

青 岛 科 技 大 学

二〇一二年硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目：英语

- 注意事项：1. 本试卷共 6 道大题（共计 47 个小题），满分 100 分；
2. 本卷属试题卷，答题另有答题卷，答案一律写在答题卷上，写在该试题卷上或草纸上均无效。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。

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PART I. READING COMPREHENSION (38%)

Directions: Read the passages given below and choose the best answer to the questions attached to each of them.

Passage One

Questions 1-3 are based on the following passage.

If you like the idea of staying with a family, living in house might be the answer. Good landladies---those who are superb cooks and launders, are figures as popular in fiction as the bad ones who terrorize their guest and overcharge them at the slightest opportunity. The truth is probably somewhere between the two extremes. If you are lucky, the food will be adequate, some of your laundry may be done for you and you will have a reasonable amount of comfort and companionship .For the less fortune ,house rules may restrict the freedom to invite friends to visit, and shared cooking and bathroom facilities can be frustrating and row-provoking if tidy and untidy guest are living under the same roof.

The same disadvantages can apply to flat sharing, with the added difficulties that arise from deciding who pays for what, and in what proportion. One person may spend hours on the phone, while another rarely makes calls. If you want privacy with guest, how do you persuade the others to go out; how do you persuade them to leave you in peace, especially if you are student and want to study?

Conversely, flat sharing can be very cheap, there will always be someone to talk to and go out with, and the chores ,in theory, can be shared.

1. According to the passage ,landladies are _____
A.usually strict.

- B. always mean.
- C. adequately competent.
- D. very popular with their guest.

2. What is the additional disadvantage of flat sharing ?

- A. Problems of sharing and paying.
- B. Differences in living habits.
- C. Shared cooking and bathroom facilities.
- D. Restriction to invite friends to visit.

3. What is NOT mentioned as a benefit of flat sharing?

- A. Rent is affordable
- B. There is companionship.
- C. Housework.
- D. There is peace and quiet.

Passage Two

Questions 4-8 are based on the following passage.

I am afraid to sleep. I have been afraid to sleep for the last few weeks. I am so tired that, finally, I do sleep, but only for a few minutes. It is not a bad dream that wakes me; it is the reality I took with me into sleep . I try to think of something else.

Immediately the woman in the marketplace comes into my mind.

I was on my way to dinner last night when I saw her . She was selling skirts. She moved with the same ease and loveliness I often saw in the women of Laos. Her long black hair was as shiny as the black silk of the skirts she was selling. In her hair, she wore three silk ribbons, blue, green, and white. They reminded me of my childhood and how my girlfriends and I used to spend hours braiding ribbons into our hair.

I don't know the word for "ribbons", so I put my hand to my own hair and , with three fingers against my head , I looked at her ribbons and said "Beautiful." She lowered her eyes and said nothing. I wasn't sure if she understood me (I don't speak Laotian very well).

I looked back down at the skirts. They add designs in them: squares and triangles and circles of pink and green silk. They were very pretty. I decided to buy one of those skirts, and I began to bargain with her over the price. It is the custom to bargain in Asia. In Laos bargaining is done in soft voices and easy moves with the sort of quiet peacefulness.

She smiled, more with her eyes than with her lips. She was pleased by the few words I was able to say in her language, although they were mostly numbers, and she saw that I understood something about the soft playfulness of bargaining. We shook our heads in disagreement over the price; then, immediately, we made another offer and then another shake of the head. She was so pleased that unexpectedly, she accepted the last offer I made. But it was too soon. The price was too low. She was being too generous and wouldn't make enough money. I moved quickly

and picked up two more skirts and paid for all three at the price set; that way I was able to pay her three times as much before she had a chance to lower the price for the larger purchase. She smiled openly then, and, for the first time in months, my spirit lifted. I almost felt happy.

The feeling stayed with me while she wrapped the skirts in a newspaper and handed them to me. When I left, though, the feeling left, too. It was as though it stayed behind in marketplace. I left tears in my throat. I wanted to cry. I didn't, of course.

I have learned to defend myself against what is hard; without knowing it, I have also learned to defend myself against what is soft and what should be easy.

