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山东科技大学 2006 年招收硕士学位研究生入学考试

英语(单)试卷

(共 9 页)

Part I Reading Comprehension (20')

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of 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.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

For anyone who is set on a career in fashion, it is not enough to have succeeded in college. The real test is whether they can survive and become established during their early 20s making a name for themselves in the real world where business skills can count for as much as flair(眼光) and creativity.

Fashion is a hard business. There is a continuous amount of stress because work is at a constant breakneck (高速而危险的) speed to prepare for the next season's collections. It is extremely competitive and there is the constant need to cultivate good coverage in newspapers and magazines. It also requires continual freshness because the appetite for new ideas is hard to satisfy. "We try to warn people before they come to us about how tough it is," says Lydia Kemeny, the Head of Fashion at St. Martin's School of Art in London. "And we point out that drive and determination are essential."

This may seem far removed from the popular image of fashionable young people spending their time designing pretty dresses. That may well be what they do in their first year of study but a good college won't be slow in introducing students to commercial realities. "We don't stamp on the blossoming flower of creativity but in the second year we start introducing the constraints of price, manufacturability, marketing and so on."

Almost all fashion design is done to a brief. It is not a form of self-expression as such, although there is certainly room for imagination and innovation. Most young designers are going to end up as employees of a manufacturer or fashion house and they still need to be able to work within the characteristic style of their employer. Even those students who are most avant-garde(标新立异的) in their own taste of clothes and image may need to adapt to produce designs which are right for the mainstream of market. They also have to be able to work at both the exclusively expensive and the cheap end of the market and the challenge to produce good design inexpensively may well be demanding.

1. To be successful as a fashion designer you must _____.
 A) have excellent academic qualifications
 B) be able to handle business problems
 C) be well established before you are 20
 D) have taken an intensive commercial course
2. All fashion designers should expect to _____.
 A) work without carelessness and laziness
 B) cope with continual fatigue
 C) make a rapid turnover
 D) endure tough competition
3. In fashion design one of the most important factors is to _____

- A) make instant decisions B) satisfy excessive demands
 C) maintain good press contacts D) cultivate public taste
4. Initially, many young designers have to _____
 A) hold back their creativity B) present an encouraging picture
 C) change their personal taste in fashion D) inform to a certain image
5. The views on fashion design expressed in this article _____
 A) get rid of some common illusions B) present an encouraging picture
 C) contain some innovative ideas D) discount the creative element

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

The United States court system, as part of the federal system of government, is characterized by dual hierarchies: there are both state and federal courts. Each state has its own system of courts, composed of civil and criminal trial courts, sometimes intermediate courts of appeal, and a state supreme court. The federal court system consists of a series of trial courts (called district courts) serving relatively small geographic regions (there is at least one for every state), a tier of circuit courts of appeal that hear appeals from many district courts in a particular geographic region, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

The two court systems are to some extent overlapping, in that certain kinds of disputes, such as a claim that a state law is in violation of the Constitution, may be initiated in either system. They are also to some extent hierarchical(等级的), for the federal system stands above the state system in that litigants (persons engaged in lawsuits) who lose their cases in the state supreme court may appeal their cases to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Thus, the typical court case begins in a trial court—a court of general jurisdiction—in the state or federal system. Most cases go no further than the trial court: for example, the criminal defendant is convicted (by a trial or a guilty plea) and sentenced by the court and the case ends; the personal injury suit results in a judgment by a trial court (or an out-of-court settlement by the parties while the court suit is pending) and the parties leave the court system. But sometimes the losing party at the trial court cares enough about the cause that the matter does not end there. In “loser” at the trial court may appeal to the next higher court.

6. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 A) Civil and criminal trial courts. B) Typical court cases.
 C) The court system in the United States D) The appeal court process.
7. According to the passage, district courts are also known as _____.
 A) circuit courts B) supreme courts
 C) intermediate courts D) trial courts
8. The phrase “engaged in”(Line 4, Para.2) could best be replaced by “_____”
 A) committed to B) involved in C) attentive to D) engrossed in
9. The passage indicates that litigants who lose their cases in the state trial court may take them to a _____.
 A) different trial court in the same state B) court in a different geographic region
 C) federal trial court D) state supreme court
10. It can be inferred from the passage that typical court cases are _____.
 A) always appealed B) usually resolved in the district courts

- C) always overlapping
 D) usually settled by the supreme court
- Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

To read a new book, you simply need good light, time and the right frame of mind. But to read a new software package, you need a thousand pounds' worth of hardware, considerable computer knowledge, plenty of time, and most important of all, endless determination.

