

山东大学

二〇一九年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码 251 科目名称 英语(单)

(1-60 题答案须涂在答题卡上, 其余试题答案须写在答题纸上, 写在试题上无效)

一、Part I Grammar and Vocabulary (15 points)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on the Answer Sheet.

1. The car was repaired, but not quite to the owners' _____.
- [A] satisfaction [B] pleasure [C] joy [D] attraction
2. Will you be so kind _____ me out of a difficulty.
- [A] help [B] to help
[C] as to help [D] as helping
3. I am sorry missed _____ you while you visited me.
- [A] see [B] to see
[C] seen [D] seeing
4. A couple of other books are _____ of mention.
- [A] worth [B] worthy
[C] worthwhile [D] worthless
5. The local people _____ cherished the idea of turning their village of 500 hundred years into a living museum.
- [A] have ever since [B] have since long
[C] have long since [D] have long ever since
6. I'm sure I have seen him before, but I cannot _____ where.

- [A] assume [B] wonder [C] recall [D] recognize
7. The two men stood _____ at each other, while the crowd looked on with amusement.
- [A] glaring [B] glancing [C] peeping [D] glimpsing
8. The work is not very profitable _____ cash, but I am getting valuable experience from it.
- [A] according to [B] in terms of [C] in accordance with [D] in the mind of
9. It was a bright day with a gentle breeze, _____ for a long trip.
- [A] idealist [B] identical [C] ideal [D] idle
10. You asked me to _____ it to your boss, but you forgot to give me her address.
- [A] bestow [B] forward [C] grant [D] precede
11. The park was located on the side of the lake, _____ the name Lakeside.
- [A] consequently [B] so [C] consequence [D] hence
12. Some people find it difficult to _____ between red and green.
- [A] distinguish [B] compare [C] contrast [D] differ
13. They _____ to the public to do something for the poor children.
- [A] plunged [B] inquired [C] appealed [D] commanded
14. He had succeeded in thinking out a _____ plan to solve the problem.
- [A] probable [B] feasible [C] beneficiary [D] passive
15. Boys have a stronger _____ to go in for adventures than girls.
- [A] tailor [B] need [C] command [D] tendency
16. Standing on the seashore, we could just see the ship on the _____.
- [A] edge [B] horizon [C] earth [D] view
17. Being _____ can help you to live better in the competitive society.
- [A] obvious [B] optional [C] operational [D] optimistic
18. Frankly speaking, I have had no _____ experiences of English teaching.
- [A] previous [B] before [C] beforehand [D] afterwards
19. They hope to be able to capture the gas from the process to _____ electricity.
- [A] cause [B] grow [C] arouse [D] generate

20. How on earth did you guess his nationality, _____ and all those other things about him just from his appearance?

[A] transaction [B] occupation [C] frustration [D] premise

21. For this job you need a lot of patience, _____ you need a sense of humor.

[A] equally [B] inevitably [C] likewise [D] incidentally

22. The policy will _____ our exports of airplanes, machinery, technology and other products.

[A] boost [B] inspect [C] hoist [D] magnify

23. I am sure you can afford the car because its price will not _____ £7,000.

[A] precede [B] dominate [C] prevail [D] exceed

24. Caught in the middle of this debate is our simple _____ for fundamental knowledge.

[A] thirst [B] quest [C] allowance [D] greed

25. The doctor is teaching the patients how to _____ their diet for better health.

[A] proof [B] demonstrate [C] modify [D] polish

26. I should like to know whether it's just a(n) _____ that you happened to be here.

[A] accident [B] incident [C] coincidence [D] occurrence

27. In our life, it is wise for us to focus more on one's positive aspects instead of his _____ ones.

[A] realistic [B] negative [C] practical [D] inconsistent

28. He has retained a _____ interest in the progress of the work throughout the past few months.

[A] kind [B] vain [C] various [D] keen

29. I knew that in order to write these articles, I needed to learn the technical _____ that every project manager uses without even thinking.