I get up, light a candle and want to look at the skirts. They are still in the newspaper that the woman wrapped them in. I remove the paper, and raise the skirts up to look at them again before I pack them. Something falls to floor. I reach down and feel something cool in my hand. I move close to the candlelight to see what I have. There are five long silk ribbons in my hand, all different colors. The woman in the marketplace! She has given these ribbons to me!

There is no defense against a generous spirit, and this time I cry, and very hard, as if I could make up for all the months that I didn't cry.

4. Which of the following is NOT correct?
- A. The writer was not used to bargaining.
 - B. People in Asia always bargain when buying things.
 - C. Bargaining in Laos was quiet and peaceful.
 - D. The writer was ready to bargain with the woman.
5. The writer assumed that the woman accepted the last offer mainly because woman
- A. thought that the last offer was reasonable.
 - B. thought she could still make much money.
 - C. was glad that the writer knew their way of bargaining.
 - D. was tired of bargaining with the writer any more.
6. Why did the writer finally decide to buy three skirts?
- A. The skirts were cheap and pretty.
 - B. She liked the patterns on the skirts.
 - C. She wanted to do something as compensation.
 - D. She was fed up with further bargaining with the woman.
7. When did the writer left the marketplace, she wanted to cry, but did not because
- A. she had learned to stay cool and unfeeling.
 - B. she was afraid of crying in public.
 - C. she had learned to face difficulties bravely.
 - D. she had to show in public that she was strong.
8. Why did the writer cry eventually when she looked at the skirts again?
- A. she suddenly felt very sad.
 - B. she liked the ribbons so much.

- C. she was overcome by emotion.
- D. she felt sorry for the woman.

Passage Three

Questions 9-14 are based on the following passage.

The kids are hanging out. I pass small bands of students, in my way to work these mornings. They have become a familiar part of the summer landscape.

These kids are not old enough for jobs. Nor are they rich enough for camp. They are school children without school. The calendar called the school year ran out on them a few weeks ago. Once supervised by teachers and principals, they now appear to be “self care”.

Passing them is like passing through a time zone. For much of our history, after all, Americans arranged the school year around the needs of work and family. In 19th-century cities, schools were open seven or eight hours a day, 11 months a year. In rural America, the year was arranged around the growing season. Now, only 3 percent of families follow the agricultural model, but nearly all schools are scheduled as if our children went home early to milk the cows and took months off to work the crops. Now, three-quarters of the mothers of school-age children work, but the calendar is written as if they were home waiting for the school bus.

The six-hour day, the 180-day school year is regarded as something holy. But when parents work an eight-hour day and a 240-day year, it means something different. It means that many kids go home to empty houses. It means that, in the summer, they hang out.

“We have a huge mismatch between the school calendar and realities of family life,” says Dr. Ernest Boyer, head of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Dr. Boyer is one of many who believe that a radical revision of the school calendar is inevitable. “School, whether we like it or not, is educational. It always has been.”

His is not popular idea. School are routinely burdened with the job of solving all our social problems. Can they be asked to meet the needs of our work and family lives?

It may be easier to promote a longer school year on its educational merits and, indeed, the educational case is compelling. Despite the complaints and studies about our kids’ lack of learning, the United State still has a shorter school year than any industrial nation. In most of Europe, the school year is 220 days. In Japan, it is 240 days long. While classroom time alone doesn’t produce a well-educated child, learning takes time and more learning takes more time. The long summers of forgetting take a toll.

The opposition to a longer school year comes from families that want to and can provide other experiences for their children. It comes from teachers. It comes from tradition. And surely from kids. But the most important part of the conflict has been over the money.

9. Which of the following is an opinion of the author’s?

- A. “The kids are hanging out.”
- B. “They are school children without school.”

