

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.

The story that traces life from sea to land then into the multiple niches (合适的环境) that exist there for a great variety of living things is a fascinating one, but far too detailed for our purposes. One key point for us in that story is the emergence of the biological class of animals that are called mammals (哺乳动物).

Mammals have a number of features that distinguish them from the reptiles (爬行动物) from which they developed. They are warm blooded; that is, they have a system of temperature control that keeps the body at a constant temperature. Mammals have a set of teeth of different shapes that serve different functions such as cutting, gouging, and grinding. Young mammals spend their earliest days of development shielded within the mother's body and are then born alive, rather than hatching from eggs. In addition, after birth they are nourished by milk provided by the mother's mammary glands. The enforced association between mother and infant provides an opportunity for learning that does not exist for those kinds of creatures that are hatched from eggs long after their parents have departed from the scene. Young mammals play something that amphibians (两栖动物) and reptiles never do which provides additional learning opportunities.

The foregoing list leaves little doubt that we are mammals. There are, of course, a great many

kinds of mammals, most of which developed after the great extinction of dinosaurs and other reptiles about 65 million years ago that opened opportunities for the few small mammals that were already in existence. One of the groups of mammals that resulted was a biological order called Primates (灵长类) which includes monkeys, apes, humans, and some smaller creatures familiar only to ardent zoo-goers. Primates share a number of behavioral features that have played important roles in their evolutionary development. Most primates are arboreal; that is, they spend their lives in and among trees. Their tree-climbing and tree-dwelling habits impose needs that are reflected in primate anatomy (解剖学). Although diet varies from species to species, many primates are largely vegetarian. But they can eat and digest meat, and some species vary their diets of leaves, shoots, and fruits by eating insects, birds' eggs, and even small animals. Primates are hand-feeders, depending on their hands both to collect food and to get it into their mouths. Perhaps the most important feature of their behavior is that primates are social animals. Their genetics, habits, and even their survival are geared to living in groups. Although human beings have come to have a way of life very different from that of typical primates, the basic primate adaptation provided the pre-human (前人类) with capabilities that allowed them to become culture builders.

The anatomical features that separate primates from other kinds of animals relate clearly to the way primates behave.

1. Where do you think the passage is from?  
A. Newspaper.    B. Gazette.    C. Journal.    D. Science magazine.
2. Which of the following is not the feature of mammals that distinguish them from the reptiles?  
A. They're warm-blooded.  
B. They have a set of teeth of different shapes.  
C. The first period of development of young mammals is within their mother's body.  
D. There's some association between mother and infant.
3. Which can be inferred from the passage?  
A. Mammals developed from the reptiles.  
B. The animals that are hatched from eggs have no opportunity for learning.  
C. Mammals developed at the cost of the extinction of reptiles.  
D. Not all the primates are mammals.
4. Primates are social animals because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are hand-feeders  
B. of their anatomical features  
C. they are arboreal  
D. they depend on each other

5. What leads to the features of the primate anatomy?

- A. Their tree-climbing and tree-dwelling life.
- B. Their diet.
- C. The way they behave.
- D. The social emphasis in their life.

### Passage 2

Questions 6-10 are based on the following passage.

The study of social science is more than the study of the individual social sciences. Although it is true that to be a good social scientist you must know each of those components, you must also know how they interrelate. By specializing too early, many social scientists can lose sight of the interrelationships that are so essential to understanding modern problems. That's why it is necessary to have a course covering all the social sciences. In fact, it would not surprise me if one day a news story such as the one above should appear.

The preceding passage placed you in the future. To understand how and when social science broke up, you must go into the past. Imagine for a moment that you're a student in 1062, in the Italian city of Bologna, site of one of the first major universities in the western world. The university has no buildings. It consists merely of a few professors and students. There is no tuition fee. At the end of a professor's lecture, if you like it, you pay. And if you don't like it, the professor finds himself without students and without money. If we go back still earlier, say to Greece in the sixth century B. C., we can see the philosopher Socrates walking around the streets of Athens, arguing with his companions. He asks them questions, and then other questions, leading these people to reason the way he wants them to reason (this became known as the Socratic Method).

