

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 个小题），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。

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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.

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive (认知的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be alert and receptive if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. "The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information," says James Fozard, associate director of the National Institute on Aging. "Most of us don't need that kind of skill. Such specific training is less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness." Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skills, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep

mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you need to do both," Cohen says, "Intellectual activity actually influences brain-cell health and size."

1. People who are cognitively healthy are those ①.
 - A. who can remember large amounts of information
 - B. who are highly intelligent
 - C. whose minds are alert and receptive
 - D. who are good at recognizing different sounds

2. According to Fozard's argument, people can make their brains work more efficiently by ②.
 - A. constantly doing memory work
 - B. taking part in various mental activities
 - C. going through specific training
 - D. making frequent adjustments

3. The findings of James and other scientists in their work ③.
 - A. remain a theory to be further proved
 - B. have been challenged by many other experts
 - C. have been generally accepted
 - D. are practiced by the researchers themselves

4. Older people are generally advised to ④.
 - A. keep fit by going in for physical activities
 - B. keep mentally active by challenging their brains
 - C. maintain mental alertness through specific training
 - D. maintain a balance between individual and group activities

5. What is the passage mainly about? ⑤
 - A. How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.
 - B. Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.
 - C. How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.
 - D. Why people should receive special mental training as they age.

Passage 2

Questions 6-10 are based on the following passage.

It is all very well to blame traffic jams, the cost of petrol and the quick pace of modern life, but manners on the roads are becoming horrible. Everybody knows that the nicest men become monsters

behind the wheel. It is all very well, again, to have a tiger in the tank, but to have one in the driver's seat is another matter altogether. You might tolerate the odd road-hog, the rude and inconsiderate driver, but nowadays the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule. Perhaps the situation calls for a "Be kind to Other Drivers" campaign, otherwise it may get completely out of hand.

Road politeness is not only good manners, but good sense too. It takes the most cool-headed and good-tempered of drivers to resist the temptation to revenge (报复) when subjected to uncivilized behavior. On the other hand, a little politeness goes a long way towards relieving the tensions of motoring. A friendly nod or a wave of acknowledgement in response to an act of politeness helps to create an atmosphere of goodwill and tolerance so necessary in modern traffic conditions. But such acknowledgements of politeness are all too rare today. Many drivers nowadays don't even seem able to recognize politeness when they see it.

However, misplaced politeness can also be dangerous. Typical examples are the driver who brakes violently to allow a car to emerge from a side street at some hazard to following traffic, when a few seconds later the road would be clear anyway; or the man who waves a child across a zebra crossing into the path of oncoming vehicles that may be unable to stop in time. The same goes for encouraging old ladies to cross the road wherever and whenever they care to. It always amazes me that the highways are not covered with the dead bodies of these grannies.

A veteran driver, whose manners are faultless, told me it would help if motorists learnt to filter correctly into traffic streams one at a time without causing the total blockages that give rise to bad temper. Unfortunately, modern motorists can't even learn to drive, let alone master the subtler aspects of boatmanship. Years ago the experts warned us that the car-ownership explosion would demand a lot more give-and-take from all road users. It is high time for all of us to take this message to heart.

6. According to the first paragraph, which of the following reflects the situation on the roads? ⑥
- A. Traffic Jams are mainly caused by the cost of petrol and the quick pace of modern life.
 - B. The manners of the drivers are the only reason for the traffic jams.
 - C. "Be kind to other drivers" is a campaign to change the rude drive.
 - D. People can not tolerate good manners on the road.
7. The author argues that road politeness ⑦.
- A. can better the traffic unconditionally
 - B. calls for a driver's cool-headed and good-tempered personality
 - C. can be found after the modern traffic conditions stand up
 - D. are acknowledged by most drivers
8. Which of the following does NOT illustrate misplaced politeness? ⑧
- A. Encouraging old ladies to cross the road at any time they want.
 - B. Braking suddenly to allow a car to emerge from a side street.
 - C. A motorist driving into traffic streams without considering others.
 - D. Waving a child across a zebra crossing into the path of oncoming vehicles.

9. According to the experts, facing the car-ownership explosion, we should ④.

- A. be more considerate to yield to each other
- B. communicate with each other more often
- C. have a cool head and good temper
- D. avoid misplaced politeness

10. The author's attitude towards road politeness seems to be ⑩.

- A. suspicious
- B. indifferent
- C. ironical
- D. objective

Passage 3

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage.

