山 东 师 范 大 学
硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目：　基础英语

注意事项：1．本试卷共 四　道大题（共计 34 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 (10%)

Section A

Directions: There are 15 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are 4 words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence. (1 point each)

Example

Scarcely had they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre _____ the curtain went up.
A. then　　B. before　　C. when　　D. than

The sentence should read, "Scarcely had they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre when the curtain went up." Therefore, you should choose C.

1. I wish to shake hands with you, _____ ?
A. wish I　　B. do I
C. may I　　D. can't I
2. Reading is _____ mind as exercise is _____ the body.
A. for; to　　B. to; for　　C. for; for　　D. to; to
3. The possibility of a flood was just reported over the radio.
I know. I heard about it. The river _____ the top of its bank.
A. was reached　　B. reaching
C. had been reached　　D. has reached
4. This question admits _____ several answers.
A. for　　B. with　　C. of　　D. to

5. It's the second time that they _____ to China.

A. have come B. came
C. come D. had come

6. I wonder ____ has become of all that money I drew out of the bank.
A. if B. whether C. what D. which

7. Surely, we don't allow _____ in the lecture room.
A. anyone smoking B. to smoke
C. smoking D. smoke

8 It is _____ weather that I would like to go to the beach.
A. so nice B. such nice C. so nice a D. such a nice

9. He _____ his engagement just before the wedding.
A. broke off B. broke out of C. broke away from D. broke up

10. Though the hotel has only been open for a few days, it is already _____ booked.
A. immediately B. expectantly C. heavily D. quickly

11. The Chairman was evidently _____ by Jim's words and glared at him for a few seconds.
A. put down B. put across C. put away D. put out

12. Although her kid had been dead for three years, she could not _____ the incident from her mind.
A. originate B. obliterate C. deterrent D. pirate

13. The only time most children are _____ is when they are asleep.
A. unmoved B. not moved C. stationary D. stationery

14. Many children _____ around the Christmas tree, hoping to get their presents in dream and sleep.
A. set B. congregated C. walked D. lined up

15. How much money was _____ the winning horse?
A. depending on B. going to C. paid to D. riding on

Section B

Directions: Choose one of the 4 answers given in each group which best matches the underlined part. (1.5 point each)

Example

Only individual benefactors and ad hoc grants have made possible the ecological surveys already undertaken.
A. special B. additional C. governmental D. organizational

A is the best answer. Therefore, you should choose A.

16. The veracity of the statement is doubtful. We'll make more investingation.
A. verification B. evidence C. reality D. truthfulness
17. Conditions for the growth of that plant are optimum in early summer.
A. freely chosen B. most favourable C. critical D. selective

18. These dark clouds bode ill for this afternoon's garden party.
A. are ill omen B. are damaged C. prevent D. bring harm
19. Arnold apparently has an almost uncanny ability to come up with the right answer no matter how difficult the problem may be.
A. come up to B. come to pass C. come by D. come to
20. He exudes confidence whenever he speaks before the public.
A. regains B. is full of C. seeks resort to D. pretends to have

II. Translation (30%)

1) Turn the following passage into Chinese. (25 points)

In the long period from 1500 to 1800, western European nation-states were all influenced by a set of ideas known as mercantilism. Mercantilist doctrine and institutions were important because they were held by practical business people and heads of state who strongly influenced public policy and institutional change.

The primary aim of mercantilists was to achieve power and wealth for the state. To generate an inflow of gold or silver through trade, the value of exports should exceed the value of imports. And the state could attain great power only if political and economic unity became a fact. If all the materials necessary to foster domestic industry were not available, they could best be obtained by establishing colonies or friendly foreign trading posts from which such goods could be imported. And a strong merchant marine could carry foreign goods, thereby helping to secure favorable trade balances. Mercantilists believed that these means of achieving national power could be made effective by the passage and strict enforcement of legislation regulating economic life.

2) Turn the following passage into English. (20 points)

二十年来，我生活费中至少十分之一二是消耗在书上的。我的房子里比较贵重的东西就是书。

我一向没有对于任何问题作高深研究的野心，因之所买的书范围较广，宗教、艺术、文学、社会、哲学、历史、生物，各方面差不多都有一点。最多的是各国文学名著的译本，与本国古来的诗文集，别的门类只是些概论等类的入门书而已。

我不喜欢向别人或图书馆借书。借来的书，在我好像过不来瘾似的，必要时自己买的书才满足。这也可谓是一种占有的欲望。买到了几册新书，一册一册地加盖藏书印记，我最感到快悦的是这时候。

III. Reading Section (35%)

Note: The reading section is printed in the following pages (pages 5-11) . Please go there to find it and do the work as is required.