Times have changed since then; universities sprang up throughout the world and created colleges within the universities. Oxford, one of the first universities, now has thirty colleges associated with it, and the development and formalization of educational institutions has changed the roles of both students and faculty. As knowledge accumulated, it became more and more difficult for one person to learn, let alone retain, it all. In the sixteenth century one could still aspire to know all there was to know, and the definition of the Renaissance Man (people were even more sexist (男性至上主义者) then than they are now) was of one who was expected to know about everything.

Unfortunately, at least for someone who wants to know everything, the amount of information continues to grow exponentially while the size of the brain has grown only slightly. The way to deal with the problem is not to try to know everything about everything. Today we must specialize. That is why social science separated from the natural sciences and why it, in turn, has been broken down into various sub-fields, such as anthropology and sociology.

6. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Social science is unified.
  - B. Social science is a newborn science.
  - C. What is social science?
  - D. Specialization in social science is not good.
7. What can we learn from the second paragraph?
- A. Socrates can be regarded as the first social scientist in the western world.
  - B. The universities in Italy have no buildings.
  - C. Socrates created the "Socratic method".
  - D. Greece is not as civilized as Italy.
8. Why does the author say 'people were even more sexist then than they are now' (Line 6, Para 3)?
- A. Because they are so covetous that they want to know all there was to know.
  - B. Because it is the Renaissance 'Man', not Renaissance 'Woman' or 'human'.
  - C. Because no woman was formally educated at that time.
  - D. Because all Renaissance men were men.
9. What does the underlined word "exponentially" mean in the first sentence of the last paragraph?
- A. promisingly
  - B. continuously
  - C. drastically
  - D. rapidly
10. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. social science is a united science, and cannot be divided into sub-fields
  - B. social science may be further divided into smaller parts as the amount of knowledge and information expanding
  - C. there may be a Renaissance Man in the future
  - D. the best way to deal with the expansion of information is to know everything

### Passage 3

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage.

Looking back on my childhood, I am convinced that naturalists are born and not made. Although we were all brought up in the same way, my brothers and sisters soon abandoned their pressed flowers and insects. Unlike them, I had no ear for music and languages. I was not an early reader and I could not do mental arithmetic.

Before World War I we spent our summer holidays in Hungary. I have only the dim memory of the house we lived in, of my room and my toys. Nor do I recall clearly the large family of grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins who gathered next door. But I do have a crystal-clear memory of the dogs, the farm animals, the local birds, and above all, the insects.

I am a naturalist, not a scientist. I have a strong love of the natural world and my enthusiasm

had led me into varied investigations. I love discussing my favorite topics and enjoy burning the midnight oil while reading about other people's observations and discoveries. Then something happens that brings these observations together in my conscious mind. Suddenly you fancy you see the answer to the riddle, because it all seems to fit together. This has resulted in my publishing 300 papers and books, which some might honor with the title of scientific research.

But curiosity, a keen eye, a good memory and enjoyment of the animal and plant world do not make a scientist: one of the outstanding and essential qualities required is self-discipline, a quality I lack. A scientist requires not only self-discipline but hard training, determination and a goal. A scientist, up to a point, can be made. A naturalist is born. If you can combine the two, you get the best of both worlds.

11. The first paragraph tells us the author \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was interested in flowers and insects in his childhood
  - B. lost his hearing when he was a child
  - C. didn't like his brothers and sisters
  - D. was born to a naturalist's family
12. The author can't remember his relatives clearly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he didn't live very long with them
  - B. the family was extremely large
  - C. he was too young when he lived with them
  - D. he was fully occupied with observing nature
13. It can be inferred from the passage that the author was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a scientist as well as a naturalist.
  - B. not a naturalist but a scientist
  - C. no more than a born naturalist
  - D. first of all a scientist
14. The author says that he is a naturalist rather than a scientist probably because he thinks he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has a great deal of trouble doing mental arithmetic
  - B. lacks some of the qualities required of a scientist
  - C. just reads about other people's observations and discoveries
  - D. comes up with solutions in a most natural way
15. According to the author, a born naturalist should first of all be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. full of ambition
  - B. knowledgeable
  - C. full of enthusiasm
  - D. self-disciplined

#### Passage 4

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage.

Successful business tends to continue implementing the ideas that made them successful. But in a rapidly changing world, ideas often become obsolete overnight. What worked in the past won't necessarily work in the future. In order to thrive in the future, you must constantly create new ideas for every aspect of your business. In fact, you must continually generate new ideas just to keep your head above water. Businesses that aren't creative about their future may not survive.