The ocean bottom --- a region nearly 2.5 times greater than the total land area of the Earth --- is a vast frontier that even today is largely unexplored and uncharted. Until about a century ago, the deep ocean floor was completely inaccessible, hidden beneath waters averaging over 3,600 meters deep. Totally without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, the deep ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as forbidding and remote as the void of outer space.

Although researchers have taken samples of deep ocean rocks and sediments (沉淀物) for over a century, the first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom did not actually start until 1969, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP). Using techniques first developed for the offshore oil and gas industry, the DSDP's drill ship, the Glomar Challenger, was able to maintain a steady position on the ocean's surface and drill in very deep waters, extracting samples of sediments and rock from the ocean floor. The Glomar Challenger completed 96 voyages in a 15-year research program that ended in November 1983. During this time, the vessel logged 600,000 kilometers and took almost 20,000 core samples of seabed (海底) sediments and rocks at 624 drilling sites around the world. The Glomar Challenger's core samples have allowed geologists to reconstruct what the planet looked like hundreds of millions of years ago and to calculate what it will probably look like millions of years in the future. Today, largely on the strength of evidence gathered during the Glomar Challenger's voyages, nearly all earth scientists agree on the theories of plate tectonics and continental drift that explain many of the geological processes that shape the Earth.

The cores of sediment drilled by the Glomar Challenger have also yielded information critical to understanding the world's past climates. Deep ocean sediments provide a climatic record stretching back hundreds of millions of years, because they are largely isolated from the mechanical erosion and the intense chemical and biological activity that rapidly destroy much land-based evidence of past climates. This record has already provided insights into the patterns and causes of past climatic change... information that may be used to predict future climates.

11. The author refers to the ocean bottom as a "frontier" in Line 2, Para 1 because it (11).
- A. is not a popular area for scientific research
 - B. contains a wide variety of life forms
 - C. attracts courageous explorers
 - D. is an unknown territory
12. The author mentions outer space because (12).
- A. the Earth's climate millions of years ago was similar to conditions in outer space
 - B. it is similar to the ocean floor in being alien to the human environment
 - C. rock formations in outer space are similar to those found on the ocean floor
 - D. techniques used by scientists to explore outer space were similar to those used in ocean exploration
13. Which of the following is true of the Clomar Challenger? (13)
- A. It is a type of submarine.
 - B. It is an ongoing project.
 - C. It has gone on over 100 voyages.
 - D. It made its first DSDP voyage in 1969.
14. The DSDP was significant because it was (14).
- A. an attempt to find new sources of oil and gas
 - B. the first extensive exploration of the ocean bottom
 - C. composed of geologists from all over the world
 - D. funded entirely by the gas and oil industry
15. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as being a result of the Deep Sea Drilling Project? (15)
- A. Geologists were able to determine the Earth's appearance hundreds of millions of years ago.
 - B. Two geological theories became more widely accepted by scientists.
 - C. Information was revealed about the Earth's past climatic changes.
 - D. Geologists observed forms of marine life never before seen.

Passage 4

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage.

In the atmosphere, carbon dioxide acts rather like a one-way mirror, the glass in the roof of a greenhouse which allows the sun's rays to enter but prevents the heat from escaping.

According to a weather expert's prediction, the atmosphere will be 3° C warmer in the year 2050 than it is today, if man continues to burn fuels at the present rate. If this warming up took place, the ice caps in the poles would begin to melt, thus raising sea level several meters and severely

flooding coastal cities. Also, the increase in atmospheric temperature would lead to great changes in the climate of the northern hemisphere, possibly resulting in an alteration (改变) of the earth's chief food-growing zones.

In the past, concern about a man-made warming of the earth has concentrated on the Arctic because the Antarctic is much colder and has a much thicker ice sheet. But the weather experts are now paying more attention to West Antarctic, which may be affected by only a few degrees of warming: in other words, by a warming on the scale that will possibly take place in the next fifty years from the burning of fuels.

Satellite pictures show that large areas of Antarctic ice are already disappearing. The evidence available suggests that a warming has taken place. This fits the theory that carbon dioxide warms the earth.

However, most of the fuel is burnt in the northern hemisphere, where temperatures seem to be falling. Scientists conclude, therefore, that up to now natural influences on the weather have exceeded those caused by man. The question is: Which natural cause has most effect on the weather?

One possibility is the variable behavior of the sun. Astronomers at one research station have studied the hot spots and 'cold' spots (that is, the relatively less hot spots) on the sun. As the sun rotates, every 27.5 days, it presents hotter or 'colder' faces to the earth, and different aspects to different parts of the earth. This seems to have a considerable effect on the distribution of the earth's atmospheric pressure, and consequently on wind circulation. The sun is also variable over a long term: its heat output goes up and down in cycles, the latest trend being downward.