Generally speaking, all books are very much alike, and the experienced reader has no difficulty coping with an unfamiliar book. But imagine how frustrating it would be if you had to make a mental adjustment, if you had to read in a different way, every time you read a book from a different publisher, yet this is exactly what it is like when you use a new software package.

You can be encouraged in a good book within a minute, but getting new software running takes ages. Learning to use a new piece of software is like trying to ride a trick bicycle, on which the handlebars have a reverse action. It looks easier than it really is. This is partly because you must first unlearn what you've learnt on the last package; no two packages use the control characters on the keyboard in quite the same way. How much easier it would be if there are some standards to which all software writers adhere!

Since you can't rely on your previous experience, the only way to understand your new software package is to rely on the manual. Some software manuals are written with the beginner in mind and have explicit instruction with well-designed exercises that lead you gently on from stage to stage. But most assume that you are already an expert, and expert, and have complicated explanations which only confuse and irritate you. All require a full set of fingers and thumbs to mark pages while hunting out information. Yes, perhaps the information is in the manual, but where?

11. When learning to use a new software package you may probably feel_____
- A) frustrated B) encouraged C) engrossed D) dismayed
12. The author mentions the trick bicycle, on which the handlebars have a reverse action, in order to show_____
- A) how difficult it is to learn to ride a bicycle
 B) it is impossible to learn to ride this bicycle
 C) how difficult it is to learn a new software package
 D) to learn to ride a bicycle is the same thing as to learn a new software package
13. How could a software package become easier to users according to the author?
- A) All software packages are made by the same software company.
 B) The users are familiar with all kinds of software packages.
 C) There are some standards to which all software writers adhere.
 D) There is a committee which examines all software packages
14. What is the most common problem in software manuals according to the passage?
- A) They have complicated explanations which are quite beyond your understanding.
 B) They are printed in very small characters.
 C) Their instructions and explanations are too simple.
 D) They are written with the beginner in mind.
15. The word "explicit" (Line 3, Para. 4) probably means"_____"
- A) confusing B) clear C) complicated D) involved

Passage Four

mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

21. He _____ a sum of money every month for his old age.
 A) sets back B) sets up C) sets down D) sets aside
22. His handwriting is _____, which makes other people hard to know what he really means.
 A) illegitimate B) illegible C) illegal D) illiterate
23. The main road through Salisbury was blocked for two hours today after an accident _____ 3 vehicles.
 A) containing B) significant C) involving D) including
24. On small farm in a dry climate one should not grow crops that need _____ space and a lot of water to ripen.
 A) considerable B) significant C) considerate D) extensive
25. Unfortunately he could not _____ the danger at that time.
 A) prepare B) presume C) perceive D) prevail
26. When replying to this advertisement, please _____ a stamped addressed envelope.
 A) present B) enclose C) contain D) attach
27. Tom and Mary were full of _____ as they talked of their holiday plans.
 A) frustration B) gratitude C) presentation D) stimulation
28. The elegant decorations _____ the gym into a starlit ballroom.
 A) reverted B) transformed C) sustained D) interrupted
29. Please _____ yourself from smoking and spitting in public places, since the law forbids them.
 A) restrain B) hinder C) restrict D) prohibit
30. If the diver is in deep water, he must come to the surface in order to allow his body to _____ the change in pressure.
 A) alert B) adopt C) improve D) adjust
31. Two criminals had escaped from the city prison and have been _____ so far.
 A) at length B) at large C) at least D) at once
32. If your coat is too large, the tailor can _____ it to fit you.
 A) alter B) change C) convert D) modify
33. High in the sky a _____ of birds was flying southward.
 A) collection B) school C) flock D) swarm
34. The plane was _____ for two hours because of the heavy fog.
 A) delayed B) canceled C) postponed D) dismissed
35. It's usually the case that people seldom behave in a _____ way when in a furious state.
 A) responsible B) reliable C) rational D) conscious
36. The report on the Canadian scientist's research stated that his _____ to biology are original and of the greatest importance.
 A) contributions B) distributions C) contradictions D) constructions
37. She was very tired, and in no _____ for dancing.
 A) spirit B) temper C) feeling D) mood
38. The lack of goods, services and household aids, caused by the country's concentration on heavy industry at the _____ of consumer goods, affected women more than men.

