

山东师范大学
硕士研究生入学考试试题

英语语言文学 考试科目： 基础英语
外国语言学及应用语言学

- 注意事项： 1. 本试卷共 3 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. Reading Section (共 50 分)

Please read the following passages and then answer all the questions based on them..

(A)

WHY SHOULD anyone buy the latest volume in the ever-expanding *Dictionary of National Biography*? I do not mean that it is bad, as the reviewers will agree. But it will cost you 65 pounds. And have you got the rest of volumes? You need the basic 22 plus the largely decennial supplements to bring the total to 31? Of course, it will be answered, public and academic libraries will want the new volume. After all, it adds 1,068 lives of people who escaped the net of the original compilers. Yet in 10 year's time a revised version of the whole caboodle, called the *New Dictionary of National Biography*, will be published. Its' editor, professor Colin Matthew, tells me that he will have room for about 50,000 lives, some 13, 000 more than in the current *DNB*. This rather puts the 1,068 in *Missing Persons* in the shade.

When Dr. Nicholls wrote to *The Spectator* in 1989 asking for names of people whom readers had looked up in the *DNB* and had been disappointed not to find, she says that she received some 100,000 suggestions. (Well, she had written to "other quality newspapers" too.) As soon as her committee had whittled the numbers down, the professional problems of an editor began. Contributors didn't file copy on time; some who did sent too much: 50,000 words instead of 500 is a record, according to Dr. Nicholls.

There remains the dinner-party game of who's in, who's out. That is a game that the reviewers have played and will continue to play. Criminals were my initial worry. After all, the original edition

of the *DNB* boasted: Malefactors whose crimes excite a permanent interest have received hardly less attention than benefactors. Mr. John Gross clearly had similar anxieties, for he complains that, while the murderer Christie, is in, Crippen is out. One might say in reply that the injustice of the hanging of Evans instead of Christie (entry in *Missing Persons*) notes. But then Crippen was reputed as the first murderer to be caught by telegraphy (he had tried to escape by ship to America).

It is surprising to find Max Miller excluded when really not very memorable names get in. There has been a conscious effort to put in artists and architects from the Middle Ages. About their lives not much is always known.

Of Hugo of Bury St Edmunds, a 12th-century illuminator whose dates of birth and death are not recorded, his biographer comments: "Whether or not Hugo was a wall-painter, the records of his activities as carver and manuscript painter attest to his versatility." Then there had to be more women, too (12 per cent, against the original *DBN*'s 3), such as Roy Strong's subject, the Tudor painter Levina Teerlinc, of whom he remarks: "Her most characteristic feature is a head attached to a too small, spindly body. Her technique remained awkward, thin and often cursory." Doesn't seem to qualify her as a memorable artist. Yet it may be better than the record of the original *DNB*, which included lives of people who never existed (such as Merlin) and even managed to give thanks to J. W. Clerke as a contributor, though, as a later edition admits in a shamefaced footnote, "except for the entry in the List of contributors there is no trace of J. W. Clerke."

1. The writer suggests that there is sense in buying the latest volume ①.
 - A. because it is not worth the price
 - B. because it has fewer entries than before
 - C. unless one has all the volumes in his collection
 - D. unless an expanded *DNB* will come out shortly
2. On the issue of who should be included in the *DNB*, the writer seems to suggest that ②.
 - A. the editors had clear rules to follow
 - B. there were too many criminals in the entries
 - C. the editors clearly favored benefactors
 - D. the editors were irrational in their choices
3. Crippen was absent from the *DNB* ③.
 - A. because he escaped to the U.S.
 - B. because death sentence had been abolished

- C. for reasons not clarified
D. because of the editor's mistake
4. The author quoted a few entries in the last paragraph to ④ .
A. illustrate some features of the DNB
B. give emphasis to his argument
C. impress the reader with its content
D. highlight the people in the Middle Ages
5. Throughout the passage, the writers' tone towards the *DNB* was ⑤ .
A. complimentary B. supportive
C. sarcastic D. bitter

(B)

The world of microbes is vast and varied. It embraces all microscopic forms, of different shapes and sizes, with the diverse colors and contrasting metabolic activities that are encountered in well-known groups of micro-organisms commonly referred to as viruses, bacteria, yeast, etc. Whereas some of these forms are man's best friends, others are among his worst enemies.

The friendly variety includes microbial species that ferment man's beer, destroy and transform his wastes, furnish food adjuncts to vary his diet and nutrition, and enrich the soil in which he cultivates his vegetable foods. One third of the total microbial population, on the other hand, comprises the species that attack his crops, destroy and rot his foods, cause diseases in his animals, increase his sufferings and shorten his life with fatal diseases like tuberculosis.