Although Bill Gates is the richest, most successful man on the planet, he did not anticipate the Internet. Now he's scrambling to catch up. If Bill Gates can miss a major aspect of his industry, it can happen to you in your industry. Your business needs to continually innovate and create its future. Gates is now constantly worried about the future of Microsoft. Here's what he said in a recent interview in U.S. News World Report: "Will we be replaced tomorrow? No. In a very short time frame, Microsoft is an incredibly strong company. But when you look to the two-to three-year time frame, I don't think anyone can say with a straight face that any technology company has a guaranteed position. Not Intel, not Microsoft, not Compaq, not Dell, take any of your favorites. And that's totally honest."

You may remember that in 1985 the Cabbage Patch Kids dolls were the best selling toy on the market. But after Coleco Industries introduced their sensational line of dolls they became complacent and didn't create any new toys worth mentioning. As a result, Coleco went bankrupt in 1988.

The most successful businesses survive in the long term because they constantly reassess their situations and reinvest themselves accordingly. The 3M Company has a 15 % rule: Employees are encouraged to spend 15% of their time developing new ideas on any project they desire. It's no surprise, then, that 3M has been around since 1902.

Most businesses are not willing to tear apart last year's model of success and build a new one. Here's a familiar analogy to explain why they are lulled into complacency. Imagine that your business is like a pot of lobsters. To cook lobsters, you put them into a pot of warm water and gradually turn up the heat. The lobsters don't realize they're being cooked because the process is so gradual. As a result, they become complacent and die without a struggle. However, if you throw a lobster into the pot when the water is boiling, it will desperately try to escape. This lobster is not lulled by a slowly changing environment. It realizes instantly that it's in a bad environment and takes immediate action to change its status.

16. Judging from the context, "to keep your head above water" (Line 5, Para. 1) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to be drown
  - B. to keep out of financial difficulty
  - C. to keep away from danger
  - D. to protect you from water

17. Why is Gates now constantly worried about the future of Microsoft?
- Because he is the richest, most successful man on the planet.
  - Because his company will be replaced tomorrow.
  - Because in a very short time frame, Microsoft is an incredibly strong company.
  - Because he doesn't think that any technology company has a guaranteed position in the market.
18. Coleco Industries' case suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Cabbage Patch Kids dolls were the best-selling toy on the market
  - The Cabbage Patch Kids dolls are sensational line of dolls
  - Complacency and lack of creation will ultimately ruin a business
  - The most successful businesses survive in the long term
19. According to this passage, the 3M Company's success lies in its \_\_\_\_\_.
- constant reassessment of their situations
  - reinvention
  - 15% rule
  - being around since 1902
20. By using the analogy of "throwing a lobster into a pot", the author tries to imply that \_\_\_\_\_.
- some managers are really foolish people
  - it's cruel to cook lobsters
  - people are tend to become complacent
  - bad environment calls for immediate action

**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 completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

- At a typical Cantonese banquet, soup generally \_\_\_\_\_ other courses.  
A. precedes    B. predicts    C. proceeds    D. prevails
- The dying man's speech was so \_\_\_\_\_ that no one was able to interpret his last request.  
A. explicit    B. thorough    C. incoherent    D. impotent
- Although he was quite eloquent in the debate, his argument \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. acted up    B. yielded a lot    C. backed off    D. held no water
- Although he had been given several traffic tickets, the driver \_\_\_\_\_ that he had not been responsible for a single accident.  
A. defended    B. acknowledged    C. inferred    D. contended
- It's impossible to get six of us all in the car, \_\_\_\_\_ the bags and boxes.  
A. not to include    B. not to contain    C. not to mention    D. not to incorporate

