

山东大学

二〇一六年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码 621 科目名称 实践英语

(答案必须写在答卷纸上, 写在试题上无效)

I. Multiple choices (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

There are 10 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. They are deliberately flouting the law in order to obtain an advantage _____ their competitors.
A) among B) over C) to D) for
2. So absorbed in the computer game _____ that his mother has to force him to break for sports.
A) became the boy B) the boy becomes
C) had the boy become D) does the boy become
3. Let's see the movie the teacher mentioned, _____?
A) don't we B) do we C) shall we D) shan't we
4. It is high time that some measures _____ by the government to control the situation.
A) are taken B) be taken C) were taken D) must be taken
5. _____ well on the test, so the teacher explained the lesson again.
A) Hardly did any of the students B) any of the students hardly did
C) any of the students did hardly D) Hardly any of the students did
6. Land belongs to the city; there is _____ thing as private ownership of land.
A) no such a B) not such C) not such a D) no such
7. Although they lost their jobs, savings and unemployment benefits allow the couple to _____ their comfortable home.

- A) look forward to B) catch up with C) hold on to D) come in for
8. It is not _____ much the language as the background that makes the book difficult to understand.
A) that B) as C) so D) very
 9. He is quite right about _____ an excellent restaurant on the top floor.
A) there being B) there to be C) there be D) there going to be
 10. There is no doubt _____ grades have improved and interest in education has revived.
A) why B) that C) whether D) when

II. Error Correction (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Correct the ONE error in each of the following sentences as the example shows.

Example: He is students. students — a student

1. The arrest of Mr. Parker marks the third charge of wrong doing involving the jury that heard the case.
2. We urge the US side to reflect on its own human rights problems and stop interfering in other's internal affairs.
3. By focusing on the interesting, not necessarily being the significant, the penny press newspapers of the 1830s helped to change the concept of news.
4. Many people expressed their dissatisfaction on the proposal put forward by the senator.
5. In practice, we live in an uncertain environment where future events cannot be predicted with certainty and capital markets are far from perfection.
6. During the early decades of 1600's, furniture makers in New England were known as "joiner".
7. The stretchability of skin is different between the skin of an older person and those of a younger person.
8. The amount of cars on American streets and highways is increasing every year.

9. This, of course, leads to logic inconsistency, and hence oddness.

10. The second and third charts are based on the incidents occurred between 1 October 2009 and 31 March 2010.

III. Blank filling (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Fill in each of the blanks with a word in its proper form that best completes the sentence.

Americans view the family as group whose primary purpose is to advance the happiness of individual members. The result is that the needs of each individual take priority in the life of the family. In contrast to ___1___ of many other cultures, the primary responsibility of the American family member is not to advance the family as a group, either socially or economically, ___2___ is it to bring honor to the family name. This is partly because the United States is not an ___3___ society.

Family name and honor are less important than in aristocratic societies, since equality of opportunity ___4___ of birth is considered a basic American value. Moreover, there is less emphasis on the family ___5___ an economic unit because the American family is rarely self-supporting. Relatively few families maintain self-supporting family farms or businesses for more than one ___6___. A farmer's son, for example, is very likely to go on to college, leave the family farm, and take an entirely different job in a different location.

The American desire ___7___ freedom from outside control clearly extends to the family. Americans do not like to have controls placed on ___8___ by other family members. They want to make independent ___9___ and not be told what to do by grandparents or uncles or aunts. For example, both American men and women expect to decide what job is best for them as individuals. Indeed, young Americans are encouraged by their families to make such ___10___ career decisions. What would be best for the family is not considered to be as important as what would be best for the individual.

IV. Reading Comprehension (每题 1 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Make the best choice for each question based

on what you read.

Passage One

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend. A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming "I wanted to spend more time with my family".

Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term "downshifting" has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of "having it all", preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the page of *She* magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything.

I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of *She* after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of "juggling your life", and making the alternative move into "downshifting" brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12 hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on "quality time".