Because he could not observe these friends and foes, or comprehend their interactions with him in observed phenomena, man remained ignorant of and blind to these little "animalcules" until Anton van Leeuwenhoek, a Dutch linen merchant who specialized in the grinding of powerful glass lenses, first saw and described bacteria. Since then the frontiers of the world of microbes have been gradually pushed back by the use of newer microscopes, techniques and visual reagents. Consequently, the mystery of the microbes had been revealed step by step, as the crude lens has evolved into the sophisticated electron microscope. As a result of the breakthrough into the visible world, thousands of different microbial forms were seen for the first time and man began to understand the nature of the microbes and, more particularly, their interactions with him and his environment. The simple yet spectacular contributions from the classical pioneers Pasteur and Koch helped dispel speculation, traditional knowledge and untested theory in the explanation of man's observed and recurrent phenomena by the establishment of scientific fact, creativity and reasoning.

6. Some microbial species can harmful to human being because ⑥.
- A. they can only cause fatal diseases
 - B. they can destroy his surroundings and thereby cause some diseases
 - C. they cannot destroy and transform his waste
 - D. they cannot ferment man's beer
7. According to the passage, how many microbial species are friendly to human being? ⑦
- A. One third of the total microbial population.
 - B. One twice of the total microbial population.
 - C. Two thirds of the total microbial population.
 - D. One fourth of the total microbial population.
8. Which of the following is NOT contributed to the recognition of microbial species? ⑧
- A. Microscopes
 - B. Visual reagents
 - C. Glass lenses
 - D. Sophisticated electron telescopes
9. In the first sentence of the third paragraph, "foes" stand for ⑨.
- A. little animals
 - B. microbial species that cause tuberculosis
 - C. well-known groups of micro-organisms
 - D. microbial species that enrich the soil
10. The main idea of this passage is about ⑩.
- A. the scientific study of microbes
 - B. man's friends and foes
 - C. evolution of microscopes
 - D. varieties of microbial forms

(C)

To do its job properly, blood must travel continually around the body. The pumping heart forces blood around the circulatory system to constantly change the fluid surrounding the living cells so that fresh supplies of oxygen and food are brought in as fast as they are used up and poisonous end-products are discarded.

The arteries carry blood to every organ of the body, such as the liver, the stomach, the kidneys, and the intestines. The liver and kidneys play a vital role in the blood system. Many of the chemical activities of the body form poisonous end products. These substances diffuse into the lymphatic

system and are carried off in the plasma. When they eventually reach the kidneys, a large proportion of the poisonous waste is removed and excreted. The blood passes regularly through kidneys and liver, picking up food in the liver and getting rid of waste in the kidneys. The liver allows into the blood system only enough food for the body's needs. It stores the rest until it is needed.

The arteries get smaller and smaller as they pass through the various organs and tissues. The smallest vessels are the capillaries. It is through the thin walls of these capillaries that the body cells get their food and oxygen and release their waste. The capillaries join up again to form veins. Blood flows through the veins back to the heart. The arteries have much thicker walls than the veins to withstand the pressure of blood direct from the heart. There is little blood pressure in the veins. The action of the muscles of the body helps to "massage" blood through the veins, and the valves in the vein walls prevent blood in the veins flowing the wrong way.

When blood returns from the veins, the heart pumps it to the lungs. There it gives up carbon dioxide, a waste product from the cells, and takes in oxygen. Then it returns to the heart and is again pumped out to all parts of the body through the arteries. This double flow of fresh blood from the heart to various parts of the body, followed by "used" blood back to the heart, and also "used" blood to the lungs, followed by "fresh" blood back to the heart is called double circulation.

11. What can be inferred, according to paragraph 2, about the importance of the liver and kidneys in maintaining a healthy body? (11)
- A. The liver is important because it stores fatty foods for when we need the energy.
 - B. Chemical processes in the body create toxic end products.
 - C. Without them the body would flood with toxic waste eventually causing harm to the body.
 - D. The liver and kidneys are important in maintaining a healthy weight.
12. What can be inferred about capillaries, according to paragraph 3? (12)
- A. They eventually join up again to form veins that are an essential part of the circulatory system.
 - B. Their walls serve as a gateway to absorb what the body needs and eliminate what the body does not need.
 - C. Capillaries are not as important as veins and arteries because they are so small in comparison.
 - D. Veins and capillaries are smaller than arteries so they are not as strong and cannot withstand the force of heart.
13. What can be inferred about the double circulation, according to paragraph 4? (13)
- A. It is necessary to get rid of carbon dioxide.
 - B. It cleanses the body of impurities.
 - C. Without it, the body cannot respire.
 - D. It prevents blood from traveling the wrong way.
14. The word "plasma" in paragraph 2 can best be paraphrased as (14).
- A. clear yellowish liquid part of blood.
 - B. soft mixture of lime.

