

# 山东师范大学 硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目名称：基础英语 (713)

- 注意事项：1. 本试卷共4道大题（共计29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、黑钢笔或圆珠笔答题，其它均无效。

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## 一、阅读理解（共5篇短文，50分）

提示：仔细阅读下列短文，然后回答每篇短文后的问题，每小题2分。

(A)

People have been donating blood since the early twentieth century to help accident victims and patients undergoing surgical procedures. Usually a pint of whole blood is donated, and it is then divided into platelets, white blood cells, and red blood cells. People can donate blood (for red blood cells) about once every two months.

Transfusing the blood from the donor to the recipient is straightforward. It involves taking the blood from a donor's arm vein by means of a hypodermic syringe. The blood flows through a plastic tube to a collection bag or bottle that contains sodium citrate, which prevents the blood from clotting.

When the blood is given to a patient, a plastic tube and hypodermic needle are connected to the recipient's arm. The blood flows down from the container by gravity. This is a slow process and may last as long as 2 hours to complete the infusion of blood into the recipient. The patient is protected from being infected during the transfusion. Only sterile containers, tubing, and needles are used, and this helps ensure that transfused or stored blood is not exposed to disease-causing bacteria.

Negative reactions to transfusions are not unusual. The recipient may suffer an allergic reaction or be sensitive to donor leukocytes. Some may suffer from an undetected red-cell incompatibility. Unexplained reactions are also fairly common. Although they are rare, other causes of such negative reactions include contaminated blood, air bubbles in the blood, overloading of the circulatory system through administration of excess blood, or sensitivity to donor plasma or platelets.

Today, hospitals and blood banks go to great lengths to screen all blood donors and their blood. All donated blood is routinely and rigorously tested for diseases, such as HIV (which causes AIDS), hepatitis B, and syphilis. When the recipient is a newborn or an infant, the blood is usually irradiated to eliminate harmful elements. Donated blood is washed, and the white blood cells and platelets are removed.

Storing the blood sometimes requires a freezing process. To freeze the red blood cells, a glycerol solution is added. To unfreeze, the glycerol is removed. The ability to store blood for long periods has been a boon to human health.

1. According to the passage, how often can people donate blood for red blood cells?

- (A) Every four months
- (B) Every three months
- (C) Every two months
- (D) Every month

2. Where in the passage is the best place for the following sentence?

**Inserting the needle into the recipient's arm causes little pain.**

- (A) After the last sentence in the first paragraph
- (B) After the word "syringe" in paragraph 2
- (C) After the word "arm" in paragraph 3
- (D) After the word "transfusion" in paragraph 3

3. All of the following are mentioned as potential negative reactions to transfusions EXCEPT:

- (A) allergies
- (B) red-cell incompatibility
- (C) air bubbles in the blood
- (D) sensitivity to donor leukocytes

4. Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about blood transfused to infants and newborns?

- (A) It is as rigorously tested as blood for adults.
- (B) It is treated with radiant energy.
- (C) It is not treated differently from adults.
- (D) It is not dangerous for children.

5. What does the author imply in the passage?

- (A) Transfusing blood is a dangerous process.
- (B) Storing blood benefits mankind.
- (C) Clotting cannot be prevented.
- (D) Freezing blood destroys platelets.

(B)

On July 4, 1776, a conclave of insurgent colonists in America passed the Declaration of Independence. War against the British had already been going on for over a year, so the Declaration came as the culmination of years of tempestuous events in America.

