

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 15 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% 15×2=30)

Directions: There are 3 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.

There is no doubt that adults, and even highly educated adults, vary greatly in the speed and efficiency of their reading. Some proceed very slowly throughout; others dash along too quickly and then have to regress. Poor readers in particular may lack the ability to vary their manner of reading according to the type of reading matter and to their intentions in reading it. A good reader can move at great speed through the text of a novel or similar light reading matter. He may be able to skim a page, picking up a word or two here and there, and gain a general idea of what the text is about without really reading it. In reading more difficult material, with the intention of taking in the whole of it, he will proceed more slowly, but even then he will vary his pace, concentrating on the key words and passages, perhaps rereading them several times and pass more quickly over the remainder. A less efficient reader tends to maintain the same speed whatever the material he reads. Consequently even light reading matter gives him little pleasure because he reads so slowly. But this pace may be too fast for really difficult material which requires special concentration at difficult points.

A type of reading which necessitates careful attention to detail is proofreading, in which the reader, in order to detect misprint in a sample print, has to notice not so much the meaning of what he reads as the exact shape and order of letters and words in the text. This is extremely difficult for most people, since they are accustomed to overlook such details. In fact, considerable practice is required to practise this task efficiently and it can be done only by reading very slowly, and by paying comparatively little attention to the general meaning of the text.

1. The author claims that there is a difference in reading speed ①.
 - A. between the poorly educated and the highly educated
 - B. among all readers
 - C. among different poorly educated adults only
 - D. among different highly educated adults only
2. A good reader is a reader who ②.
 - A. concentrates on the key words only
 - B. changes his speed according to the kind of text
 - C. always reads slowly but carefully
 - D. changes his speed according to his liking for the book
3. The last two sentences of the first paragraph mean that ③.
 - A. a reading speed too fast for difficult material is just right for a non-serious book
 - B. a reading speed too slow for a non-serious book is also too slow for a difficult one
 - C. a reading speed too slow for a non-serious book may be too fast for a difficult one
 - D. a reading speed too slow for a difficult book is just right for a non-serious one
4. The main thing in proofreading is to ④.
 - A. pick out mistakes
 - B. enjoy it
 - C. understand it
 - D. overlook the meaning
5. Proofreading is of no use unless one is prepared to ⑤.
 - A. read very quickly
 - B. pay attention to the meaning of the text
 - C. read very slowly
 - D. make changes here and there

Passage 2

Questions 6-10 are based on the following passage.

Over 60 million persons in the United States own a credit card, which has had the effect of increasing consumption possibilities for households by allowing them to

make heavy purchases without giving up a single dollar and coin for them. In fact, thousands of dollars of merchandise, ranging from autos, clothing, to electrical appliances are purchased by buyers through the credit card. Credit cards have also been of significant importance to the national economy. Businessmen have been encouraged to expand plant and equipment and hire additional personnel to meet the heavy demand for their products. The tendency of employment and income would be to rise significantly.

Unfortunately, the ease with which buyers can increase their purchase with credit cards has caused them to overlook the additional costs. Purchases on credit cards are postponed payments. Buy-now-and-pay-later encourages buyers to use credit cards extensively. Since the buyer is in effect borrowing money for a specific purpose, he must expect to pay an interest charge. Interest is the price of using money over a long period of time. A close analysis of the use of credit cards for heavy purchases will show that the buyer has added to the cost of making these purchases. It must also be kept in mind that unpaid monthly balance means added interest charges. Furthermore, the use of credit cards will add to the cost of the product since the shopkeeper does not receive the money at the time of purchase. Shopkeeper might add on the cost of handing credits to the bill.

6. This passage is mainly concerned with ⑥.
- A. the cashless economy
 - B. the cost of making payments by credit cards
 - C. the advantages of credit cards
 - D. the necessity of using credit cards
7. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the use of credit cards? ⑦
- A. It affects the level of employment and income.
 - B. It is significant to the national economy.
 - C. It stimulates people to buy more.
 - D. It makes purchasing more complicated.
8. When a buyer makes a purchase by credit cards, the problem encountered by him is ⑧.
- A. the changing tendency of interest rates
 - B. the rise of the price of products
 - C. the rise in insurance rates when credit cards are lost
 - D. the added cost of a product
9. Interest charges for the use of credit cards reflect ⑨.
- A. the advantage of owning a credit card
 - B. the unpaid balance of a monthly bill
 - C. the shopkeeper's cost of handling credit cards
 - D. the price of using money for a long period of time

10. The author of the passage implies that 10 .
- A. credit cards tend to raise interest charges
 - B. buyers should not use credit cards at all
 - C. buyers should make purchases with credit cards cautiously
 - D. the use of credit cards reduces the consumption possibilities

Passage 3

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage.