C.chemically produced substances.

D.a plate-like containe.

15.The word "massage" in paragraph 3 can be best paraphrased as (D).

A."inform"

B."give massage to"

C."crush something into"

D."push"

(D)

In industrialized nations people are using more and more energy all the time and its demand is ever increasing. Practically everything we do from talking on the phone to driving to work and heating up our lunch all requires energy. Most of this energy comes from fossil fuels but the problem is that fuels like coal, oil and natural gas are non-renewable and burning fossil fuels also release chemicals into the air that damage the environment and pose a serious risk to public health. Fossil fuels are found in deposits beneath the earth; they are the decayed plants and animals buried in rock that have become "fossilized". Time and pressure gradually turned them into coal, oil and natural gas.

The demand for energy and its use have risen sharply over the last thirty years and are only set to further increase. Emissions released due to the burning of fossil fuels are harmful to the environment and the only way to reduce emissions is switch to low carbon alternatives.

Alternative renewable energy sources include wind and solar power that are abundant and non-polluting source of energy and are sustainable. Increasingly people are turning to renewable sources like these but still very much rely on fossil fuels. Oil, gas and coal are used to generate electricity in power stations. Gas can be extracted directly from "wet" natural gas or can be obtained as a by-product of the petroleum refining process. Surprisingly, though the demand for energy has increased, the amount of fuel people use has not changed much because people are using their energy resources more efficiently.

Also, the amount of energy people use for their everyday lives has increased dramatically but the amount of energy used by industry has decreased because of fewer energy intensive industries and better energy efficiency.

The main environmental impact of burning fossil fuels comes from the emissions of greenhouse gases. Scientists agree that greenhouse gases are a major source of climate change, otherwise known as global warming. Also, oil spillages from oil refineries and drilling sites are a major cause of environmental pollution.

The damage caused by the harvesting of and burning of fossil fuels can be seen in the pollution of water flowing through coal mines. This in turn contaminates other water sources. Also, methane gas leaking from pipe lines and coal mines contributes to the greenhouse effect. Exhaust gases from vehicles emit substances such as nitrogen dioxide and greatly affect public health especially those suffering from asthma. In addition to carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, causing, the greenhouse effect and acid rain, and making the air heavily polluted in urban areas in which their concentrations are normally highest.

World total fossil energy demand is expected to increase even faster than today in the not far distant future because of accelerated economic development by the newly emerging industrial nations, such as China and India.

It will not be easy to change the way nations supply and use energy but what is certain is that changing for renewable energy sources will greatly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Also, the efficient management of renewable sources and the radical reduction of pollution cannot be achieved without the formulation of and commitment to long term plans.

16. According to the passage, which is true about fossil fuels?
- E. Oil and coal are turned into fossils.
 - F. Fossil fuels have not yet discovered.
 - G. Fossil fuels come from decayed fossils and rocks.
 - H. Fossil fuels are fossilized organic remains.
17. According to the passage, which of the following is true about methane gas?
- A. It is the main cause of global warming.
 - B. Its release into the atmosphere causes acid rain.
 - C. Once released, it contributes to global warming.
 - D. It can cause asthma to anybody.
18. According to the passage, where is air quality most affected by pollution?
- A. In the suburban areas.
 - B. In the countryside.
 - C. In the ozone layer.
 - D. In towns and cities.
19. The word "emission" in paragraph 2 can best mean which of the following.
- A. Discharge
 - B. substance
 - C. Remains
 - D. materials
20. The word "dioxide" in paragraph 6 can best mean which of the following.
- A. Oxide formed by combining one atoms of oxygen and one atoms of another element.
 - B. Oxide formed by combining two atoms of oxygen and three atoms of another element.
 - C. Oxide formed by combining two atoms of oxygen and two atoms of another element.
 - D. Oxide formed by combining two atoms of oxygen and one atoms of another element.

(E)

In what is widely regarded as the most important scientific discovery of 1998, researchers turned their telescopes to measure the rate at which cosmic expansion was decelerating and instead saw that it was accelerating. They have been gripping the steering wheel very tightly ever since.

As deeply mysterious as accelerating is, if you just accept it without trying to fathom its cause, it solves all kinds of problems. Before 1998, cosmologists had been troubled by discrepancies in the age, density and clumpiness of the universe. Acceleration made everything click together. It is one of the conceptual keys, along with other high-precision observations and innovative theories, that have unlocked the next level of the big bang theory.