The impetus for the American Revolution was the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which ended the struggle between the British and the French for control over North America. Since the colonists no longer were intimidated by the French, they ceased to rely upon

the British for protection and were not as submissive as they were formerly. On the other hand, the British regarded the colonies as a source of revenue and began to impose inequitable taxes upon them. The Sugar Act in 1764 and the Stamp Act in 1765 were so vehemently opposed by disgruntled colonists that rioting broke out. The Stamp Act was repealed in 1766 as a result of the riots. The British continued their policy of taxation without collaboration with their once docile subjects. The Townshend Acts (a series of taxes on glass, lead, paper, and tea) created such antipathy that the citizens of Boston attacked British soldiers who fired upon them. That was the Boston Massacre of 1770. After the repeal of the Townshend Acts, a new tea tax in 1773 again consolidated Boston residents' dissension. About fifty men disguised as Indians boarded British ships and jettisoned their cargo of tea in protest against the tea tax. That was the famous Boston Tea Party. In reprisal, the British abolished the Bostonians' right to self-rule, and by passing what were referred to as Intolerable Acts in Boston, they infuriated all of the colonies and caused them to unite in protest.

Representatives from twelve colonies gathered in Philadelphia in 1774 to plan a stratagem to circumvent British interference in trade and to protest the infamy of taxation without representation. The British responded that the colonies were in rebellion, and, since nothing would appease either side, both sides prepared for war.

6. The author's intent in this passage is to
  - (A) tell about the American Revolution
  - (B) describe the temperament of the colonists
  - (C) give the causes of the American Revolution
  - (D) describe the effects of the American Revolution
  
7. You may infer that the Treaty of Paris
  - (A) gave the French control of Canada
  - (B) gave the control of North America to the British
  - (C) made the colonists in America very angry
  - (D) had an immediate effect upon colonists' desire for independence
  
8. The colonists after the Treaty of Paris did not need the British because they
  - (A) were independent
  - (B) didn't like to pay taxes
  - (C) didn't need protection from an enemy
  - (D) made a treaty with the French
  
9. The Sugar Act and Stamp Act were
  - (A) passed in 1765
  - (B) taxes upon the colonists
  - (C) repealed
  - (D) equitable
  
10. You can infer that the meeting in Philadelphia in 1774
  - (A) was a very important social event

- (B) took place to discuss taxes
- (C) was a conclave of the British and the colonists
- (D) was the first time the colonists united to protest British injustice

(C)

Water makes up seventy percent of the Earth's surface, and people rely on it to sustain life. Rainfall nurtures crops and restores water supplies. The amount of water on the Earth is constant, meaning that we can, neither create more water, nor get rid of it. We can, however, interfere with the water cycle. Water has several forms—liquid, vapor, and ice—and is constantly changing and being recycled through a process known as the hydrologic cycle.

The hydrologic cycle involves inflows, outflows, and storage. When water moves from the ground, for example, into a river, it is called an outflow for the ground and an inflow for the river. Water is stored when it rests somewhere with relatively little movement.

There are six components to the hydrologic cycle: evapotranspiration, condensation, precipitation, run-off infiltration, and percolation. Evapotranspiration is the combination of evaporation and transpiration. Evaporation occurs when the sun warms surface water and transforms it into water vapor. Transpiration is the same thing, but involves plants. Plants soak water up from the ground and then return it to the cycle via the pores in their leaves. Once again, the sun turns this water into vapor. Once the water has been evaporated, it rises into the atmosphere. As the air gets colder at higher altitudes, the water vapor condenses and clings to particles in the air. This is called condensation and is how clouds are formed. When the clouds get too heavy, droplets fall back to the earth through a process called precipitation.

Now that the water has been returned to the earth, it can either be intercepted by a water source, or it can land on the ground. For the water that lands on the ground, one of several things can happen. If there has been a heavy rain, or if it has rained for a long time, a lot of the water will return to the streams, lakes, and oceans as run-off. Run-off also depends on the slope of the ground. A steep slope will cause more movement of water. Conversely, if water movement is minimized, much of the water will infiltrate the soil. Gravity forces the water lower and lower into the ground through a process called percolation. The permeability of the soil determines the rate at which percolation occurs. If the soil is very dense, it will hold less water. If it is porous, on the other hand, it will store more water. The amount of water that can be held in the soil is called its porosity.

