

青 岛 科 技 大 学

二 00 九 年 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 7 道大题（共计 62 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、黑钢笔或签字笔答题，其它均无效。

I. Vocabulary. (20 points)

Directions: In this section, there are twenty incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. In principle, a person whose conduct was caused by mental disorder should not be liable to criminal _____.
A. identification B. punishment C. investigation D. commitment
2. The government has therefore agreed to pay authorities extra sums to _____ for their financial losses.
A. make up B. turn up C. fill in D. lean on
3. In 400 A. D. Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that span upwards and fell back to earth as _____ ceased.
A. emission B. motivation C. rotation D. suspension
4. As a good photographer, you must develop an awareness of the world around you and the people who _____ it.
A. integrate B. inherit C. innovate D. inhabit
5. What a _____ to see these two men sitting down to discuss peace after so many years of being at war with each other.
A. basis B. similarity C. paradox D. paradise
6. At the memorial service, the priest paid _____ to the professor's outstanding contribution to medical science.
A. recognition B. attention C. tribute D. acknowledgement
7. He was _____ admittance to the very formal party for not being dressed properly.
A. denied B. unnoticed C. ignored D. rejected
8. I could see a car in the distance, but I couldn't _____ what color it was.
A. see through B. make out C. look out D. take in
9. Good lighting in factories leads to greater comfort, higher _____ and productivity, fewer mistakes and accidents.
A. profusion B. proficiency C. craft D. efficiency
10. Corruption in the running of the city's largest bank was _____ in *People's Daily* yesterday.

- A. detected B. detested C. exposed D. discovered
11. Dreams are _____ in and of themselves, but, when combined with other data, they can tell us much about the dreamer.
A. uninformative B. startling C. harmless D. unregulated
12. The commission criticized the legislature for making college attendance dependent on the ability to pay, charging that, as a result, hundreds of qualified young people would be _____ further education.
A. entitled to B. striving for C. deprived of D. uninterested in
13. Freud derived psychoanalytic knowledge of childhood indirectly: he _____ childhood process from adult _____.
A. reconstructed... memory B. condoned... experience
C. incorporated ... behavior D. released ... monotony
14. Exposure to sustained noise has been claimed to _____ blood pressure in human beings and, particularly, to increase hypertension, even though some researchers have obtained inclusive results that _____ the relationship.
A. sharpen ... conflate B. increase ... diminish
C. disrupt ... neutralize D. impair ... obscure
15. Our times seem especially _____ to bad ideas, probably because in throwing off the shackles of tradition, we have ended up being quite _____ untested theories and untried remedies.
A. impervious ... tolerant of B. hostile ... dependent on
C. hospitable ... vulnerable to D. prone ... wary of
16. Many of the earliest colonial houses that are still standing have been so modified and enlarged that the _____ design is no longer _____.
A. pertinent ... relevant B. initial ... discernable
C. intended ... necessary D. appropriate ... applicable
17. Because no comprehensive _____ exist regarding personal reading practices, we do not know, for example, the greatest number of books read in an individual lifetime.
A. instincts B. records C. remedies D. proposals
18. Since many casual smokers develop lung cancer and many _____ smokers do not, scientists believe that individuals differ in their _____ the cancer-causing agents known to be present in cigarette smoke.
A. heavy ... susceptibility to B. chronic ... concern about
C. habitual ... proximity to D. devoted ... reliance upon
19. Owners of a legal right to a book may _____ their right to someone else through a written contract.
A. imitate B. document C. change D. transfer
20. People of some culture who move to a country where another culture dominates may _____ their old ways and become part of the dominant culture.
A. take up B. look back at C. clear away D. give up

II. Paraphrase the following sentences. (20 points)

1. The seller, on the other hand, makes a point of protesting that the price he is charging is depriving him all profit.
2. The very act of stepping on this soil, in breathing this air of Hiroshima, was for me a far greater

adventure than any trip or any reportorial assignment I'd previously taken.

3. If Hitler invaded Hell I would make at least a favorable reference to the Devil in the House of Commons.
4. Mark Twain participated abundantly in this life.
5. Now I was involved in a trial reported the world over.

III. Point out the figures of speech used in the following sentences. (10 points)

1. He swam bravely against the tide of popular applause.
2. The young moon lies on her back tonight as is her habit in the tropics, and, as I think, is suitable if not seemly for virgin.
3. I had no temptation to take a flying holiday to the South.
4. My very thoughts were like the ghostly rustle of dead.
5. He is too fond of the bottle.
6. The world is a stage.
7. As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country.
8. The legs could hardly keep up with the tanks.
9. She was beautiful—her beauty made the bright world dim.
10. My only love sprung from my only hate.

