

# 山东大学

## 二〇一四年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码 241 科目名称 英语(外)

(1-40 题答案必须涂在答题卡上, 其余试题答案须写在答卷纸上, 写在试题上无效)

### Part I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1. (20 points)

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is 1 to say it anyway. He is that 2 bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused Much controversy when it was first suggested. 5 he, however, might tremble at the 6 of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only 7 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. The group in 8 are a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection. This group generally do well in IQ test, 9 12-15 points above the 10 value of 100, and have contributed 11 to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the 12 of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, 13. They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts, 14, have previously been thought unrelated. The former has been 15 to social effects, such as a strong tradition of 16 education. The latter was seen as a (an) 17 of genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately 18. His argument is that the unusual history of these people has 19 them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this 20 state of affairs

- |                     |                |                |             |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. [A] selected     | [B] prepared   | [C] obliged    | [D] pleased |
| 2. [A] unique       | [B] particular | [C] special    | [D] rare    |
| 3. [A] of           | [B] with       | [C] in         | [D] against |
| 4. [A] subsequently | [B] presently  | [C] previously | [D] lately  |
| 5. [A] Only         | [B] So         | [C] Even       | [D] Hence   |
| 6. [A] thought      | [B] sight      | [C] cost       | [D] risk    |

- |                       |                        |                   |                   |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 7. [A] advises        | [B] suggests           | [C] protests      | [D] objects       |
| 8. [A] progress       | [B] fact               | [C] need          | [D] question      |
| 9. [A] attaining      | [B] common             | [C] mean          | [D] calculating   |
| 10. [A] normal        | [B] common             | [C] mean          | [D] total         |
| 11. [A] unconsciously | [B] disproportionately | [C] indefinitely  | [D] unaccountably |
| 12. [A] missions      | [B] fortunes           | [C] interests     | [D] careers       |
| 13. [A] affirm        | [B] witness            | [C] observe       | [D] approve       |
| 14. [A] moreover      | [B] therefore          | [C] however       | [D] meanwhile     |
| 15. [A] given up      | [B] got over           | [C] carried on    | [D] put down      |
| 16. [A] assessing     | [B] supervising        | [C] administering | [D] valuing       |
| 17. [A] development   | [B] origin             | [C] consequence   | [D] instrument    |
| 18. [A] linked        | [B] integrated         | [C] woven         | [D] combined      |
| 19. [A] limited       | [B] subjected          | [C] converted     | [D] directed      |
| 20. [A] paradoxical   | [B] incompatible       | [C] inevitable    | [D] continuous    |

### Part II Reading Comprehension

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 with a single line through the center. (30 points)

#### Passage One

While still in its early stages, welfare reform has already been judged a great success in many states — at least in getting people off welfare. It's estimated that more than 2 million people have left the rolls since 1994.

In the past four years, welfare rolls in Athens County have been cut in half. But 70 percent of the people who left in the past two years took jobs that paid less than \$6 an hour. The result: The Athens County poverty rate still remains at more than 30 percent — twice the national average.

For advocates (代言人) for the poor, that's an indication much more needs to be done.

"More people are getting jobs, but it's not making their lives any better," says Kathy Lairn, a policy analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington.

A center analysis of US Census data nationwide found that between 1995 and 1996, a greater percentage of single, female-headed households were earning money on their own, but that average income for these households actually went down.

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

"Welfare was a poison. It was a toxin (毒素) that was poisoning the family," says Robert

Rector, a welfare-reform policy analyst. "The reform in changing the moral climate in low-income communities. It's beginning to rebuild the work ethic (道德观), which is much more important."

Mr. Rector and others argued that once "the habit of dependency is cracked," then the country can make other policy changes aimed at improving living standards.

21. From the passage, it can be seen that the author \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] believes the reform has reduced the government's burden
  - [B] insists that welfare reform is doing little good for the poor
  - [C] is overenthusiastic about the success of welfare reform
  - [D] considers welfare reform to be fundamentally successful
22. Why aren't people enjoying better lives when they have jobs?
- [A] Because many families are divorced.
  - [B] Because government aid is now rare.
  - [C] Because their wages are low.
  - [D] Because the cost of living is rising.
23. What is worth noting from the example of Athens County is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] greater efforts should be made to improve people's living standards
  - [B] 70 percent of the people there have been employed for two years
  - [C] 50 percent of the population no longer relies on welfare
  - [D] the living standards of most people are going down
24. From the passage we know that welfare reform aims at \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] saving welfare funds
  - [B] rebuilding the work ethic
  - [C] providing more jobs
  - [D] cutting government expenses
25. According to the passage before the welfare reform was carried out, \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the poverty rate was lower
  - [B] average living standards were higher
  - [C] the average worker was paid higher wages
  - [D] the poor used to rely on government aid

### Passage Two

Believe it or not, optical illusion (错觉) can cut highway crashes.