6. The framework of the special theory of relativity can be constructed from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the absolute invariability of the speed of light.  
A. assumption    B. regulation    C. presentation    D. definition
7. On its last flight to the moon in 1972, the Apollo spacecraft \_\_\_\_\_ with a record lunar stay of 75 days.  
A. turned up    B. wound up    C. blew up    D. held up
8. Texas \_\_\_\_\_ one-twelfth of the continental land mass of the United States.  
A. generates    B. demands    C. constitutes    D. governs
9. I did remember that I should go to his party, but \_\_\_\_\_ I changed my mind.  
A. on second thought    B. by a second thought  
C. at my second thought    D. through the second thought
10. Although the novel is dull, it \_\_\_\_\_ clearly the social and economical life of the time.  
A. integrates    B. facilitates    C. narrates    D. circulates
11. The boy felt \_\_\_\_\_ because he knew that he had been wrong to steal.  
A. disposed    B. disgraced    C. disgusted    D. disguised
12. Larry is completing the biomedical major and \_\_\_\_\_ acceptance letters from four prestigious medical schools.  
A. receiving    B. expecting    C. weighing    D. replying
13. The designers had to experiment with type to \_\_\_\_\_ that all of the pages on the line would be readable on average computer monitors.  
A. verify    B. ensure    C. certify    D. pledge
14. Scientists say that some day a device called a fuel cell could \_\_\_\_\_ for internal combustion engines that now power most motor vehicles.  
A. reinforce    B. alternate    C. prolong    D. replace
15. While the current power generation system is based on massive installations, the new technology rely on thousands of small machines that \_\_\_\_\_, store and use energy.  
A. convert    B. require    C. divide    D. abandon
16. The new design of the book-cover \_\_\_\_\_ a vertical color bar that contains the names of the author.  
A. initiates    B. releases    C. strikes    D. features
17. \_\_\_\_\_ we allow him, he would certainly come for the summer vacation.  
A. Although    B. Provided that    C. If provided    D. Even if
18. Manufacturing is Canada's most important economic activity, \_\_\_\_\_ 17 percent of the workforce.  
A. engages    B. and to engage    C. that it engages    D. engaging
19. Her career as a social reformer \_\_\_\_\_ in 1958 when, at an antislavery meeting in Indiana, she called for a state woman's rights convention.  
A. beginning    B. began    C. have begun    D. to have begun
20. I'm sorry the furniture seems \_\_\_\_\_ by some insects.  
A. to be largely eaten    B. to have been largely eaten  
C. being largely eaten    D. having been largely eaten





he is doing for an industrial firm has \_\_11\_\_ no social usefulness or actually harmful \_\_12\_\_ .  
Frequently the difficulty arises from the fact that work done by \_\_13\_\_ is exaggerated or applied in  
directions never \_\_14\_\_ . Often this is done by the advertising department of his \_\_15\_\_ firm.

- |                    |                |                 |                |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. to be honest | B. for example | C. in effect    | D. above all   |
| 2. A. reason       | B. point       | C. fact         | D. question    |
| 3. A. condemn      | B. praise      | C. boast        | D. protest     |
| 4. A. last         | B. next        | C. first        | D. best        |
| 5. A. years        | B. experiment  | C. processes    | D. war         |
| 6. A. after        | B. while       | C. before       | D. since       |
| 7. A. particularly | B. commonly    | C. frequently   | D. probably    |
| 8. A. available    | B. predicable  | C. unreasonable | D. preferable  |
| 9. A. competent    | B. persuasive  | C. operational  | D. independent |
| 10. A. cause       | B. arise       | C. offer        | D. impose      |
| 11. A. either      | B. yet         | C. even         | D. otherwise   |
| 12. A. rights      | B. objectives  | C. consequences | D. services    |
| 13. A. them        | B. you         | C. us           | D. him         |
| 14. A. intended    | B. achieved    | C. reached      | D. obtained    |
| 15. A. colleague's | B. student's   | C. employer's   | D. assistant's |

#### Part 4 Translation ( 25% )

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

- 不久以后，交易会的规模扩大了，原来的展览馆容纳不下了，于是在珠海广场新盖了一个商品陈列馆。
- 合同一经中国政府批准，对双方就有了法律约束。
- 我们被邀请到鸿宾楼赴宴，王伟在门口迎候，然后介绍我们与他们公司的总经理苏先生相识。
- 家鸽的头相对比较小，但是它的脑袋比一般鸽子的大四分之一。
- 尽管在英国的大多数城镇和乡村仍有许多小的杂货店，但超级市场的发展有使它们停业之势。

##### B. Translate the passage into Chinese

Sociologists have tried to reach beyond the "weighing and measuring" of social problems to an understanding of the social context in which they are generated. Charles Booth's great "Survey of London Life and Labour" (1889-1903) is a classic example of this kind of work. He tried to discover how it was that an industrial system which created great wealth nevertheless forced nearly one-third of the population of the richest city in the world to live in "a state of chronic want". As the title of the Survey implies, to understand poverty "we need to begin with a true picture of the modern industrial system".