IV. Error detection. (20 points)

Directions: In this part, there are ten sentences. Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

1. Max never will have let her know his secret if he had thought she would use it to get him into trouble.
 A B C D
2. Stone carvings indicate that the Sumerians, who lived in it is now Iraq, boxed at least 5, 000 years ago.
 A B C D
3. To control quality and making decisions about production are among the many responsibilities of an industrial engineer.
 A B C D
4. His recommendation that the Air Force investigates the UFO sighting was approved by the commission and referred to the appropriate committee.
 A B C D
5. It is said that Einstein felt very badly about the application of his theories to the creation of weapons of war.
 A B C D
6. You will almost always find Caroline playing a video game because she enjoys to be challenged.
 A B C D
7. The amount of pressure which the materials are subject to affect the quality of the products.
 A B C D

8. On the whole, ambitious students are much likely to succeed in their studies than are those with
 A B C D
 little ambition.
9. Because they usually receive the same score on standardized examinations, there is often
 A
 disagreement as to whom is the better student, Bill or John.
 B C D
10. Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive than,
 A B C
that at the other store.
 D

V. Reading comprehension. (30 points)

Directions: *There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions, and for each question there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one and then write your choice on the answer sheet.*

Passage One

Among the many ways in which people communicate through speech, public speaking has probably received more study and attracted more attention than any other. Politicians campaigning for public office, salespeople presenting products, and preachers delivering sermons all depend upon this form of public communication. Even people who do not make speaking a part of their daily work are often asked to make public speeches: students at graduation, for instance, or members of churches, clubs, or other organizations. Nearly everyone speaks in public at some time or other, and those who perform the task well often become leaders.

There are many reasons for speaking in public. A public speaker may hope to teach an audience about new ideas, for example, or provide information about some topic. Creating a good feeling or entertaining an audience may be another purpose. Public speakers, however, most often seek to persuade an audience to adopt new opinions, to take certain actions, or to see the world in a new way.

Public speakers usually know how well in advance when they are scheduled to make an address. Consequently, they are able to prepare their message before they deliver it. Sometimes, though, speakers must deliver the message unprepared, or off the cuff, such as when they are asked to offer a toast at a wedding reception or to participate in a televised debate or interview.

When they do not have to speak unpreparedly, most speakers write their own speeches. Politicians and business executives sometimes employ professional writers who prepare their speeches for them. These professional writers may work alone or in small teams. Although the speaker may have some input into the contents of the speech, the writers sometimes have a great influence over the opinions expressed by their employers. Regardless of how a speech is prepared, the person who delivers it is given credit for its effect upon its hearers.

1. Public speaking is well known to the average people because _____.
- A. most of them have been trained as public speakers
 B. most of them have been audience of such activities
 C. most of them have to do it when they study at college
 D. the passage does not mention the reason

2. Which of the following is rarely the purpose of public speaking?
- A. To influence people's ideas and behavior.
 - B. To enjoy the satisfaction from one's own speech.
 - C. To persuade the audience to accept an idea.
 - D. To promote public interest.
3. In Paragraph 3, the expression "deliver the message off the cuff" means _____.
A. speak at a large reception
B. speak on television
C. speak according to the schedule
D. speak without preparation
4. The speech prepared by a secretary for his boss _____.
A. is very professional and tactful
B. expresses the secretary's ideas of the matter
C. expresses the boss's ideas of the matter
D. expresses the ideas of both
5. No matter who writes a speech, the audience _____.
A. believe it expresses the speaker's idea
B. know very well whom the speaker is
C. know whose ideas the speech really expresses
D. do not believe what the speaker says

Passage Two

A prominent group of British university teachers this week called on the funding councils to stop supporting low-quality research and put more money into improving university teaching instead. The National Academic Policy Advisory Group, which includes members from the Royal Society, the Royal Academy of Engineering and the Conference of Medical Royal College, insists that all research money should be spent on world-class work.

The funding council's Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) judges the quality of research carried out in individual university departments, and rates it on a scale of 1 to 5. In the last assessment, in 1992, departments ranked as low as 2 received funding. The group says this should not happen in this year's exercise. Funding councils have not yet announced how they will distribute money from now on.

In a report called Research Capability of the University System launched this week the group claims that funds are needed to pay for the "professional development" of university teachers who are not active in research, to help them keep up with their subject and improve the courses they teach.

It recommends that about 50 millions, including money which is currently used to fund research in departments ranked at level 2, should be used to pay for this. It advises that the money should go only to those departments that are not competing for research money through the RAE.

The group believes that some universities have been expanding their research departments in order to attract research money. Some universities, it claims, are better suited to teaching than research, and should be encouraged to develop their expertise as educators.

"There's no use pretending that 104 universities should have the same job in life," says David Harrison, master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, who chaired the group. "A university could have some departments that are strong on research and others that are known for their top grade

teaching,” he says.