Japan is a case in point. It has reduced automobile crashes on some roads by nearly 75 percent using a simple optical illusion. Bent stripes, called chevrons (人字形), painted on the roads make drivers think that they are driving faster than they really are, and thus drivers slow down.

Now the American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety in Washington D.C. is planning to repeat Japan's success. Starting next year, the foundation will paint

chevrons and other patterns of stripes on selected roads around the country to test how well the patterns reduce highway crashes.

Excessive speed plays a major role in as much as one fifth of all fatal traffic accidents, according to the foundation. To help reduce those accidents, the foundation will conduct its tests in areas where speed-related hazards are the greatest—curves, exit slopes, traffic circles, and bridges.

Some studies suggest that straight, horizontal bars painted across roads can initially cut the average speed of drivers in half. However, traffic often returns to full speed within months as drivers become used to seeing the painted bars.

Chevrons, scientists say, not only give drivers the impression that they are driving faster than they really are but also make a lane appear to be narrower. The result is a longer lasting reduction in highway speed and the number of traffic accidents.

26. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a new way of highway speed control
  - [B] a new pattern for painting highways
  - [C] a new approach to training drivers
  - [D] a new type of optical illusion
27. On roads painted with chevrons, drivers tend to feel that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] they should avoid speed-related hazards
  - [B] they are driving in the wrong lane
  - [C] they should slow down their speed
  - [D] they are approaching the speed limit
28. The advantage of chevrons over straight, horizontal bars is that the former \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] can keep drivers awake
  - [B] can cut road accidents in half
  - [C] will have a longer effect on drivers
  - [D] will look more attractive
29. The American Automobile Association Foundation for Traffic Safety plans to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] try out the Japanese method in certain areas
  - [B] change the road signs across the country
  - [C] replace straight, horizontal bars with chevrons
  - [D] repeat the Japanese road patterns
30. What does the author say about straight, horizontal bars painted across roads?
- [A] They are falling out of use in the United States
  - [B] They tend to be ignored by drivers in a short period of time.
  - [C] They are applicable only on broad roads.
  - [D] They cannot be applied successfully to traffic circles.

### Passage Three

A new era is upon us. Call it what you will: the service economy, the information age, the knowledge society. It all translates to a fundamental change in the way we work.

Already we're partly there. The percentage of people who earn their living by making things has fallen dramatically in the Western World. Today the majority of jobs in America, Europe and Japan (two thirds or more in many of these countries) are in the service industry, and the number is on the rise. More women are in the work force than ever before. There are more part-time jobs. More people are self-employed. But the breadth of the economic transformation can't be measured by numbers alone, because it also is giving rise to a radical new way of thinking about the nature of work itself. Long-held notions about jobs and careers, the skills needed to succeed, even the relation between individuals and employers—all these are being challenged.

We have only to look behind us to get some sense of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years possibly could have foreseen the ways in which a single invention, the chip (集成块), would transform our world thanks to its applications in personal computers, digital communications and factory robots. Tomorrow's achievements in biotechnology, artificial intelligence or even some still unimagined technology could produce a similar wave of dramatic changes.

But one thing is certain: information and knowledge will become even more vital, and the people who possess it, whether they work in manufacturing or services, will have the advantage and produce the wealth. Computer knowledge will become as basic a requirement as the ability to read and write. The ability to solve problems by applying information instead of performing routine tasks will be valued above all else. If you cast your mind ahead 10 years, information services will be predominant. It will be the way you do your job.