The water will continue to move downward until it reaches saturated soil. This means that there is already so much water in the soil that it can't hold any more. An aquifer is any geologic material that can hold water or allow water to transmit through it. Even solid rock can be an aquifer because water can move through its cracks and pores.

Ground water is returned to the earth via vegetation. Plants soak up water through their roots and, as mentioned, return the water to the atmosphere. Outflows also occur naturally via springs. Humans can extract ground water using wells. Ground water

mining can cause problems for the water table, which is the measure of water in the ground. Taking too much water not only reduces the water supply, but it affects the soil. When water is withdrawn, the pores that hold the water collapse, altering the make-up of the soil. Further, contamination from landfills and septic systems cause serious problems for the soil and for the plants that rely on *it*.

11. Based on the information in paragraph 1, which of the following best explains why the Earth doesn't run out of water?

- (A) Water gets recycled.
- (B) We get plenty of rain.
- (C) We have plenty of sources of water.
- (D) When we run out, we can melt ice.

12. Why does the author mention vegetation?

- (A) To show how important water is for yielding a good crop
- (B) To show how crops can be harmed by contamination
- (C) To show how the roots of plants help to hold the soil together
- (D) To show how ground water is used in the hydrologic cycle

13. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (A) The world's water supply is diminishing.
- (B) Plants are involved in the hydrologic cycle.
- (C) People should be careful not to damage the soil
- (D) Solid rock can be on aquifer.

14. From the passage, it can be inferred that

- (A) there is an unlimited amount of water available
- (B) porous soil stores less water
- (C) human interference can affect the stability of the soil
- (D) water continues to move downward after it reaches saturated soil

15. What word does "*it*" in the last line of paragraph 6 refer to?

- (A) The soil
- (B) The plants
- (C) The septic systems
- (D) The landfills

(D)

The *Titanic* was the last "unsinkable" ship ever to set sail. Built in 1912 for the British White Star Line, she was a colossal ship for the times—882 feet long, 46,328 tons, and capable of doing 25 knots an hour. Acclaimed as the zenith of luxury liners, the ship had been fitted out with palatial accoutrements. Her sixteen watertight compartments, her builders claimed, guaranteed that nothing could sink her.

April 10, 1912, was a glittering occasion as the *Titanic* began her maiden voyage from England to New York with 2,207 people on board, some of whom were American tycoons whose estimated worth was over \$250 million.

At 11:40 p.m. on April 14, many of the sleeping passengers were awakened by a slight jolt. The ship had struck an iceberg, incurred a 300-foot gash in her side, and five compartments were flooded. "Unsinkable," however, meant the ship could float if two, not five, compartments were inundated. Ten miles away from the *Titanic* was another ship, the *Californian*, which had stopped because of ice fields and which had wired six explicit warnings to nearby ships. Unfortunately, the *Titanic's* wireless, a new invention on shipboard, was being employed for frivolous messages to and from the passengers. The tired wireless operator had worked long hours and impatiently told the *Californian's* operator to shut up and stop annoying him.

By 12:05 a.m. officers and crew fully comprehended that something was seriously amiss. Lifeboats were uncovered, and passengers and crew were mustered to the boat deck. Ten minutes later a "CQD" sent out to summon help was received by ships too distant to be of immediate help. The *Californian* might as well have been in the South Seas for all the assistance she ever gave. Her wireless operator, unfamiliar with the new equipment, had failed to wind up the mechanism that kept the set running. At about 11:40 he tuned in, heard nothing from his dead set, and went to bed.