IV. Writing (25%)
Directions:

Do you agree to the statement that the introduction of Western culture to China is a threat to the Chinese tradition. What do you think of the growing influence of Western culture in China. Choose one of the questions as your writing topic. You are required to write within 500 English words. You may provide a title for your writing.

Ⅲ. Reading Section (35%)

Please read the following passages and answer the reading comprehension questions about each passage.

Passage A

Genetic Engineering is a radical and rapidly developing technology that touches our lives through its application in medicine, forensics, industry and agriculture. Through this science humans are fast becoming the architects of life but there are those who warn against the unknown dangers of playing God while others see its benefits in our fight against disease and the production of **abundant** food supplies.

In the past 50 years, plant and animal production has increased dramatically. Today, the human population is the largest it has ever been and fortunately we produce more food per capita than ever before. Despite the fact that we have enough food for every single human being to have an adequate diet, some 1 billion people still suffer from malnutrition and hunger. A lot of the increase in food production **is attributed to** efficient farming methods and environmental factors such as irrigation, pest and weed control but the largest contributing factor is modern plant and animal breeding.

Genetically engineered plants and animals have already entered the market and are on our supermarket shelves. Their appearance however has sparked much debate. Scientists have improved plants by changing their genetic makeup through *hybridization* since the 19th century, and farmers have used *crossbreeding* of plants and animals for thousands of years. For example, racehorses are bred to be faster and stronger and roses are bred to produce a wide range of colors. Cattle are bred according to whether they are for beef or dairy herds. Most of today's dairy cattle are very different from the cattle that were originally domesticated. Over the years, dairy herd breeding has focused on increasing milk production and quality. Milk production per cow has doubled in the last 25 years.

So what are GM foods and what are the concerns for the consumer? The main difference between GM foods and traditional breeding methods is the direct modification or manipulation of certain genes. Traditional methods involve mixing thousands of genes whereas genetic modification allows just one individual gene, or a small number of genes, to be inserted into a plant or animal.

The resulting organisms are "genetically modified", "genetically engineered", or "transgenic". The foods that reach the supermarket are

known as "GM" foods, Genetically Modified foods. The technique allows us to produce plants, animals and microorganisms, such as bacteria, with specific qualities more accurately and efficiently than through traditional methods.

The benefits of GM foods are enormous. Genetic modification can be used to give crops immunity to plant viruses or to improve the nutritional value of a plant. In animals intended for food, genetic modification could potentially increase how fast and how big they grow. *Starvation* on any part of the planet could be a thing of the past as we could control the yield, varieties and size of foods and produce strains that are resistant to pests, extremes in temperature and are tolerant to herbicides.

Opponents of GM foods however consider their production to be the world's biggest uncontrolled biological experiment, a disaster waiting to happen. The biggest concerns are the effects that an uncontrolled genetically modified species could potentially have on human and animal health, agriculture, and on the environment as a whole. Genetically modified species have the potential to become biological pollutants that are far worse than chemical pollutants as they would be virtually impossible to control since they are alive, migrate and could **mutate** producing even more dangerous offspring. This could lead to irreversible damage to the ecology of the planet.

Recent studies have shown that transgenic species could potentially hold bigger surprises than scientists anticipate. Genetically altering plants to resist viruses can cause the virus to mutate into new forms that could potentially be spread through pollen, insects and wind dispersal. The effect on crops could be disastrous. The toxins released by the genetically mutated virus could also have untold damaging effects on human, animal and plant life. Toxins can produce severe allergic reactions leading to death.

Another example could be the release of larger species into the environment. For example, what if scientists release squid, octopus and salmon that are 3 times their natural size. The new species would eat far more food, leaving less for other species possibly leading to the extinction of several species that would ultimately damage the delicate ecology of our seas and therefore the planet as whole.

At the moment there is no proof of serious harm to humans, animals and plants but the potential for a massive biological disaster that could wreak havoc and irreversible damage is not such a fairy tale. On the other hand the possibility of forever freeing the world of starvation could outweigh any possible dangers that may or may not be unleashed.