31. A characteristic of the information age is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the service industry is relying more and more on the female work force  
[B] manufacturing industries are steadily increasing  
[C] people find it harder and harder to earn a living by working in factories  
[D] most of the job opportunities can now be found in the service industry
32. One of the great changes brought about by the knowledge society is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the difference between the employee and the employer has become insignificant  
[B] people's traditional concepts about work no longer hold true  
[C] most people have to take part-time jobs  
[D] people have to change their jobs from time to time
33. By referring to computers and other inventions, the author means to say that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] people should be able to respond quickly to the advancement of technology  
[B] future achievements in technology will bring about inconceivable dramatic changes  
[C] the importance of high technology has been overlooked  
[D] computer science will play a leading role in the future information services
34. The future will probably belong to those who \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] possess and know how to make use of information

- [B] give full play to their brain potential  
[C] involve themselves in service industries  
[D] cast their minds ahead instead of looking back

35. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- [A] Computers and the Knowledge Society  
[B] Service Industries in Modern Society  
[C] Features and Implications of the New Era  
[D] Rapid Advancement of Information Technology

#### Passage Four

Whether the eyes are "the windows of the soul" is debatable, that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby's life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real: a mask with two dots will produce a smile.

Significantly, a real human face with eyes then the face will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye then the face is presented in profile. This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as the baby matures. In one study, when American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 percent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 percent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother's back, infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to encode or decode meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that the "proper place to focus one's gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one's conversation partner."

The role of eye contact in a conversational exchange between two Americans is well defined: speakers make contact with the eyes of their listener for about one second, then glance away as they talk; in a few moments they re-establish eye contact with the listener or reassure themselves that their audience is still attentive, then shift their gaze away once more. Listeners, meanwhile, keep their eyes on the face of the speaker, allowing themselves to glance away only briefly. It is important that they be looking at the speaker at the precise moment when the speaker reestablishes eye contact: if they are not looking, the speaker assumes that they are disinterested and either will pause until eye contact is resumed or will terminate the conversation.

Just how critical this eye maneuvering is to the maintenance of conversational flow becomes evident when two speakers are wearing dark glasses: there may be a sort of traffic jam of words caused by interruption, false starts, and unpredictable pauses.

36. The author is convinced that the eyes are \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] of extreme importance in expressing feelings and exchanging ideas  
[B] something through which one can see a person's inner world  
[C] of considerable significance in making conversations interesting  
[D] something the value of which is largely a matter of long debate

37. Babies will not be stimulated to smile by a person \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] whose front view is fully perceived  
 [B] whose face is covered with a mask  
 [C] whose face is seen from the side  
 [D] whose face is free of any covering
38. According to the passage, the Japanese fix their gaze on their conversation partner's neck because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] they don't like to keep their eyes on the face of the speaker  
 [B] they need not communicate through eye contact  
 [C] they don't think it polite to have eye contact  
 [D] they didn't have much opportunity to communicate through eye contact in babyhood
39. According to the passage, a conversation between two Americans may break down due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] one temporarily glancing away from the other  
 [B] eye contact of more than one second  
 [C] improperly-timed ceasing of eye contact  
 [D] constant adjustment of eye contact
40. To keep a conversation flowing smoothly, it is better for the participants \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] not to wear dark spectacles  
 [B] not to make any interruptions  
 [C] not to glance away from each other  
 [D] not to make unpredictable pauses

### Part III

**Directions: For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the first A-G and fill them into the numbered boxes to form a coherent text. Paragraph E has been correctly placed. There is one paragraph which does not fit in with the text. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)**

- [A] Motivated in part by Christian compassion (怜悯) for the helpless as well as a practical political impulse to undercut the support of the socialist labor movement, Chancellor Bismarck created the world's first workers' compensation law in 1884.
- [B] After World War II, benefit payments to American workers did not keep up with the cost of living. In fact, real benefit levels were lower in the 1970s than they were in the 1940s, and in most states the maximum benefit was below the poverty level for a family of four.
- [C] German Chancellor (首相) Otto Von Bismarck may be most famous for his military and diplomatic talent, but his legacy (遗产) includes many of today's social insurance programs. During the middle of the 19th century, Germany, along with other European nations, experienced an unprecedented rash of work place deaths and accidents as a result of growing industrialization.

[D] In fact, the average compensation benefit in American has climbed from 55 percent of the states' average weekly wages in 1972 to 97 percent today. But, as most studies show, every 10 percent increase in compensation benefits results in a 5 percent increase in the numbers of workers who file for claims. And with so much more money floating in the workers' compensation system, it's not surprising that doctors and lawyers have helped themselves to a large slice of the growing pie.