The big bang is often described as an event that occurred long ago, a great explosion that created the universe. In actuality, the theory says nothing about the moment of creation, which is a job for quantum physics. It simply states that as far back as we can extrapolate, the cosmos has been expanding, thinning out and cooling down. The big bang is best thought of not as a singular event but as an ongoing process, a gradual molding of order out of chaos. The recent observations have given this picture a coherence it never had before.

From the perspective of life on Earth, cosmic history started with inflation, a celestial reboot that wiped out whatever came before and left the cosmos a featureless place. The universe was without form, and void. Inflation then filled it with an almost completely uniform brew of radiation. The radiation varied from place to place in an utterly random way; mathematically, it was as random as random could be.

Gradually the universe imposed order on itself. The familiar particles of matter, such as electrons and protons, condensed out of the radiation like water droplets in a cloud of steam. Sound waves coursed through the amorphous mix, giving it shape. Matter steadily wrested control of the cosmos away from radiation. Several hundred thousand years after inflation, matter declared final victory and cut itself loose from radiation. This era and its dramatic coda have now been probed by high-precision observations of the fossil radiation.

Over the ensuing eons, matter organized itself into bodies of increasingly large size: subgalactic scraps, majestic galaxies, galactic clusters, great walls of galaxies. The universe we know, a set of distinct bodies separated by vast expanses of essentially empty space, is a fairly recent development, cosmologically speaking. This arrangement has now been systematically mapped. Starting several billion years ago, matter has been losing control to cosmic acceleration. Evidently the big bang has gotten a second wind, which is good for it but will be bad for us. The ever faster expansion has already arrested the formation of large structures and, if it continues, could rip apart galaxies and even the Earth.

21. Please choose “yes”, “no”, or “not given” for each of the following statements:

Yes	if the statement agrees with the writer
No	if the statement contradicts the writer
Not given	if there is no information about this in the passage

- 1) The big bang is understood as an ongoing process rather than a single event.
- 2) In cosmic history, radiation dominated the universe before matter did so.
- 3) The ever faster expansion will invariably tear apart the Earth.
- 4) In cosmologists' debates, the big bang and inflation theories defeated their alternatives such as the steady state theory.
- 5) Cosmologists' initial responses to the revolutionary discoveries were always conservative.

II. Translation (60 分)

1) Translate the following passage into Chinese. (30 分)

It is celebrity celebration time, is it not? The papers are full of who got this or that Oscar and who won the frock fight. The celebrities and their public are a constant background noise throughout the year, but periodically, the volume goes up and we have the full screaming blast of the publicity machine.

It is done, I suppose, because that is what we want, what we enjoy reading in the magazines or watching on the box. But it makes us miserable. One of the huge puzzles of the age is that those of us lucky enough to live in the rich developed world have objectively a better life than ever before in human history, yet we are no happier than we were a generation or more ago.

The advance is not just in terms of the things we own. It is in the way we live, for in every developed country, we are, on average, better educated and healthier than our forebears. We have more leisure and more information; we travel more and have greater job opportunities. And we have greater freedom to make our own choices about lifestyle. But we are no happier than our parents.

You can measure happiness in many ways — you can ask people how they feel, and the answers are not too discouraging. In Britain, 38 percent of people say they are fairly happy, figures that are very close to those of the United States.

We apparently gradually become happier as the day goes on — gruff in the morning and cheerful in the evening — although we don't need an economist to tell us that.

2) Translate the following passage into English. (30 分)

对于不同的人，哲学、宗教可能有完全不同的含义。人们谈到哲学或宗教时，心中所想的与之相关的观念，可能大不相同。就我来说，哲学是对于人生的有系统的反思。每一个人，只要他没有死，他都在人生中。但是对于人生有反思的思想的人并不多，其反思的思想有系统的人就更少。哲学家必须进行哲学化：这就是说，他必须对于人生反思地思想，然后有系统地表达他的思想。

这种思想，所以谓之反思的，因为它以人生为对象。人生论，宇宙论，知识论都是从这个类型的思想产生的。宇宙论的产生，是因为宇宙是人生的背景，是人生戏剧演出的舞台。知识论的出现，是因为思想本身就是知识。照西方某些哲学家所说，为了思想，我们必须首先明了我们能够思想什么；这就是说，在我们对人生开始思想之前，我们必须首先“思想我们的思想”。

III. Writing (40分)

Directions: Someone holds the age of book is past and the information will be presented by some multimedia tools such as television, video, and computer. Others think that books and written words will still be necessary in spreading information and completing education. Discuss both sides and give your opinion. You are required to write within 500 English words. You may provide a title for your writing.