In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend. Downshifting—also known in America as "voluntary simplicity"—has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anticonsumerism. There are a number of best-selling downshifting self-help books for people who want to simplify their lives; there are newsletters, such as *The Tightwad Gazette*, that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips on anything from recycling their cling-film to making their own soap; there are even support groups for those who want to achieve the mid-90's equivalent of dropping out.

While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline—after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late 80's—and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle-class downshifter of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the 80's, downshifting in the mid-90's is not so much a search for the mythical good life—growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one—as a personal recognition of your limitations.

1. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 1?

- A. Full-time employment is a new international trend.
- B. The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.
- C. "A lateral move" means stepping out of full-time employment.

- D. The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.
2. The writer's experiment shows that downshifting _____.
 - A. enables her to realize her dream
 - B. helps her mold a new philosophy of life
 - C. prompts her to abandon her high social status
 - D. leads her to accept the doctrine of *She* magazine
 3. What's author's feeling about her "downshifting"?
 - A. She regretted quitting her job.
 - B. She felt sorry for her decision.
 - C. She felt at ease for her present situation.
 - D. She tried to drag herself out of it.
 4. "Juggling one's life" probably means living a life characterized by _____.
 - A. extreme stress
 - B. a bit of everything
 - C. non-materialistic lifestyle
 - D. anti-consumerism
 5. According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the U.S. as a result of _____.
 - A. the quick pace of modern life
 - B. man's adventurous spirit
 - C. man's search for mythical experiences
 - D. the economic situation

Passage Two

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer. The Internet – and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it – is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million

articles each year in some 16, 000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

6. In the first paragraph, the author discusses _____.
 - A. the background information of journal editing
 - B. the publication routine of laboratory reports
 - C. the relations of authors with journal publishers
 - D. the traditional process of journal publication
7. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?
 - A. It criticizes government-funded research.
 - B. It introduces an effective means of publication.
 - C. It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
 - D. It benefits scientific research considerably.
8. According to the text, online publication is significant in that _____.
 - A. it provides an easier access to scientific results
 - B. it brings huge profits to scientific researchers
 - C. it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge
 - D. it facilitates public investment in scientific research
9. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to _____.
 - A. cover the cost of its publication
 - B. subscribe to the journal publishing it
 - C. allow other online journals to use it freely
 - D. complete the peer-review before submission
10. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the text?
 - A. The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.
 - B. A new mode of publication is emerging.
 - C. Authors welcome the new channel for publication.
 - D. Publication is rendered easier by online service.

Passage Three

Across the country, university students sit in lectures every day, listening to someone speak for an hour in crowded theatres. Most are daydreaming, checking Facebook, surfing the web, texting and tweeting; if they're particularly motivated or the lecture is unusually good, some might actually be paying attention.

At the same time, millions of learners around the world are watching world-class lectures online about every subject imaginable, from fractional reserve banking to moral philosophy to pharmacology, supplied by Harvard, MIT, and The Open University.

One group gets its education for free, and the other pays thousands of pounds per year. It's a situation that can't continue, and unless universities face up to the Internet's fierce competition they won't have any future.

We have a romantic ideal of universities being places of higher education where students absorb knowledge, skills and critical thinking—an ideal modeled over centuries on universities like Oxford and Heidelberg. Since they used a multi-year, highly structured residential course of lectures, tutorials, and exams to produce smart graduates, we now believe that this same model ought to work for the majority of the adult population.

We're wrong. The simple fact is that university lectures never worked that well in the first place – it's just that for centuries, we didn't have any better option for transmitting information. In fact, the success of top universities, both now and historically, is in spite of lectures, not because of it.

The mediocrity of the average lecturer was made very clear when I watched Prof Michael Sandel's fantastically engaging Harvard philosophy lectures on Justice on YouTube, seen by millions around the world. Other universities, including MIT's Open Course Ware and The Open University, now offer videos of lectures free as a matter of course.