- C. " These kids are not old enough for jobs."
- D. "The calendar called the school year ran out on them a few weeks ago."
10. The current American school calendar was developed in the 19th century according to
- A. the growing season on nation's form.
 - B. the labor demands of the industrial age.
 - C. teachers' demands for more vacation time.
 - D. parents' demands for other experiences for their kids.
11. The author thinks that the current school calendar
- A. is still valid.
 - B. is out of date.
 - C. can not be revised.
 - D. can not be defended.
12. Why was Dr. Boy's idea unpopular?
- A. He argues for the role of school in solving social problems.
 - B. He supports the current school calendar.
 - C. He thinks that school year and family life should be considered separately.
 - D. He strongly believes in the educational role of school.
13. "The long summers of forgetting take a toll "in the last paragraph but one means that
- A. long summer vacation slows down the progress go learning.
 - B. long summer vacation has been abandoned in Europe.
 - C. long summers result in less learning time.
 - D. long summers are a result of tradition.
14. The main purpose of the passage is
- A. to describe how American children spend their summer.
 - B. to explain the needs of the modern working families.
 - C. to discuss the problems of the current school calendar.
 - D. to persuade parents to stay at home to look after their kids.

Passage Four

Questions 15-19 are based on the following passage.

Women's minds work differently from men's. At least, that is what most men are convinced of. Psychologists view the subject either as a matter of frustration or a joke. Now the biologists have moved into this minefield, and some of them have found that there are real differences between the brains of men and women. But being different, they point out hurriedly, is not the same as being better or worse.

There is, however, a definite structural variation between the male and female brain. The difference is in a part of the brain that is used in the most complex intellectual processes—the link between the two halves of the brain.

The two halves are linked by trunkline of between 200 and 300 million nerves, the Corpus

callosum. Scientists have found quite recently that the Corpus callosum in women is always larger and probably richer in nerve fibers than it is in men. This is the first time that a structural difference has been found between the brains of women and men and it must have some significance. The question is "What?", and, if this difference exists, are there others? Research shows that present-day women think differently and behave differently from men. Are some of these differences biological and inborn, a result of evolution? We tend to think that is the influence of society that produces these differences. But could we be wrong?

Research showed that these two halves of the brain had different functions, and that the Corpus callosum enabled them to work together. For most people, the left half is used for word - handling, analytical and logical activities; the right half works on pictures, patterns and forms. We need both halves working together. And the better the connections, the more harmoniously the two halves work. And, according to research findings, women have the better connections.

But it isn't all that easy to explain the actual differences between skills of men and women on this basis. In schools throughout the world girls tend to be better than boys at "language subjects" and boys better at maths and physics. If **these differences** correspond with the differences in the hemispheric trunkline, there is an unalterable distinction between the sexes.

We shan't know for a while, partly because we don't know of any precise relationship between abilities in school subjects and the functioning of the two halves of the brain ,and we cannot understand how the two halves interact via the corpus callosum. But this striking difference must have some effect and, because the difference is in the parts of the brain involved in intellect, we should be looking for differences in intellectual processing.

15. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

- A. Biologists are conducting research where psychologists have given up.
- B. Brain differences point to superiority of one sex over the other.
- C. Results of scientific research fail to support popular belief.
- D. The structural difference in the brain between the sexes has long been known.

16. According to the passage it is commonly believed that brain differences are caused by _____ factors.

- A. biological
- B .psychological
- C. physical
- D .social

17. "**these differences**" in paragraph 5 refer to those in

- A. skills of men and women.
- B. school subjects.
- C. the brain structure of men and women.
- D. activities carried out by the brain.

18. At the end of the passage the author proposes more work on

- A. the brain structure as a whole.

- B. the functioning of part of the brain.
 - C. the distinction between the sexes.
 - D. the effects of the corpus callosum.
19. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To outline the research findings on the brain structure.
 - B. To explain the link between sex and brain structure.
 - C. To discuss the various factors that cause brain differences.
 - D. To suggest new areas in brain research.

PART II CLOZE (15%)

Directions: Choose a proper word from the list to fill in each blank in the following passage. Change the form of the word if necessary.

base	create	evoke	suffice	hand
deeply	poorly	dispose	degree	depend
vary	religious	present	movement	endeavor

