

山东师范大学
硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目： 专业英语

- 注意事项：1. 本试卷共 五 道大题（共计 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。

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I. Grammar and Vocabulary (30%)

There are 20 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. No one imagined that the apparently ① businessman was really a criminal.
A. respective B. respectable C. respectful D. realistic
2. The manager gave her his ② that her complaint would be investigated.
A. assurance B. assumption C. sanction D. Insurance
3. What you say now is not ③ with what you said last week.
A. consistent B. persistent C. permanent D. Insistent
4. The cut in her hand has healed completely, without leaving a ④.
A. defect B. sign C. wound D. scar
5. We should be able to do the job for you quickly, ⑤ you give us all the necessary information.
A. as if B. or else C. in case D. provided that
6. The wood was so rotten that, when we pulled, it ⑥ into fragments.
A. broke off B. broke away C. broke up D. broke through
7. Under the present system, state enterprises must ⑦ all profits to the government.
A. turn down B. turn up C. turn out D. turn in
8. The author of the report is well ⑧ with the problems in the hospital because he has been working there for many years.
A. acquainted B. informed C. accustomed D. Known
9. Mary became ⑨ homesick and critical of the United States, so she fled

from her home in west Bloomfield to her hometown in Austria.

- A. completely B. sincerely C. absolutely D. increasingly
10. Weather 10, the students of Class Two will have a picnic this Sunday.
A. permits B. permitted C. will permit D. permitting
11. 11 is mentioned in some of his stories, the author was brought up in a small village.
A. It B. What C. As D. That
12. I'd rather you 12 those books of mine with you.
A. don't take B. didn't take C. won't take D. not take
13. As a painter, one must be very 13.
A. imaginary B. imaginative C. imagery D. imaginable
14. In the United States, it is required that all children 14 school, public or private, for 12 years.
A. must attend B. need attend C. should attend D. ought to attend
15. To plot Shakespeare's life is to become involved in a kind of detective story 15 there are plenty of clues but very little else.
A. where B. which C. from which D. when
16. He did poorly in his examination, 16 how hard he had studied for them.
A. considering B. to consider C. thinking D. regarding
17. I don't think you are going to have the matter looked into today, 17?
A. are you B. do you C. aren't you D. don't you
18. In large cities, many measures have been taken against 18 driving.
A. Drinking B. Drunken C. Drunked D. Drink
19. Who 19 was coming to see me in my office this afternoon?
A. you said B. did you say C. did you say that D. you did say
20. It's high time we 20 cutting down the rainforests.
A. stopped B. had to stop C. shall stop D. stop

II. Cloze (20%)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage.

When women do become managers, do they bring a different style and different skills to the job? Are they better, or worse, managers than men? Are women more highly motivated and 1 than male managers?

Some research 2 the idea that women bring different attitudes and skills to management jobs, such as greater 3, an emphasis on affiliation and attachment, and a 4 to bring emotional factors to bear 5 making workplace decisions. These differences are 6 to carry advantages for companies, 7 they expand the range of techniques that can be used to 8 the company manage its workforce 9.

A study commissioned by the International Women's Forum 10 a management style used by some women managers (and also by some men) that 11 from the command-and-control style 12 used by male managers. Using this "interactive leadership" approach, "women 13 participation, share power and information, 14 other people's self-worth, and get others excited

about their work. All these _15_ reflect their belief that allowing _16_ to contribute and to feel _17_ and important is a win-win _18_ -- good for the employees and the organization. " The study's director _19_ that "interactive leadership may emerge _20_ the management style of choice for many organizations."

1. A. confronted B. commanded C. confined D. committed
2. A. supports B. argues C. opposes D. despises
3. A. combination B. cooperativeness C. coherence D. correlation
4. A. willingness B. loyalty C. sensitivity D. virtue
5. A. by B. in C. at D. with
6. A. disclosed B. watched C. revised D. seen
7. A. therefore B. whereas C. because D. nonetheless
8. A. help B. enable C. support D. Direct
9. A. evidently B. precisely C. aggressively D. effectively
10. A. developed B. invented C. discovered D. located
11. A. derives B. differs C. descends D. detaches
12. A. inherently B. traditionally C. conditionally D. occasionally
13. A. encourage B. dismiss C. disapprove D. engage
14. A. enhance B. enlarge C. ignore D. degrade
15. A. themes B. subjects C. researches D. things
16. A. managers B. women C. employees D. males
17. A. faithful B. powerful C. skillful D. thoughtful
18. A. situation B. status C. circumstance D. position
19. A. predicted B. proclaimed C. defied D. diagnosed
20. A. into B. from C. as D. for

III. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Section A. *Read the following two passages and briefly answer the following 10 questions. (20%)*

Passage 1

With the start of BBC World Service Television, millions of viewers in Asia and America can now watch the Corporation's news coverage, as well as listen to it.

And of course in Britain listeners and viewers can tune into two BBC television channels, five BBC national radio services and dozens of local radio stations. They are brought sport, comedy, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children's programs and films for an annual license fee of 83 per household.

It is a remarkable record, stretching back over 70 years—yet the BBC's future is now in doubt. The Corporation will survive as a publicly-funded broadcasting organization, at least for the time being, but its role, its size and its programs are now the subject of a nationwide debate in Britain.

The debate was launched by the government, which invited anyone with

an opinion of the BBC—including ordinary listeners and viewers—to say what was good or bad about the Corporation, and even whether they thought if it was worth keeping. The reason for its inquiry is that the BBC's royal charters runs out in 1996 and it must decide whether to keep the organization as it is or to make changes.