Scientists are now finding mutual relations between models of solar-weather interactions and the actual climate over many thousands of years, including the last Ice Age. The problem is that the models are predicting that the world should be entering a new Ice Age and it is not. One way of solving this theoretical difficulty is to assume (假设) a delay of thousands of years while the solar effects overcome the inertia (惯性) of the earth's climate. If this is right, the warming effect of carbon dioxide might thus be serving as a useful counter-balance to the sun's diminishing heat.

16. It can be concluded that a concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere would 16.

- A. prevent the sun's rays from reaching the earth's surface
- B. mean a warming up in the Antarctic
- C. account for great changes in the climate in the northern hemisphere
- D. raise the temperature of the earth's surface

17. The passage was written to explain 17.

- A. the greenhouse effect
- B. the solar effects on the earth
- C. the models of solar-weather interactions
- D. the causes affecting weather

18. Although the fuel consumption is greater in the northern hemisphere, temperatures there seem to be falling. This is 18.
- A. mainly because the levels of carbon dioxide are rising
 B. possibly because the ice caps in the poles are melting
 C. exclusively due to the effect of the inertia of the earth's climate
 D. partly due to variations in the output of solar energy
19. On the basis of their models, scientists are of the opinion that 19.
- A. the climate of the world should be becoming cooler
 B. it will take thousands of years for the inertia of the earth's climate to take effect
 C. the man-made warming effect helps to increase the solar effects
 D. the new Ice Age will be delayed by the greenhouse effect
20. If the assumption about the delay of a new Ice Age is correct. 20.
- A. the best way to overcome the cooling effect would be to burn more fuels
 B. ice would soon cover the northern hemisphere
 C. the increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could warm up the earth even more quickly
 D. the greenhouse effect could work to the advantage of the earth

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. Ancient Greek and Roman temples and other public places contained art objects 1 to the gods.
 A. dedicated B. devoted C. contributed D. sacrificed
2. I suggest that you should 2 to one or more weekly magazines such as *Time*, or *Newsweek*.
 A. order B. subscribe C. ascribe D. reclaim
3. Young people are not 3 to stand and look at works of art; they want art they can participate in.
 A. conservative B. content C. confident D. generous
4. The clothes a person wears may express his 4 or social position.
 A. curiosity B. status C. determination D. significance
5. I'm depressed that I trusted him but he 5 me 5.
 A. let...down B. let...off C. let...alone D. let...out
6. The old couple were 6 with grief as their son died in the war.
 A. caught B. overwhelmed C. preoccupied D. embarrassed

7. At a typical Cantonese banquet, soup generally ⑦ other courses.
A. precedes B. predicts C. proceeds D. prevails
8. The dying man's speech was so ⑧ that no one was able to interpret his last request.
A. explicit B. thorough C. incoherent D. impotent
9. Although he was quite eloquent in the debate, his argument ⑨.
A. acted up B. yielded a lot C. backed off D. held no water
10. Although he had been given several traffic tickets, the driver ⑩ that he had not been responsible for a single accident.
A. defended B. acknowledged C. inferred D. contended
11. It's impossible to get six of us all in the car, ⑪ the bags and boxes.
A. not to include B. not to contain C. not to mention D. not to incorporate
12. The framework of the special theory of relativity can be constructed from the ⑫ of the absolute invariability of the speed of light.
A. assumption B. regulation C. presentation D. definition
13. On its last flight to the moon in 1972, the Apollo spacecraft ⑬ with a record lunar stay of 75 days.
A. turned up B. wound up C. blew up D. held up
14. Texas ⑭ one-twelfth of the continental land mass of the United States.
A. generates B. demands C. constitutes D. governs
15. I did remember that I should go to his party, but ⑮ I changed my mind.
A. on second thought B. by a second thought
C. at my second thought D. through the second thought
16. Although the novel is dull, it ⑯ clearly the social and economical life of the time.
A. integrates B. facilitates C. narrates D. circulates
17. Not that I dislike the work, ⑰ I am unequal to it.
A. in that B. for that C. and that D. but that
18. Language learners should remember that idiomatic expressions are like vocabulary items and need ⑱ as complete phrases.
A. to be learned B. to study C. to remember D. to be known
19. ⑲ three times, I must keep silent now; it is no use to say anything more.
A. Advising him B. Having advised him C. Advised him D. To advise him
20. How I wish I ⑳ my homework sooner!
A. finished B. finish C. had finished D. have finished
21. Everything ㉑ into consideration, his plan seems to be workable.
A. taking B. to be taken C. taken D. is taken
22. Although he thought he was helping us prepare the dinner, he was actually ㉒ the way.
A. by B. in C. off D. on
23. By the year 2020, scientists probably ㉓ a cure for cancer.
A. will be discovering B. are discovering
C. have discovered D. will have discovered

