is that still we do not know why some people become addicts but others do not although there are many theories that reason that some people simply have an "addictive personality type", being far more susceptible to the reward mechanism that produces addiction while others still believe that it is the addicts' lack of will power to refrain from taking drugs or alcohol. The biggest killer though is a person's denial of his or her condition, that they believe that they do not have a problem, do not seek help but instead continue the abuse until they have either lost everything or die as the body cannot cope and eventually shuts down.

5. According to the passage, who is most likely addicted to drugs and /or alcohol?
 - A. Only people who have the financial means to buy drugs and alcohol.
 - B. Usually only criminals.
 - C. Addiction does not have a preference.
 - D. Anyone who tries drugs and alcohol is immediately addicted.
6. According to the author, most people first try drugs and alcohol because _____.
 - A. there is no real reason, it just happens
 - B. they need to forget about stress
 - C. everyone else does it
 - D. people have different reasons
7. In paragraph 3, what does "pale into insignificance mean"?
 - A. Become more important.
 - B. Have far reaching consequence.
 - C. Become less important.
 - D. Increase the desire for drugs and alcohol.
8. What do scientists think addiction might be related to?
 - A. The instinct to reproduce.
 - B. Consumption of anything that makes us feel good.
 - C. A need to stimulate the brain's chemicals.
 - D. The basic need to ensure the continuation of the species.
9. According to the passage, why might there be a problem in the brain's natural reward system?
 - A. Because caffeine is dangerous and stimulates our metabolism.
 - B. People will become instantly addicted to nicotine.

- C. Some harmful substances can fool the brain into thinking they are good.
D. Some people are naturally more addictive to drugs and alcohol than others.
10. In paragraph 5, the word "bypassing" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. activating
B. detecting
C. transitting
D. ignoring
11. Why, according to the passage, do some drugs cause a different reaction than others?
A. Some drugs are much weaker than others so their effects can often be less noticeable.
B. Drugs very often affect people in very different ways; some become violent or depressed.
C. Some drugs activate the brain to produce chemicals that make us feel better than others.
D. The more concentrated a drug the stronger an effect it will have on an individual.
12. Why the author say that Native American Indians and Eskimos have a higher rate of addiction than other races?
A. They have less tolerance to alcohol than other races.
B. They are less advanced and therefore more susceptible to alcohol and drugs.
C. They are less able to control addiction than other races or cultures.
D. There is no established reason.
13. What does the author mean by saying that addiction is in no way dependent on intelligence?
A. Only lesser intelligent people will become addicts.
B. People with a higher IQ have more chance of becoming addicts.
C. If a person in intelligent, he or she will only suffer addiction for a short period of time.
D. Addiction is more powerful than an individual's intelligence.
14. According to the author, what is the biggest addiction related problem?
A. The addicts lack of will power to refrain from taking drugs or alcohol.
B. We still do not know why some people become addicts but others do not.
C. The body cannot cope with the addiction related problem.
D. The addicts lack of the ability to seek help and know the problem.
15. Complete the following summary by selecting the three answer choices that best express the most important ideas in the passage.
1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

Answer choices:

- A. Some drugs can stimulate the brain to produce powerful chemicals that can cause addiction because their effects are so intense.
B. When people become addicted to alcohol and drugs they begin to lose control over other areas of their lives.
C. The brain rewards us for taking in nutrients into our bodies by releasing chemicals that make us feel good.
D. Once a person becomes addicted to alcohol and drugs, it is likely that they will relapse many times before complete recovery.
E. Some drugs can trick the brain into thinking they are good for people.
F. Drugs like caffeine and nicotine are not seen as being socially unacceptable but nevertheless they still have an effect on the brains chemistry.

Passage C

The Great Pyramid of Giza, a monument of wisdom and prophecy, was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its construction make it one of the truly great wonders of the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east, and – an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshipers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many interesting lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of time line of events – past, present, and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are prophesied for future generations and are presently under investigation.

Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today?

16. Approximately how long ago was the Great Pyramid constructed?
 - A. 640 years
 - B. 2720 years
 - C. 4000 years
 - D. 4700 years
17. On what did the ancient Egyptians base their calculations?
 - A. Observation of the celestial bodies
 - B. Advanced technology
 - C. Advanced tools of measurement
 - D. Knowledge of the earth's surface
18. Why was the Great Pyramid constructed?
 - A. As a solar observatory
 - B. As a religious temple
 - C. As a tomb for the pharaoh
 - D. As an engineering feat
19. Why is the Great Pyramid of Giza considered one of the seven wonders of the world?
 - A. It is perfectly aligned with the four cardinal points of the compass and contains many prophecies.
 - B. It was selected as the tomb of Pharaoh Cheops.
 - C. It was built by a super race.
 - D. It is very old.