Living things can regulate their own activities in such a way that they fit into the rhythms in nature. For example, plants consume sunshine during the day and do most of their breathing at night. Small animals which live in very hot regions remain deep in their holes during the heat of the day and only come out at night to obtain food. These rhythmic patterns of activity in living things can be called biological clocks.

Scientists have discovered some very interesting facts about biological clocks. Their most important discovery is that although biological clocks approximately correspond to the rhythms of day and night, light and darkness, they do not always depend on them. Many biological clocks are independent. How can this be proved? It can be proved by showing that a biological clock will continue to operate even when its surroundings are changed so that it can no longer respond to alternating periods of lights and darkness.

We will take the "Fiddler crab" (招潮蟹) as an example. This animal is a living clock. It indicates the time by the color of its skin, which is dark during the day and lighter in color during the night. The daytime darkness of the crab's skin, which prevents its enemies from noticing it and also prevents the crab from getting too hot, is repeated every 24 hours. The alternating colors of the skin appear to follow the alternating rhythm of day and night. How can we prove the statement that crab is an independent clock which creates its own rhythm, its own time? Perhaps it only responds to sunlight, by growing darker when in contact with sunshine and growing lighter in color when the sun sinks behind the horizon.

To answer this question, biologists did a simple experiment. They kept the crab in a dark room at a constant temperature for two months. They found that the skin of the crab continued to change color according to the same 24-hour rhythm, following the movements of the sun outside. In this way they proved that the crab's biological clock was independent of events in its natural surroundings. It was not just a series of responses to external events.

11. Biological clocks in living things are 11 .
- A. manufactured clocks
 - B. the alterations of day and night

- C. living thing's activities corresponding to some natural rhythms
 D. the repetition of activities of living things
12. The author compares a crab to (12).
 A. a biological clock
 B. an example of biological clock
 C. a living clock
 D. a model of biological clocks
13. It is true that many biological clocks are (13).
 A. bad timekeepers
 B. dependent on other things
 C. good timekeepers
 D. not governed by external events
14. A crab is an example of biological clocks in living things because it (14).
 A. looks like clocks
 B. has dark skin
 C. creates its own time
 D. alternates color of its skin to follow the alternating rhythm of day and night
15. The colors of the crab's skin can (15).
 A. indicate the time
 B. prevent its enemies from noticing it
 C. prevent it from getting too hot
 D. do all the above

Part 2 Vocabulary and Structure (20% 20×1=20)

Directions: There are 20 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 sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. My father never gave me (1).
 A. much advice
 B. many advices
 C. many advice
 D. a lot of advices
2. She took him (2) and led him across the road.
 A. by his hand
 B. by the hand
 C. with hand
 D. with the hand
3. I don't think he is to blame, (3)?
 A. do I
 B. is he
 C. isn't he
 D. does he
4. (4) I know the money is safe, I shall not worry about it.
 A. Even though
 B. Unless
 C. As long as
 D. However

16. His honesty is (16); nobody can doubt it.
 A. without question B. out of the question
 C. beside the question D. in question
17. (17) at in his way, the situation doesn't seem so desperate.
 A. Looked B. Looking
 C. Being looked D. To look
18. The team's recent wins have now (18) them for the semi-finals.
 A. fitted B. promoted
 C. qualified D. selected
19. The football match was televised (19) from the Workers' Stadium.
 A. alive B. life
 C. live D. lively
20. We shall have to go on to the next village. It's too late to (20) now.
 A. set back B. turn in
 C. set in D. turn back

Part 3 Translation (30%)

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

- 1、在这幸福的时刻，我向你致以最美好的祝愿。
- 2、误解在日常生活中十分普遍。
- 3、一个害怕失败的人永远不会赢！
- 4、发展问题一直是世界各国普遍关注的问题。
- 5、这幢新建的房子非常宽敞、明亮、舒适、典雅。

B. Translate the following passage into Chinese. (15)

Now I have always considered university presidents to be visionary policy makers who set the course of academic research and education rather than mere nannies (保姆) taking care of spoon-feeding babies. Those educators might say, "If the students had learned to be independent before they came to college, I wouldn't need to coddle (悉心照料) and spoon-feed them so much. It is because they were not taught all these things in primary and secondary school that I, a university president, have to teach them now."

Part 4 Writing (20%)

Write a composition of about 120 words on the following topic:
 My Ideal Career