24. Had Paul received six more votes in the last election, he 24 our chairman now.
 A. must have been B. would have been C. were D. would be
25. The car driver, 25 shoulders rested the entire blame for the accident, was sentenced to two years in prison.
 A. whose B. on his C. of whose D. on whose
26. The elimination of inflation would ensure that the amount of money used in repaying a loan would have 26 as the amount of money borrowed.
 A. as the same value B. the same value C. value as the same D. the value is the same
27. Dress warmly, 27 you'll catch cold.
 A. on the contrary B. or rather C. or else D. in no way
28. The Prime Minister had to resign as he was 28 of bribery.
 A. charged B. blamed C. accused D. indicted
29. People always keep a 29 of tinned food in the house during wartime.
 A. preserve B. reserve C. conserve D. reservoir
30. The naughty boy sat astride the branch of a tree with his two legs 30.
 A. vibrating B. waving C. swaying D. swinging

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**.

As more people live closer together, and as they use machines to produce leisure, they find that their leisure, and even their ① hours, become spoilt by a ② of their machines-- namely, noise. Noise is nowadays in the news; it has acquired political ③, and public opinion is demanding, more and more ④, that something be done about it.

To control noise is to demand much self-discipline, for annoyance ⑤ often from lack of common courtesy, a sense of proportion because there is usually a conflict of interest if noise is to be stopped, the expenditure of money because it is far more ⑥ to do this early rather than late, and finally, technical knowledge.

Technical difficulties often result ⑦ the subjective-objective nature of the problem. You can define the excessive speed of a motorcar ⑧ a pointer reading on a speedometer. ⑨ how can you define excessive noise in the same way? You find that with any existing simple "noise-meter", vehicles which are judged to be equally noisy may show considerable differences on the meter.

Though the ideal ⑩ for noise is to stop it at its ⑪, this may in many cases be impossible. The next remedy is to absorb it on its way to the ⑫ organ. But if we are going to allow fast motorcycles and heavy diesel lorries to pass ⑬ through residential and business districts, the community must ⑭ the control it needs to exercise, for ⑮ it has got to pay for it.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. free | B. working | C. spare | D. relaxing |
| 2. A. by-effect | B. bypass | C. bystander | D. by-product |
| 3. A. status | B. power | C. authority | D. condition |
| 4. A. closely | B. tightly | C. insistently | D. roughly |
| 5. A. raises | B. arises | C. rises | D. arouses |
| 6. A. economical | B. economic | C. extreme | D. efficient |
| 7. A. in | B. from | C. through | D. by |
| 8. A. on the watch for | B. by way of | C. in terms of | D. in search of |
| 9. A. But | B. And | C. Nevertheless | D. Even |
| 10. A. measure | B. method | C. cure | D. approach |
| 11. A. course | B. resource | C. terminal | D. source |
| 12. A. oral | B. aural | C. visual | D. audible |
| 13. A. inconsistently | B. sporadically | C. continuously | D. restlessly |
| 14. A. decide on | B. turn out | C. provide with | D. involve in |
| 15. A. once in a way | B. in the long run | C. with little effort | D. on easy terms |

Part 4 Translation (25%)

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

- 1、不知道你们今天晚上有没有特殊的活动。
- 2、很抱歉，她没在办公室。你愿意留个话，还是一会儿再打来？
- 3、你说的有道理，可是我们今天下午再谈谈也许有所帮助。
- 4、这是我的提纲，我已经搞了一个目录。
- 5、在那个国家，人们用的大多数汽车都是由他们的工作单位提供的。

B. Translate the passage into Chinese (10)

Please let me say a few words to our Canadian friends. On behalf of Sinochem (中国化工进出口总公司), I want to extend a warm welcome to you and to thank you for joining us tonight. The purpose of this reception is, of course, to express our appreciation for the friendly cooperation you have shown us over the years.

It has been a very good year for Sinochem, in fact, a record year in terms of dollar turnover. We have achieved a total turnover of 11 billion in U.S. dollars. All this is possible, of course, because of the correct policy of our government in opening our doors to the outside world and favouring the expansion of foreign trade, particularly the introduction of advanced technology, equipment and foreign investment. And so we welcome you, our Canadian friends, to cooperate more fully in our work in consolidating the relationship between our two countries.