[A] jargon [B] infection [C] accent [D] dialect

30. For this idea English people have their own saying: "Nothing _____, nothing gain."

[A] vest [B] venture [C] vein [D] volume

Part II Cloze (10 points)

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

Do you know how to study (31) _____ and make your study more effective? We all know that Chinese students usually study very hard for long (32) _____. This is very good, but it doesn't (33) _____ a lot, for an effective student must have enough sleep, enough food and enough rest and exercise. Every day you need to go out for a walk or visit some friends or some nice places. It's good for your study.

When you return (34) _____ your studies, your mind will be refreshed and you'll learn more (35) _____ study better. Psychologists have found that learning takes place this way. Here take English learning (36) _____ an example. First you make a lot of progress and you feel happy. Then your language study seems to (37) _____ the same. So you will think you're learning (38) _____ and you may give up. This can last for days or even weeks, yet you needn't give up. At some points your language study will again take another big (39) _____. You'll see that you really have been learning all along. If you get enough sleep, food, rest and exercise, studying English can be very effective and (40) _____. Don't give up along the way. Learn slowly and you're sure to get good results.

31. [A] well [B] good [C] better [D] best

32. [A] days [B] time [C] hours [D] weeks

33. [A] help [B] give [C] make [D] take

34. [A] after [B] for [C] at [D] to

35. [A] yet [B] and [C] or [D] but

36. [A] with [B] in [C] as [D] to

37. [A] have [B] make [C] take [D] stay

38. [A] something [B] anything [C] nothing [D] everything

39. [A]work [B]jump [C]walk [D]result
 40. [A]hard [B]common [C]possible [D]interesting

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by 5 questions. Choose the best choice for each question and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

In one way of thinking, failure is part of life. In another way, failure may be a way towards success. The "spider-story" is often told. Robert Bruce, leader of the Scots in the 13th century, was hiding in a cave from the English. He watched a spider making a web. The spider tried to reach across a rough place in the rock. He tried six times. On the seventh time he made it and went on to make his web. Bruce is said to have been encouraged by this and to have gone on to defeat the English. Edison, the inventor of the light bulb, made hundreds of models that failed before he found the right way to make one. Once he was asked why he kept on trying to make a new type of battery when he had failed so often, he replied, "Failure? I have no failure. Now I know 50,000 ways it won't work."

So what? First, always think about your failure. What caused it? Were conditions right? Were you in top form yourself? What can you change so things will go right next time?

Second, is the goal you're trying to reach the right one? Try to do some thinking about what your real goals may be. Think about this question, "If I do succeed in this, where will it get me?" This may help you prevent failure in things you shouldn't be doing anyway.

The third thing to keep in mind about failure is that it's a part of life. Learn to "live with yourself" even though you may have failed.

41. In the first paragraph the writer tells mainly about
 [A] the value of failure
 [B] how people fail

- [C] famous failures
 [D] how not to fail

42. The lesson the spider taught Robert Bruce seems _____.
 [A] prosperous
 [B] sorrowful
 [C] straightforward
 [D] profound

43. The thing the writer does not tell you to do to deal with failure is to _____.
 [A] check out your goals to see if they are right for you
 [B] think about failure as part of your life
 [C] think about failure to find out what went wrong
 [D] keep away from things that are beyond you

44. Even if we have failed we should _____.
 [A] learn to forget it
 [B] learn to accept it
 [C] learn to enjoy it
 [D] learn to remember it

45. Which of the following is NOT true?
 [A] Bruce and Edison were successful examples.
 [B] Failure may be regarded as a way toward success.
 [C] Edison profited a lot from the lesson the spider taught Robert Bruce.
 [D] One may often raise a question whether his goals are worth attempting.

Passage 2

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill—the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters. Others are severe over time of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, the controls represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are not sincere and do not practice what they preach, their children may grow confused when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled.