Secure in the knowledge that their ship was unsinkable, the White Star Line had provided enough lifeboat space for only 1,178 people. There were sixteen wooden lifeboats and four collapsible canvas boats on board for 2,207 people. The crew's efforts to load the lifeboats in the midst of chaos and bitterly cold weather were heroic but disorganized. Women and children were supposed to be first in the lifeboats, but no matter how chivalrous the men, the women were querulous about leaving the ship for a cold, open boat and had to be cajoled into the boats. At 12:45 the *Californian* crew watched the *Titanic's* rockets overhead and regarded them as "strange." The first boat was being lowered into the icy sea at the same moment; with a capacity for forty, it contained twelve. Throughout the fiasco of lifeboat loading, the ship's orchestra played ragtime, the lights blazed, and the *Titanic* continued to slip downward at the bow.

Meanwhile, three ships had received an SOS, the first time that signal had ever been used, and they were confused. All had been advised that the *Titanic* was sinking. The *Carpathia* was fifty-eight miles away. The *Californian* watched the last rocket go off at 1:40. At 2:05 the last boat was lowered as the band played an Episcopal hymn, "Autumn," not "Abide with Me," as is usually believed. With the ship standing at a 90° angle, perpendicular in the water, at 2:10 the last SOS was sent out. At 2:20 A.M. on April 15, 1912, the *Titanic* sank. The crew of the *Californian* believed that the disappearing lights indicated that the ship was leaving the area.

At 4:10 the *Carpathia* was the first ship to reach the scene. The *Californian* arrived at 5:40, too late to rescue any survivors. From eighteen boats 705 people were rescued. Following inquiries regarding the disaster, it was revealed that very few of the third-class passengers had been saved. Of 143 women in first class, 4 were lost; of 93 women in second class, 15 were lost; of 179 women in third class, 81 were lost. All but one child in first and second class were saved, but of the 76 children in third class, only

23 survived.

16. You can infer that “the *Titanic* was the last ‘unsinkable’ ship” means that

- (A) the *Titanic* was not unsinkable
- (B) the *Titanic* would not have sunk if only two compartments had been flooded
- (C) nobody ever believed in an “unsinkable” ship after the *Titanic* disaster
- (D) nobody ever built a ship like the *Titanic* again

17. You can infer from the statistics regarding the number of third-class passengers who survived that

- (A) they did not know the ship was sinking
- (B) they ignored the crew's calls to the lifeboats
- (C) they courteously allowed the first- and second-class passengers to leave the ship first
- (D) there was class distinction in the filling of the lifeboats

18. You can infer that the *Californian* crew

- (A) callously ignored the *Titanic*'s plight
- (B) could have saved many if it had heeded the rockets
- (C) didn't want to lose any sleep
- (D) did its best to aid the *Titanic*

19. You can infer that many of the *Titanic*'s male passengers

- (A) succumbed quickly in the icy sea
- (B) were frivolous
- (C) saved themselves instead of the women and children
- (D) were very rich

20. The first SOS signal was called

- (A) a wireless
- (B) a warning
- (C) CQD
- (D) a message

(E)

Every year British universities turn out 15,000 graduates in business studies. Many dream that they will one day be running a major business, wielding power and influencing markets. But only a very few will climb to the top and realize their fantasies. For the rest, compromise, disappointment, mediocrity and an alternative career away from the mainstream action will be their lot. Peter Blackburn is chairman and chief executive of Nestle UK, which employs more than 12,000 people and has a turnover of 1.8 billion pounds. His advice to those who wish to move ahead of the pack is as straightforward as the man. “Take all your qualifications seriously. Although

many top executives do not have first-class honors and it is often a disadvantage to be an intellectual. qualifications are increasingly important, as is the quest for improvement.”

“I do feel that an international dimension helps every career” It says something about the person and if they have worked in another language, it gives a manager the important dimension of realizing that each market is a part of something bigger. Also it is always important in any career to keep your options open as events can take an unexpected turn. When they did for me, I acted accordingly. I still have to pinch myself what I am doing. Even 10 years ago I didn't think this is what I would end up having achieved.”