Anyone online can now watch thousands of world-class lectures whenever they want. They can pause and rewind if they don't understand something, and they can review the transcript when revising. At some universities, they can even email questions to lecturers without the risk of embarrassment.

Freely available online lectures and textbooks give universities the opportunity to reduce costs and increase quality, while focusing resources on what really matters: contact time between teachers and students. The simple fact is that the education most universities provide isn't worth the money. If they don't have world-class reputations – and only a few do – then they need to change fast, or watch an exodus of students away to cheaper, better alternatives.

11. The author wrote the first two paragraphs in order to _____.

- A. bring in his thesis statement of the whole passage
- B. set a comparative keynote of the text
- C. state traditional higher education is losing its ground
- D. exemplify how popular online study is

12. Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from Paragraph 4?

- A. University is Garden of Eden in every learner's heart.

B. Oxford and Heidelberg have produced many smart students.

C. In college, students can equip themselves with knowledge and skills.

D. University's educational model has not changed so far.

13. What does the last sentence of Paragraph 5 possibly mean?

A. Top universities offer better lectures than others.

B. Most lecturers are little more than talking textbooks.

C. Lectures are not a decisive factor in judging a university.

D. Top universities succeed in transmitting knowledge and skills.

14. The difference between traditional lectures and online lectures is _____.

A. tuition vs. tuition free

B. boring vs. entertaining

C. highly structured vs. flexibly arranged

D. world renowned vs. initially recognized

15. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Online lecturing is gaining ground in higher education.

B. Online lectures feature low cost and high quality.

C. Traditional university lectures are outdated.

D. Traditional universities should offer more online courses.

Passage Four

For a quarter of a century, surveys of reading habits by the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), a federally-funded body, have been favourite material for anyone who thinks America is dumbing down. Susan Jacoby, author of "The Age of American Unreason", for example, cites the 2007 NEA report that "the proportion of 17-year-olds who read nothing (unless required to do so for school) more than doubled between 1984 and 2004."

So it is a surprise that this bellwether seems to have taken a turn for the better. This week the NEA reported that, for the first time since 1982 when its survey began, the number of adults who said they had read a novel, short story, poem or play in the past 12 months had gone up, rising from 47% of the population in 2002 to over 50% in 2008.

The increase, modest as it is, has thrown educationalists into a tizzy. "It's just a blip," one professor told *The New York Times*. It is certainly a snapshot. But it is not statistically insignificant. As the NEA's research director, Sunil Iyengar, points out, almost every demographic and ethnic group seems to be reading more.

The increase has been most marked in groups whose reading had declined most in the past 25 years, African-Americans and Hispanics (up by 15% and 20% respectively since 2002). It has also been larger among people at lower levels of education: reading among college graduates was flat, but among those who dropped out of high school it rose from under a quarter to over a third.

Most remarkable of all has been the rebound among young men. The numbers of men aged 18-24 who say they are reading books (not just online) rose 24% in 2002-08. Teachers

sometimes despair of young men, whose educational performance has lagged behind that of young women almost across the board. But the reading gap at least may be narrowing. Dana Gioia, the NEA's outgoing chairman, thinks the reason for the turnaround is the public reaction to earlier reports which had sounded the alarm. "There has been a measurable change in society's commitment to literacy," he says. "Reading has become a higher priority."

It may also be benefiting from the growing popularity of serious-minded leisure pursuits of many kinds. Museums, literary festivals and live opera transmissions into cinemas are all reporting larger audiences. Mr. Iyengar thinks the division between those who read a lot and those who don't is eroding. What has not changed, though, is America's "functional illiteracy" rate. Fully 21% of adult Americans did not read a book last year because they couldn't, one of the worst rates in the rich world.