A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' principles and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

46. Eagerly watching the child's acquisition of new skills _____.
- [A] should be avoided
- [B] is universal among parents
- [C] sets up dangerous states of worry in the child
- [D] will make the child lose interest in learning new things

47. In the process of children's learning new skills, parents _____.
- [A] should encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read
- [B] should expect a lot of the children
- [C] should achieve a balance between pushing them too hard and leaving them on their own
- [D] should create as many learning opportunities as possible

48. The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
- [A] parents should be strict with their children
- [B] parental controls reflect only the values of the community
- [C] parental restrictions vary, and are not always for the benefit of the children alone
- [D] it's parents' and society's duty to control the children

49. The word "precept" in Paragraph 3 probably means "_____".
- [A] opinion [B] punishment [C] behavior [D] instruction

50. In terms of moral matters, parents should _____.
- [A] follow the rules themselves
- [B] be aware of the huge difference between adults and children
- [C] forbid things which have no foundation in morality
- [D] always ensure the security of their children

Passage 3

In the stock market a person can be successful and make a fortune one year and another year be financially ruined. Stocks and bonds are bought and sold in the stock and bond markets. Bonds often pay a lower rate of interest than stocks. In addition, bonds mature or become

payable much more slowly than do stocks. Even so, bonds offer greater safety for the buyer. This is because companies must guarantee to pay bondholders a fixed rate of interest whether they make a profit or not. Bonds are, therefore, generally considered a form of long-term security. This means that they are a safe investment over a long period of time.

However, they may not be redeemable right away. In other words, owner of bonds may have to wait a long time before they can exchange their bonds for money.

The interest paid by stocks rises and falls with the economy. During times when the cost of living is rapidly becoming greater, stocks are usually a better investment than bonds. This is because they pay a much higher interest rate than do bonds under these conditions. When economic conditions are not good, however, bonds are generally a better investment. This is because the interest paid by bonds is fixed at a certain rate when they are issued and does not change. Because of the relationship between the economy and the performance of stocks and bonds, when people are not sure about economic conditions, they may hesitate before buying anything. They prefer to wait and see what happens to the prices and rates of interest of stocks and bonds before investing their money.

51. As compared to bonds, stocks are more _____.

- [A] safe
- [B] risky
- [C] profitable
- [D] desirable

52. Which of the statements is NOT true?

- [A] Stocks and bonds are two forms of investment.
- [B] Stocks have no fixed rate of interest.
- [C] The companies only pay back the money to the one who bought the bonds without making money.

[D] Although one is always profitable from his bonds, one will get the profit over a long period of time.

53. In Paragraph 2, the word "redeemable" probably mean _____.

- [A] profitable
- [B] regarded
- [C] withdrawn
- [D] payable

54. When one is not certain about economic conditions, one usually _____.

- [A] buys stocks
- [B] buys bonds
- [C] invests his money elsewhere
- [D] buys neither stocks nor bonds

55. The passage mainly discusses about _____.

- [A] the interest of stocks and bonds
- [B] the profit of stocks and bonds
- [C] the advantages and disadvantages of stocks and bonds
- [D] the best way to invest one's money.

Passage 4

The exact number of English words is not known. The large dictionaries have over half a million entries, but many of these are compound words (schoolroom, sugar bowl) or different derivatives of the same word (rare- rarely, rarely), and a good many are obsolete words to help us read older literature. Dictionaries do not attempt to cover completely words that we can

draw on: the informal vocabulary, especially slang, localism, the terms of various occupations and professions; words used only occasionally by scientists and specialists in many fields; foreign words borrowed for use in English; or many new words or new senses of words that come into use every year and that may or may not be used long enough to warrant being included. It would be conservative to say that there are over a million English words that any of us might meet in our listening and reading and that we may draw on in our speaking and writing.

Professor Seashore concluded that first graders enter school with at least 2,000 words and add 5,000 each year so that they leave high school with at least 80,000. These figures are for recognition vocabulary, the words we understand when we read or hear them. Our active vocabulary, the words we use in speaking and writing, is considerably smaller.