Everything that the human race has done and thought is concerned with the satisfaction of (1)_____ felt needs and the assuagement of pain. One has to keep this constantly in mind if one wishes to understand spiritual (2)_____ and their development. Feeling and longing are the motive force behind all human (3)_____ and human creation, in however exalted a guise the latter may (4)_____ themselves to us. Now what are the feelings and needs that have led men to (5)_____ thought and belief in the widest sense of the words? A little consideration will (6)_____ to show us that the most (7)_____ emotions preside over the birth of religious thought and experience. With primitive man it is above all fear that (8)_____ religious notions—fear of hunger, wild beasts, sickness, death. Since at this stage of existence understanding of causal connections is usually (9)_____ developed, the human mind (10)_____ illusory beings more or less analogous to itself on whose wills and actions these fearful happenings (11)_____. Thus one tries to secure the favor of these beings by carrying out actions and offering sacrifices which, according to the tradition (12)_____ down from generation to generation, propitiate them or make them well (13)_____ toward a mortal. In this sense I am speaking of a religion of fear. This, though not created, is in an important (14)_____ stabilized by the formation of a special priestly caste which sets itself up as a mediator between the people and the beings they fear, and erects a hegemony on this (15)_____.

PART III TRANSLATION (15%)

(I). Translate the following into Chinese: (10%)

1. This discovery suggests that life is probably a pretty ordinary phenomenon that occurs any place you give it half a chance.
2. But I find it helpful to consider what might have happened in my own marriage if a copy of me had been made to overcome infertility.
3. Forty years after the Wright Brothers' first flight, by contrast, commercial air travel was a dauntingly expensive but widespread and growing industry.
4. The promissory notes of well-known individuals and bills of exchange drawn on English merchants readily exchanged hands for several months.
5. When the demand becomes immoderate, consumption of drugs increases and the incidence of adverse effects and waste follows suit.

(II). Translate the following into English (5%)

随着 1997 年许多东亚国家经济中出现的戏剧性的货币贬值，这些国家遭受了急剧而且徘徊不去的经济衰退。这种结果违反了贬值使国内生产的商品更便宜而应当提高产量的观点。

PART IV PARAPHRASE (10%)

Directions: Explain the following sentences in English in your own words.

1. International investors have become more sensitive to differing national tax rates as their investment options have increased.
2. SARS may have dominated the headlines last week, but it wasn't the only weird disease on the World Health Organization's radar screen.
3. Perchance the poor quality of the material whence woman comes is responsible for her inferiority.
4. What all this portends in the wake of Columbia's loss is still up for grabs.
5. Liberty can be found in the freedom of acknowledgment that these things matter not to our dignity.

PART V. SUMMARY (12%)

Directions: Write a summary in English of the following passage in between 50-80 words on the Answer Sheet.

Public speaking fills most people with dread. Humiliation is the greatest fear; self-exposure and failing to appeal to the audience come a close second. Women hate it most, since girls are pressurized from an early age to be concerned with appearances of all kinds.

Most people have plenty of insecurities, and this seems like a situation that will bring them out. If you were under pressure to be perfect, you are terrified of falling in the most public of

ways.

While extroverts will feel less fear before the ordeal, it does not mean they will necessarily do it better. Some very shy people manage to shine. When I met the British comedian Julian Clary, he was shy and cautious, yet his TV performances are perfect.

In fact, personality is not the best predictor of who does it well. Regardless of what you are like in real life, the key seems to be to act yourself.

Actual acting, as in performing the scripted lines of a character other than yourself, does not do the job. While politicians may limit damage by having carefully rehearsed, written scripts to speak from, there is always a hidden awareness among the audience that the words might not be true.

Likewise, the incredibly perfect speeches of many American academics are far from natural. You may end up buying their book on the way out, but soon afterwards, it is much like fast food, and you get a nameless sense that you've been cheated.

Although, as Earl Spencer proved at his sister Princess Diana's funeral, it is possible both to prepare every word and to act naturally. A script rarely works and it is used to help most speakers.

But, being yourself doesn't work either. If you spoke as if you were in your own kitchen, it would be too authentic, too unaware of the need to communicate with an audience.

I remember going to see British psychiatrist R. D. Laing speak in public. He behaved like a seriously odd person, talking off the top of his head. Although he was talking about madness and he wrote on mental illness, he seemed to be exhibiting rather than explaining it.

The best psychological place from which to speak is an unselfconscious self-consciousness, providing the illusion of being natural. Studies suggest that this state of "flow", as psychologists call it, is very satisfying.

PART VI. WRITING (10%)

Directions: Write an essay in between **150-200** words on the following topic: **The Benefits of Volunteering**. Your essay should include three parts: (1) your viewpoint; (2) support your viewpoint with some reasons; (3) conclusion. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.