16. What does the author mean by "dumbing down" in Paragraph 1?
- A. Becoming illiterate. B. Becoming noiseless.
C. Getting clumsy. D. Getting inflexible.
17. According to Paragraph 2, the trend seems to have taken a turn for the better in that _____.
- A. adult readers read more widely
B. more people are advocating reading
C. the number of educated people is growing
D. the percentage of adult readers has increased
18. Sunil Iyengar, the NEA's research director points out that _____.
- A. Hispanics are formerly considered the most reluctant readers before 2002
B. it seems that American people as a whole are reading more than before
C. the increase has compensated for the decrease during the past 25 years
D. college graduates have dramatically increased their reading ranges
19. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 5 denotes that young men have _____.
- A. narrowed the gap with young women in learning
B. started to outperform young women in academic studies
C. showed a sign of willingness to read more than before
D. enjoyed reading more comprehensively than young women
20. Which of the following statements is true according to the last two paragraphs?
- A. The trend of reading more results from self-examination.
B. reading has become the final aim in people's daily life.
C. The gap between book lovers and those who don't read widens.
D. American's functional illiteracy rate remains high.

V. Summary writing (15分)

Directions: Read the following passage and write a summary of about 150 words.

The late Austrian philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein once said that the meaning of a word was derived from the way it is used in language. Not according to McDonald's. The fast-food giant is currently lobbying dictionary publishers to change the meaning of the word "McJob" — or remove it altogether — on the grounds that it denigrates the company's employees.

First used some 20 years ago in the United States to describe low-paying, low-skill jobs that offered little prospect of advancement, the term "McJob" was popularized by the author Douglas Coupland in his 1991 slacker ode *Generation X*, which chronicled the efforts of a "lost" generation of twenty-somethings to escape their dead-end jobs in an attempt to find meaning in life.

In 2001, the term finally entered the *Oxford English Dictionary*, which defined it as "an unstimulating, low-paid job with few prospects, especially one created by the expansion of the service sector." And it has remained there ever since. But not for much longer if McDonald's gets its way.

The company is leading a "word battle" on behalf of the wider service sector. The object, according to David Fairhurst, a senior vice-president of McDonald's, is to change the definition of "McJob" to "reflect a job that is stimulating, rewarding ... and offers skills that last a lifetime."

At first the OED, Britain's dictionary of record, explained that it merely recorded words according to their popular usage. A statement from a company official said it was not their role to redefine meanings assigned those words according to the preferences of interest groups.

Representatives of McDonald's responded by arguing that the OED's definition was "outdated" and "insulting."

So, the OED is turning to the public, inviting people to submit opinions on the definition of a "McJob": "We're analysing the situation at the moment and evidence for the usage of the word," OED representative John Simpson told *TIME*. "It's a continuing process."

McDonald's is hardly the first interest group to challenge the OED's chronicling of unflattering slang. Last year, Britain's Potato Council complained that the definition of "couch potato" implied that the nutritious tuber was inherently unhealthy, thus driving down business. Instead, the Council campaigned for the term to be replaced by "couch slouch", even staging protests outside the OED's Oxford headquarters — but to no avail.

This time, however, could be different — not least because of the size of McDonald's war chest and its lobbying power. The campaign has already garnered the support of heavyweight business figures such as Chambers of Commerce Director General David Frost. More impressively, Conservative party Member of Parliament Clive Betts last week introduced a motion into Britain's parliament condemning the pejorative use of "McJob". Betts believes the OED should redefine the term: "It would be helpful if the dictionary took the lead on this. It's not a proper and true reflection of the service industry today."

But the McDonald's "word war" is hardly confined to the corridors of power. Last Friday morning in Birmingham, *TIME* found a McDonald's publicity team on the street, beneath an enormous TV screen atop a parked van beaming images of bright, happy McDonald's staff,

urging passers-by to sign a petition to change the definition of "McJob".

"We're evidence collecting", said Sue Husband, head of regional corporate communications. The street campaign will visit 40 cities and towns over the next month, culminating in a formal presentation to the OED in October.

Adds Douglas Wright, a local McDonald's franchisee, "We're trying to reenergize the definition [and] we're backed by the chamber of commerce. The support has been phenomenal."