You cannot always produce a word exactly when you want it. But consciously using the words you recognize in reading will help get them into your active vocabulary. Occasionally in your reading pay particular attention to these words, especially when the subject is one that you might well write or talk about. Underline or make a list of words that you feel a need for and look up the less familiar ones in a dictionary, and then before very long find a way to use some of them.

Once you know how they are pronounced and what they stand for, you can safely use them.

56. In the author's estimation, there are _____ words in English.

- [A] more than half a million [B] at least 24,000
[C] at least 80,000 [D] more than a million

57. The word "obsolete" in Paragraph 1 most probably means _____.

- [A] no longer in use [B] profound [C] colorful or amusing [D] common

58. One's recognition vocabulary is _____.

- [A] less often used than his active vocabulary
[B] smaller than his active vocabulary
[C] as large as his active vocabulary
[D] much larger than his active vocabulary

59. The author does NOT suggest getting recognition vocabulary into active vocabulary by _____.

- [A] making a list of words you need and looking up the new ones in a dictionary
[B] everyday spending half an hour study the dictionary
[C] consciously using the words you recognize in reading
[D] trying to use the words you recognize

60. From this passage we can learn that _____.

- [A] dictionaries completely cover the words we can make use of
[B] "schoolroom" is used in the passage as an example of a specialized term
[C] once you know how a word is pronounced and what it represents, you have turned it into your active word
[D] active vocabulary refers to words we understand when we read and hear them

Part IV Use of Language (10 points)

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 61-65, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Your answers should be written clearly on the Answer Sheet. 此题答案须写在答题纸上

Americans' favorite activity has long been said to be baseball. 61. _____ The Bureau

of Labor Statistics says Americans seem to enjoy watching television more than anything else.
62. _____. They learned that Americans spend almost three hours every day watching TV.
63. _____. So who watches television the most? 64. _____. Older people clock in at
more than four and a half hours of television every day. Parents with small children spent the
least amount of time in front of the tube, as TV is sometimes called. 65. _____.

[A] Rules on the use of the bridge are still being considered

[B] The activity includes watching movies, recorded programs, and live broadcasts

[C] Researchers discovered something else, too: Men watch about 30 minutes more television
than women each day

[D] But a new study by the U.S. government suggests that is not true

[E] The completion of the project also has political importance

[F] Researchers examined how Americans age 15 and older spent their free time during the
years 2013 to 2017

[G] People over the age of 65, researchers found

Part V English to Chinese Translation (10 points)

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into
Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on the Answer Sheet.

What is the definition of "happiness?" Maybe, "happiness" is exactly defined by its
indirect alias: happiness—perhaps, happiness is in fact defined by the fortune that we permit to
happen.

66. During college, good grades made you happy, but it was short-lived. 67. Because in
the real world, you had to look for a job, and competition was fierce. It's an employer's world
you thought. But then, you got the perfect job—now you could be happy—or could you?

Life requires more than just what we want. 68. Inevitably, one must understand to truly
find "happiness", he must make his own happiness "happen".

We are hopeless creatures of comfort. We like having and accumulating things. We work
so we can pay our rents, mortgages, credit card debts, school loans, car payments. The list goes
on and on. 69. And at some point, we realize, that aside from having most of what we want, we
still aren't happy.

Now since we've learned to adapt to new standards which we've created for ourselves, we
find that we have less time, less patience, less sleep, which equates to more stress, more worry
and more aggravation. So, is happiness honestly just comprised of "things"?

70. Sometimes, we virtually exchange our lives for not only basic necessities, but for extra
items and services as well.

We become so obsessed with finding happiness, that we lose sight of the fact that
happiness is within—always.

Part VI Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition (about 150
words) based on the following topic:

There is a saying that "the shortest way to do many things is to do only one thing at a time".
What's your understanding of it? Please use examples to explain or prove your points.