- A) charge B) expense C) value D) decrease
 39. When asked about the missing watch, the boy _____ having taken it.
 A) refused B) denied C) objected D) rejected
 40. The _____ for the computer programming course will amount to about \$ 370.
 A) fare B) tutor C) guide D) tuition
 41. She prefers to have her left _____ photographed; she says that's her better side.
 A) profile B) privacy C) veil D) prototype
 42. This book contains a (n) _____ of words which are comparatively seldom used now.
 A) altitude B) latitude C) multitude D) attitude
 43. Some people are _____ to politics and what is going on in other places.
 A) keen B) sympathetic C) indifferent D) curious
 44. There are more and more customers who like to _____ about prices when buying goods.
 A) debate B) consult C) dispute D) bargain
 45. What was the doctor's _____ of your aunt's chest pains?
 A) analysis B) diagnosis C) dialogue D) synthesis
 46. When they saw the pile of paper on the teacher's desk, the class made the _____ that they would have written work.
 A) reference B) preference C) conference D) inference
 47. To look at something _____ is to try to find faults with it.
 A) strictly B) critically C) unfairly D) roughly
 48. Occasionally I read a passage or sentence over and over just to let the beauty of its construction _____ in.
 A) soak B) sink C) suck D) stick
 49. The only miner who _____ the disaster was still in a serious condition.
 A) suffered B) survived C) succeeded D) faced
 50. In general, the _____ amount that a student spends for housing should be held to one-fifth of the total for living expenses.
 A) acceptable B) advisable C) available D) applicable

Part III Cloze (20')

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think. This is the research 51 of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise-and 52, we are ageing unnecessarily soon.

With a team of colleagues at Tokyo National University, Professor Taiju Matsuzawa 53 measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and 54 occupations.

Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain 55 measurements of the volume of the 56 and side sections of the brain, which relate 57 intellect and emotion, and determine the human character. (The 58 section of the brain, which controls 59 functions as eating and breathing, does not 60 with age, and one can continue living without 61 or emotional faculties.)

Contraction of front and side parts-as cells die 62 -was observed in some subjects in

63 thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty and seventy year olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple 64 to the contraction normally associated with age-using the head.

The findings show in general 65 that contraction of the brain begins 66 in people in the country than in the towns. Those 67 at risk, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing 68 work in government offices are, 69, as likely to have shrinking brains 70 the farm worker, bus driver and shop assistant.

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|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A) result | B) outcome | C) finding | D) discovery |
| 52. A) because | B) as a result | C) besides | D) though |
| 53. A) set about | B) set aside | C) set off | D) set up |
| 54. A) changing | B) varying | C) moving | D) altering |
| 55. A) exact | B) correct | C) precise | D) proper |
| 56. A) forward | B) fore | C) front | D) ahead |
| 57. A) to | B) with | C) in | D) on |
| 58. A) side | B) front | C) hind | D) rear |
| 59. A) same | B) such | C) some | D) the |
| 60. A) reduce | B) decrease | C) decline | D) contract |
| 61. A) intellectual | B) intelligent | C) physical | D) intelligible |
| 62. A) down | B) off | C) out | D) away |
| 63. A) its | B) his | C) their | D) her |
| 64. A) remedy | B) way | C) method | D) reminder |
| 65. A) terms | B) term | C) mean | D) means |
| 66. A) later | B) sooner | C) oftener | D) latter |
| 67. A) less | B) least | C) fewer | D) fewest |
| 68. A) regular | B) daily | C) routine | D) common |
| 69. A) therefore | B) moreover | C) furthermore | D) however |
| 70. A) as | B) than | C) like | D) more |

IV. Put the following passage into Chinese. (15')

New research from Australia shows that pets are good for your health. The findings of this of this new study suggest that people who have pets are at less risk from heart disease than those who do not.

The new research was carried out over three years and examined 3,000 people. They took tests that measured a variety of different factors known to be involved in heart disease- blood pressure and blood levels. Also, people were asked about their lifestyles. The 800 people who owned pets had lower levels on each of the factors measured than those who did not own pets. The study also showed that it did not matter what kind of pet was owned-a cat was as good as a dog-so the benefits could not be attributed to the exercises involved in walking a dog.

The question is just how pets manage to make their owners more healthy. The obvious answer is that they make their owners feel more relaxed and happier. The Australian scientists who organized this study commented that if a new drug was available that was as effective as simply having a pet, then this drug would undoubtedly be considered a breakthrough in the control of heart disease.

V. Writing (15')

Directions: For this part, you are to write a composition entitled No Pains, No Gains. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 一份耕耘，一分收获，不努力就不能成就大事
2. 只有自强不息，艰苦奋斗，才能获得成功
3. 无所事事者最终将一无所获