Away from the official jamboree in Birmingham's city center, however, the enthusiasm for McJobs is more muted among some of those who actually perform them. "Pay is an issue," said Nikki, who works as a floor manager at a nearby restaurant and has two young children at home. "We work very hard here; you're on your feet eight hours a day."

Another employee, who preferred to remain anonymous, added that serving customers beat his old position as a factory sweeper. But, he added, "it's just a job."

Still, they agreed that current usage of "McJob" is offensive, although others say that the burger chain is missing the point: it's the job that the term describes, not the person doing it.

And it is this stress on the dignity of service industry labor that supporters of the campaign to redefine "McJob" like to emphasize: "Service sector employees ... should be respected and valued, not written off," said Sir Digby Jones, former chief of the Confederation of British Industry. Skeptics suggest that the language used to describe such jobs will change when the conditions and prospects associated with those jobs change. But whether the *Oxford English Dictionary* changes its definition of "McJob" may depend on the outcome of this summer's word war.

VI. Writing (35 分)

The Father and His Sons

A Father had a family of Sons who were often quarreling among themselves. When he failed to settle their quarrels by his exhortations, he determined to give them a practical illustration of the evils of disunion.

One day, he told them to bring him a bundle of chopsticks.

When they had done so, he placed the bundle into the hands of each of them in turn, and ordered them to break it into pieces. They tried with all their strength, and were not able to do so.

He next opened the bundle, took the chopsticks one by one, and again put them into their hands. This time, they broke them easily. He then said, "My Sons, if you are of one mind, and unite to help each other, you will be as this bundle of chopsticks, uninjured by all the attempts of your enemies; but if you are divided among yourselves, you will be broken as easily as these chopsticks."

How about your opinion after you read this story in the Aesop's fables?

You should write an argumentative essay of about 400 words.

You should use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

VII. Translate the following source text into English. (25分)

我们这些孩子，什么都觉得新鲜，常常又什么都不觉满足，中秋的夜里，我们在院子里盼着月亮，好久却不见出来，便坐回中堂里，放了竹窗帘儿闷着，缠奶奶说故事。奶奶是会说故事的，说了一个，还要再说一个……奶奶突然说：

“月亮进来了！”

我们看时，那竹窗帘儿里，果然有了月亮，款款地，悄没声地溜进来，出现在窗前的穿衣镜上了：原来月亮是长了腿的，爬着那竹帘格儿，先是一个白道儿，再是半圆，渐渐地爬得高了，穿衣镜上的圆便满盈了。我们都高兴起来，又都屏气儿不出，生怕那是个尘影儿变的，会一口气吹跑了呢。月亮还在竹帘儿上爬，那满圆却慢慢又亏了，末了，便全没了踪迹，只留下一个空镜，一个失望。奶奶说：

“它走了，它是匆匆的；你们快出去寻月吧。”

VIII. Translate the following source text into Chinese. (25分)

It's not the turkey alone we're grateful for. Not the cranberry sauce or the stuffing or even the pumpkin pie. Some of the people seated at the table are strangers - friends of friends, cousins of in-laws - and some are almost desperately familiar, faces we live and work with every day.

In any other week, today would merely be Thursday and the gathering of all these people - the cooking and serving and cleaning - a chore. But today it doesn't feel that way. The host - perhaps it's you - stands up and asks that we give thanks, and we do, each in our own way. And what we're thankful for is simply this, the food, the shelter, the company and, above all, the sense of belonging.

As holidays go, Thanksgiving is in some ways the most philosophical. Today we try not to take for granted the things we almost always take for granted. We try, if only in that brief pause before the eating begins, to see through the well-worn patterns of our lives to what lies behind them. In other words, we try to understand how very rich we are, whether we feel very rich or not. Today is one of the few times most Americans consciously set desire aside, if only because desire is incompatible with the gratitude - not to mention the abundance - that Thanksgiving summons.