1. The author refers to genetic engineering as _____.
   A. a brand new technology that allow us to shape our own world, in a way to act as God.
   B. A technology that can only benefit the human race because we will be able to control the environment.
   C. A dangerous technology that should be left in the laboratory until we fully understand the function of DNA.
   D. A new and emerging technology that is fast having an effect in all areas of our lives.
2. The words "is attributed to" in paragraph two is closest in meaning to ____.
   A. leads
   B. is caused to
   C. benefits from
   D. has effect on
3. What is the main difference between GM and traditionally bred foods?
   A. Scientists can choose the outcome of GM foods such as size and colour.
   B. The consumer is far more concerned about GM foods.
   C. Traditional methods rely on the direct manipulation of only certain genes.
   D. The difference lies in the methods and the number of genes that are affected.
4. Why has the appearance of GM foods in the supermarket sparked much debate?
   A. Some people are worried about man taking over God's role of creator.
   B. Some people think GM foods should be sent to feed third world countries.
   C. Some people are concerned about the effects on our health and environment.
   D. Scientists do not know enough about the harmful effects of certain bacteria.
5. Why does the author state that starvation could be a thing of the past?
   A. Because all varieties of genetically modified plant or animal will be able to survive in any environment.
   B. Scientists will be able to raise genetically modified animals on genetically modified animal feed which will dramatically increase their size.
   C. There would be no need to use expensive herbicides since all genetically modified crops will be pest resistant.
   D. Scientists will be able to control the size, variety and immunity of crops and animals.
6. The word "mutate" in paragraph seven is closest in meaning to ____.
   A. spread
   B. multiply
   C. change
   D. grow
7. What is the main opposition to production of GM foods?
   A. Chemical pollutants are more dangerous than biological pollutants.
   B. GM foods are not properly tested.
   C. Opponents to GM foods say that their production is an agricultural disaster waiting to happen.
   D. The potential of producing harmful offspring could not be controlled.
8. Complete the following two categories by matching the clauses below （Three of the answer choices will not be used ）.
   A. that genetic modification can be used to produce plants that are immune to disease
   B. that as scientists continue to modify animals and plants, starvation could become a thing of the past
   C. that we are producing more food than ever at a time when the world's population is at its largest

D. that genetic modification can be used to produce varieties of foods that are resistant to environmental conditions and to pests
E. that opponents of GM foods consider their production to be the world's biggest disaster waiting to happen
F. that genetically altering plants viruses can cause the virus to mutate into new forms
G. that new harmful varieties of plant could be swept to other regions and damage crops
H. that there is a lot of debate about GM foods
I. that if a new species would be released into the environment, it would be almost impossible to control its spread or genetic mutations.

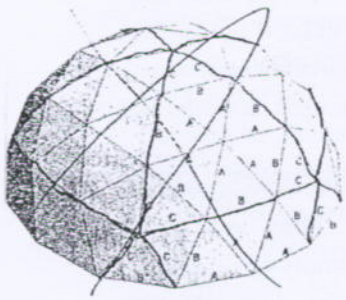
The main advantage of GM foods is:

1). _____.
2). _____.
3). _____.

The main disadvantage of GM foods is:

4). _____.
5). _____.
6). _____.

Passage B



R. Buckminster Fuller spent much of the early 20th century looking for ways to improve human shelter by applying modern technological know-how to shelter construction, making shelter more comfortable and efficient, and more economically available to a greater number of people.

After acquiring some experience in the building industry and discovering the traditional practices and perceptions which severely limit changes and improvements in construction practices, Fuller carefully examined, and improved, interior structure equipment, including the toilet, the shower, and the bathroom as a whole. He studied structure shells, and devised a number of alternatives, each less expensive, lighter, and stronger than traditional wood, brick, and stone buildings.

In 1944, the United States suffered a serious housing shortage. Government officials knew that Fuller had developed a prototype of family dwelling which could be produced rapidly, using the same equipment which had previously built war-time airplanes. They could be "installed" anywhere, the way a telephone is installed, and with little additional difficulty. When one official flew to Wichita, Kansas to see this house, which Beech Aircraft and Fuller built, the man reportedly gasped, "My God! This is the house of the future!"

Soon, unsolicited checks poured in from people who wanted to purchase this new kind of house, but Fuller was never able to get it into full production. This was due to many obstacles such as only union contractors were able to hook the houses up to water, power and sewers in many cities. However, because the houses were already wired and had the plumbing installed by the aircraft company, many construction trade unions made it clear that they would not work on the houses. There were also in-house differences between Fuller and the stockholders. Fuller did not feel the house design was complete; there were

problems he wanted to fix. But the stockholders wanted to move ahead. However, the main obstruction was obtaining the financing for the tooling costs, which were purposefully not included in the negotiations with investors. No bank would finance the project with union problems and stockholder battles.