But some people have some doubts about the group’s recommendations. “It seems to be about developing further the distinction between research and non-research universities,” says Paul Cottrell of the Association of University Teachers. “If professional development money is a good idea, then it’s a good idea for all university teachers.”

6. The National Academic Policy Advisory Group says that the money should be given to _____.
- A. all the teachers
 - B. the best researchers
 - C. the best teachers
 - D. the needy universities
7. Which of the following assesses the research quality of university departments on the scale of 1 to 5?
- A. RAE B. The group C. Funding councils D. University teachers
8. Why does the group demand the changes in the distribution of the funds?
- A. To hold back funds for level 2 departments
 - B. To help the teachers not active in research
 - C. To encourage some teachers to be better educators
 - D. To attract research money
9. What does David Harrison mean when he says “the same job” (Paragraph 6)?
- A. All university teachers should do research.
 - B. Some teachers should be supported to teach better.
 - C. Universities are pretending to do the same job.
 - D. Teachers should teach well
10. Why will the call for a change in the use of the funds be opposed?
- A. Funding councils like to distribute the money the same way as usual.
 - B. Teachers engaged in research will be too powerful.
 - C. Top-grade teaching is already well under way.
 - D. More differences will not be appreciated between research and non-research universities.

Passage Three

The importance and focus of the interview in the work of the print and broadcast journalist is reflected in several books that have been written on the topic. Most of these books, as well as several chapters, mainly in, but not limited to, journalism and broadcasting handbooks and reporting texts, stress the “how to” aspects of journalistic interviewing rather than the conceptual aspects of the interview, its context, and implications. Much of the “how to” materials is based on personal experience and general impressions. As we know, in journalism as in other fields, much can be learned from the systematic study of professional practice. Such study brings together evidence from which broad generalized principles can be developed.

There is, as has been suggested, a growing body of research literature in journalism and broadcasting, but very little significant attention has been devoted to the study of the interview itself. On the other hand, many general texts as well as numerous research articles on interviewing in fields other than journalism have been written. Many of these books and articles present the theoretical and empirical aspects of the interview as well as the training attention to the

journalistic interview. The fact that the general literature on interviewing does not deal with the journalistic interview seems to be surprising for two reasons. First, it seems likely that most people in modern Western societies are more familiar, at least in a positive manner, with journalistic interviewing than with any other form of interviewing. Most of us are probably somewhat familiar with the clinical interview, such as that conducted by physicians and psychologists. In these situations the professional person or interviewer is interested in getting information necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of the person seeking help. Another familiar situation is the job interview. However, very few of us have actually been interviewed personally by the mass media, particularly by television. And yet, we have a vivid acquaintance with the journalistic interview by virtue of our roles as readers, listeners, and viewers. Interviewing, requires thoughtful analyses and even study, as this book indicates.

11. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.
 - A. generalized principles for journalistic interviews are the chief concern for writers on journalism
 - B. importance should be attached to the systematic study of journalistic interviewing
 - C. concepts and contextual implications are of secondary importance to journalistic interviewing
 - D. personal experiences and general impressions should be excluded from journalistic interviews.
12. Much research has been done on interviews in general _____.
 - A. so the training of journalistic interviews has likewise been strengthened
 - B. though the study of the interviewing techniques hasn't received much attention
 - C. but journalistic interviewing as a specific field has unfortunately been neglected
 - D. and there has also been a dramatic growth in the study of journalistic interviewing
13. Westerners are familiar with the journalistic interview, _____.
 - A. but most of them wish to stay away from it
 - B. and many of them hope to be interviewed some day
 - C. and many of them would like to acquire a true understanding of it
 - D. but most of them may not have been interviewed in person
14. Who is the interviewee in a clinical interview?
 - A. The patient.
 - B. The physician
 - C. The journalist
 - D. The psychologist
15. The passage is most likely a part of _____.
 - A. a new article
 - B. a research report
 - C. a journalistic interview
 - D. a preface

VI. Translate the following two paragraphs into Chinese. (20 points)

1. Fatigue is one of the most common complaints brought to doctors, friends and relatives. The cause of modern-day fatigue are diverse and only rarely related to excess physical exertion. The relatively few who do heavy labor all day long almost never complain about being tired, perhaps because they expected to be. Today, physicians report, tiredness is more likely a

consequence of under-exertion than of wearing yourself down with over-activity. In fact, increased physical activity is often prescribed as a cure for sinking energy.

2. His job was complicated at the outset by the fact that the Resistance Movements in the south were in no hurry to acknowledge his leadership while in the north they were too weak, scattered to be able to judge for themselves.

VII. Writing. (30 points)

Directions: *In this part you are to write a composition of no less than 300 words. Present your views on the topic below, using relevant reasons and/ or examples to support your views:*

Productivity of team work and individual competition