[E] For example, employees had to prove that their injuries directly resulted from employer negligence and that they themselves were ignorant about potential hazards in the workplace. The first state workers' compensation law in this country passed in 1911, and the program soon spread throughout the nation.

[F] In 1970, President Richard Nixon set up a national commission to study the problems of workers' compensation. Two years later, the commission issued 19 key recommendations, including one that called for increasing compensation benefit levels to 100 percent of the states' average weekly wages.

[G] By 1908, the United States was the only industrial nation in the world that lacked workers' compensation insurance. America's injured workers could sue for damages in a court of law, but they still faced a number of tough legal barriers.

41 → 42 → 43 → E → 44 → 45

### Part IV Translation (15 points)

**Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written carefully on ANSWER SHEET 2 (15 points).**

[46] In an effort to find out how stressful events are linked to illness, Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe asked tuberculosis patients about their lives just before they became ill. [47] The researchers expected that unpleasant events would be linked with the onset of illness. Consistent with this expectation, many patients reported such things as the death of a spouse and the loss of a job. Unexpectedly, the patients also reported many seemingly neutral changes in recreational activities, sleep patterns, or domestic arrangements. Most unexpectedly, many of them reported seemingly positive events, including taking a vacation or getting married. From this information, the researchers developed the hypothesis that any disruption of our daily routine can be a stressor. [48] Following this hunch, Holmes and Rahe developed the Social Readjustment values (or LCUs, "life change units") to 43 common life events.

[49] Researchers have asked subjects to record these daily hassles, and found that, compared with major life changes, the minor inconveniences are actually better predictors of mental and physical distress. Obviously, some daily inconveniences are more relevant than others. Spilling the garbage is probably less upsetting than being stuck in traffic for an hour when you are already late for work. Psychologists Lee Anna Clark and David Watson Found

that arguments were the daily events most related to negative emotion. Having health problems, perhaps a cold or a flu, was also related to negative moods.

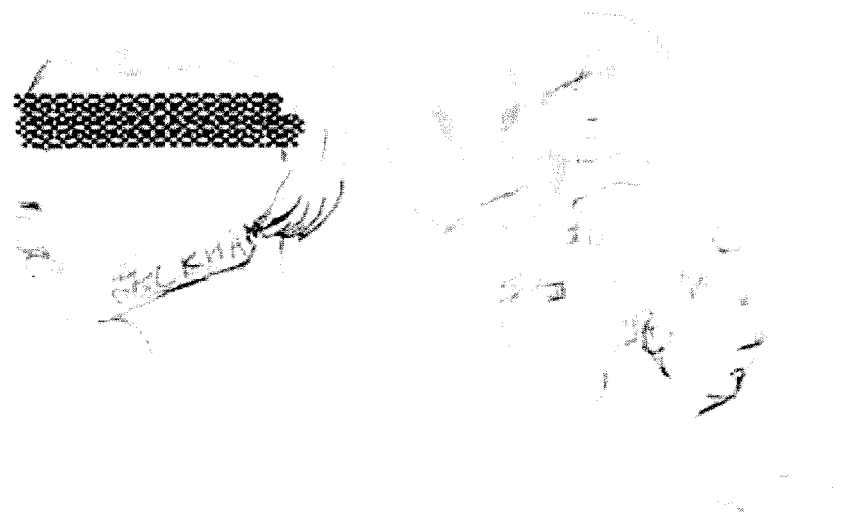
Do we need another person to provide us with social support? Interestingly, recent research suggests that a pet dog may provide the same benefit, and sometimes the dog might be even better. Participants in one study were exposed to a stressful task either alone, in the presence of a friend, or with their pet dog around. The presence of a friend did not improve performance on a stressful task at all; it seemed to make matters worse. On the other hand, a pet dog seemed to have a significant calming effect. [50] Over a period of years, elderly people with dogs make fewer contacts with doctors, and those who have a pet at home are more likely to survive a heart attack.

### Part V. Writing (25 points)

Directions: study the following photos carefully and write an essay in which you should:

- 1) describe the photos briefly
- 2) interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them ,and
- 3) give you point of view

You should write 160-200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET2.



把崇拜写在脸上

花3000元做“小贝头”

图二 把崇拜写在脸上，花3000元做个“小贝头”  
注：Beckham(贝克汉姆)——英国足球明星