After the war, Fuller's efforts focused on the problem of how to build a shelter which is so lightweight, it can be delivered by air. Shelter should be mobile which would require great breakthroughs in the weight-reduction of the materials. Technology would have to follow nature's design as seen by the spider's web which can float in a hurricane because of its high strength-to-weight ratio. New shelter would have to be designed that incorporates these principles and that was Fuller's intent.

One of the ways Buckminster Fuller would describe the differences in strength between a rectangle and a triangle would be to apply pressure to both structures. The rectangle would fold up and be unstable but the triangle withstands the pressure and is much more rigid — in fact the triangle is twice as strong. This principle directed his studies toward creating a new architectural design, the geodesic dome, based also upon his idea of "doing more with less." Fuller discovered that if a spherical structure was created from triangles, it would have unparalleled strength.

The sphere uses the "doing more with less" principle in that it encloses the largest volume of interior space with the least amount of surface area thus saving on materials and cost. Fuller reintroduced the idea that when the sphere's diameter is doubled it will quadruple its square footage and produce eight times the volume.

The spherical structure of a dome is one of the most efficient interior atmospheres for human dwellings because air and energy are allowed to circulate without obstruction. This enables heating and cooling to occur naturally. Geodesic shelters have been built all around the world in different climates and temperatures and still they have proven to be the most efficient human shelter one can find.

More specifically, the dome is energy efficient for many reasons: its decreased surface area requires less building materials; exposure to cold in the winter and heat in the summer is decreased because, being spherical, there is the least surface area per unity of volume per structure; the concave interior creates a natural airflow that allows the hot or cool air to flow evenly throughout the dome with the help of return air ducts; extreme wind turbulence is lessened because the winds that contribute to heat loss flow smoothly around the dome; it acts like a type of giant down-pointing headlight reflector and reflects and concentrates interior heat. This helps prevent radiant heat loss.

The net annual energy savings for a dome owner is 30% less than normal rectilinear homes according to the Oregon Dome Co. This is quite an improvement and helps save the environment from wasted energy. Domes have been designed by Fuller and others to withstand high winds and extreme temperatures as seen in the Polar Regions.

Many dome manufacturers offer various designs in geodesic dome housing with little assembly time required. Some houses can be assembled in less than a day with others taking up to six months. Many also come in dome kits that buyers can build themselves or with the help of friends.

R. Buckminster Fuller's first worldwide acceptance by the architectural community occurred with the 1954 Triennale where his cardboard dome was displayed for the first time. The Milan Triennale was established to stage international exhibitions aimed to present the most innovative accomplishments in the fields of design, crafts, architecture and city planning.

The theme for 1954 was Life Between Artifact and Nature: Design and the Environmental Challenge, which fit in perfectly with Fuller's work. Fuller had begun efforts towards the development of a Comprehensive Anticipatory Design Science, which he defined as, "the effective application of the principles of science to the conscious design of our total environment in order to help make the Earth's finite resources meet the needs of all humanity without disrupting the ecological processes of the planet." The cardboard shelter that was part of his exhibit could be easily shipped and assembled with the directions printed right on the cardboard. The 42-foot paperboard Geodesic was installed in old Sforza garden in Milan and came away with the highest award, the Gran Premio.

9. In 1944, government officials were interested in Fuller's family dwelling because _____.
   A. they had a housing shortage
   B. it is the house of the future
   C. it could be produced rapidly and installed easily
   D. all of the above
10. Fuller's family dwelling was not fully produced mainly because _____.
   A. aircraft company installed these houses
   B. there were financing problems
   C. union contractors did not support Fuller
   D. Fuller and the stockholders held different ideas

11. Choose an appropriate letter as referred to below for each following statements 1-5 and write it on your answer sheet.

The sphere	S
The rectangle	R
The triangle	T

1). Doing more than less
2). Stable
3). Allowing natural air circulation
4). Rigid
5). Folding

12. Write T (for truth), F (for false), or N (for not given) before each statement according to the information given in the passage.
1). A geodesic dome is basically a spherical structure created from rectangles.
2). It has been proved that the geodetic dome is the most efficient human shelter.
3). Domes are environment-friendly buildings.
4). Some scientists set up domes in the Polar Regions.
5). Domes are much cheaper than traditional houses.