Defenders of the Corporation—of whom there are many—are fond of quoting the American slogan "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." The BBC "ain't broke", they say, by which they mean it is not broken (as distinct from the word "broke", meaning having no money), or why bother to change it?

Yet the BBC will have to change, because the broadcasting world around it is changing. The commercial TV channels—ITV and Channel 4—were required by the Thatcher Government's Broadcasting Act to become more commercial, competing with each other for advertisers, and cutting costs and jobs. But it is the arrival of new satellite channels—funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions—which will bring about the biggest change in the long term.

Questions:

1. What is the problem that BBC now is confronted with?
2. What does "the BBC's 'royal charter'" (Paragraph 4) refer to?
3. What do the defenders of the Corporation mean by saying "If it ain't broke, don't fix it"?
4. What is the first and foremost reason that the BBC has to readjust itself?
5. What's the difference between the BBC and the new satellite channels in terms of their source of funds?

Passage 2

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick I in the thirteenth century, it may be hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue (he told the nurses to keep silent).

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such severe lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and

makes bowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1,000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents inborn with the capacity to speak. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the *monkey*, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy-bear with the sound pattern of "toy-bear". And Even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyse, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways.

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the signals in the child's babbling, grasping and smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

Questions:

6. What was discovered from Frederick I's experiment in the 13th century?
7. According to the author, what would happen to a child if he missed the early stages to learn language?
8. If a child starts to speak later than others, is it certain that he will be backward in future? Find the sentence in the text to prove your answer.
9. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey?
10. What role does a mother play in the child's acquiring language skills?

Section B. *Read the following passage and paraphrase the 5 underlined sentences.*
(20%)

In some countries where racial prejudice is acute, violence has so come to be taken for granted as a means of solving differences, that it is not even questioned. There are countries where the white man imposes his rule by brute force; there are countries where the black man protests by setting fire to cities and by looting and pillaging. (1)Important people on both sides, who would, in other respects, appear to be reasonable men, get up and calmly argue in favor of violence – as if it were a legitimate solution, like any other. What is really frightening, what really fills you with despair, is the realization that when it comes to the crunch, we have made no actual progress at all. We may wear collars and ties instead of war-paint, but our instincts remain basically unchanged. (2)The whole of the recorded history of the human race, that tedious documentation of violence, has taught us absolutely nothing. We have still not learnt that violence never solves a problem but makes it more acute. The sheer horror, the bloodshed, the suffering mean nothing. No solution ever comes to light the morning after when we dismally contemplate the smoking ruins and wonder what hit us.

The truly reasonable men who know where the solutions lie are finding it

harder and harder to get a hearing. (3)They are despised, mistrusted and even persecuted by their own kind because they advocate such apparently outrageous things as law enforcement. If half the energy that goes into violent acts were put to good use, if our efforts were directed at cleaning up the slums and ghettos, at improving living-standards and providing education and employment for all, we would have gone a long way to arriving at a solution.

(4)Our strength is weakened by having to mop up the mess that violence leaves in its wake. In a well-directed effort, it would not be impossible to fulfill the ideals of a stable social programme. The benefits that can be derived from constructive solutions are everywhere apparent in the world around us. Genuine and lasting solutions are always possible, providing we work within the framework of the law.

Before we can even begin to contemplate peaceful co-existence between the races, we must appreciate each other's problems. And to do this, we must learn about them: it is a simple exercise in communication, in exchanging information. "Talk, talk, talk," the advocates of violence say, "all you ever do is talk, and we are none the wiser." It's rather like the story of the famous barrister who painstakingly explained his case to the judge. After listening to a lengthy argument the judge complained that after all this talk, he was none the wiser. "Possible, my lord," the barrister replied, "none the wiser, but surely far better informed." (5)Knowledge is the necessary prerequisite to wisdom: the knowledge that violence creates the evils it pretends to solve.

IV. Translation (30%)

1. Translate the following passage into Chinese. (15%)

(1)The old lady had always been proud of the great rose-tree in her garden, and was fond of telling how it had grown from a cutting she had brought years before from Italy, when she was first married. (2)She and her husband had been travelling back in their carriage from Rome (it was before the time of railways) and on a bad piece of road south of Siena they had broken down, and had been forced to pass the night in a little house by the road-side. (3)The accommodation was wretched of course; she had spent a sleepless night, and rising early had stood, wrapped up, at her window, with the cool air blowing on her face, to watch the dawn. (4)She could still, after all these years, remember the blue mountains with the bright moon above them, and how a far-off town on one of the peaks had gradually grown whiter and whiter, till the moon faded, the mountains were touched with the pink of the rising sun. (5)Suddenly the town was lit as by an illumination, one window after another catching and reflecting the sun's beam, till at last the whole little city twinkled and sparkled up in the sky like a nest of stars.

2. Translate the following passage into English. (15%)

中美贸易之所以能迅速发展，根本原因在于两国经济具有很大的互补性。这种互补性，很大程度上来自两国经济资源条件、经济结构以及消费水平存在着很

大的差异。中国是最大的发展中国家，市场广阔，发展迅速，劳动力成本低，但资金短缺、科技和管理相对落后。美国是最大的发达国家，经济总量大，资本充足，科技发达，但劳动力成本高。这种差异性和互补性，将在今后长期存在，在经济全球化的大背景下显得更加突出。

V. Writing (30%)

Directions:

Owing to the rapid development of the technology of computer, education through network is no longer a dream, thus some people hold that traditional school teaching may be replaced by network education. Do you agree or not? Use reasons and specific details to clarify your choice in an essay of about 500 words.