“In the end, those that get right to the top retain their ‘people touch’, which can be very difficult as one gets swept up on the fast track of corporate life. But those who never forget where they have come from and keep their feet on the ground have a real advantage. The important thing is that you should never ask someone else to do something you couldn't do yourself. I am always looking for those who have the determination, the steel to see through our corporate objectives. I also want managers who can be role models for the next generation, people who will be an inspiration.”

Blackburn started out working for a small confectionery company and was responsible for clearing up a major financial scandal when it was taken over by a larger company, Rowntrees. This was a project which marked him out and gave him visibility in Rowntrees. While many successful careers can easily be seen as an almost predictable procession, there are always one or two moments when success in a project promotes the executive, bringing star quality and something of an aura. However, if at the decisive moment a mistake is made, then the executive, instead of moving sharply forward, disappears into the pack and others are given their chance.

When Rowntrees was later taken over by Nestlé, Peter Blackburn went on television and argued against the takeover. When the dust settled, the winners rewarded their spirited adversary. “I have always believed in doing the best that I can in any situation. Sometimes you have to make difficult decisions and then it's important to meet them square on. I have been fortunate in that the evolving company that I am now involved with has always believed in strong social values and has behaved as humanely as possible when it has been forced to close or to sell one of its businesses.”

Peter Blackburn's career has been marked by two company takeovers. Many successful takeovers have been characterized by the new owners looking at the second layers of management and giving them a free rein. Mr. Blackburn has benefited from this process twice and says: “In both the takeovers I have been involved with, success has been achieved because the new owners have not gone in for wholesale clearouts. They have realized that it is the existing people who understand the business and they must be the platform for any growth.”

21. Peter Blackburn says that to compete successfully in the job market people should
- (A) be realistic about their abilities.
  - (B) make sure they choose the right post.
  - (C) improve their relations with other executives.



(D) have a good educational background.

22. In the second paragraph, Blackburn says his present day achievements are due to

(A) being able to adapt to changing circumstances.

(B) deciding to learn other languages.

(C) having worked for an international company.

(D) staying in the same job for several years.

23. The writer uses the example of Blackburn's involvement in the Rowntrees Project to show

(A) how problems within a company can be highlighted.

(B) how competitive executives are within a company.

(C) how easily mistakes can be made by executives.

(D) how the management's attention can be drawn to someone.

24. What is Blackburn's attitude towards the company he now works for?

(A) He has some regrets about its public image.

(B) He approves of the way it treats its employees.

(C) He dislikes the demands it makes on him.

(D) He admires the way it explains its decisions.

25. Blackburn attributes the success of the company that have involved him to

(A) the role he played in each of them.

(B) the abilities of the new managers.

(C) the decision not to make radical personnel changes.

(D) the financial support provided by the owners.

## 二、英译汉 (30分)

**Directions:** Turn the following passage into Chinese.

Rather than rely on one or two ventures, some multinationals are diversifying into a variety of business. Others are sticking to their core business but diversifying product ranges or the geographical markets they tackle. Take Yaohan, Japan's retailing giant for example. Originally it planned to open a joint venture supermarket in Shanghai selling competitively priced fresh and packaged foods and drinks to local customers, but eventually as many as 1,000 such stores in the Yangtze River basin, operated on a franchise basis. Also in the works is a 108,000-square-metre shopping centre in Shanghai's Pudong district, which will be the Asia's biggest. It will feature a host of retailers and restaurants, an amusement center and other recreational facilities. To feed

its supermarkets and mammoth shopping centre, Yaohan wants to set up a chain of computerized distribution centres. These will provide a broad selection of goods for both domestic and overseas buyers as well as various after-sales services.

### 三、汉译英 (30 分)

Turn the following passages into English.

①确保道路交通安全是一项系统工程，涉及人、车、路、环境和管理等各方面。各国应从全局的角度出发，综合考虑各方面因素，制定有针对性的法律、政策和措施，尽可能消除引发道路交通伤害的种种不利因素。各国政府对确保道路交通安全负有首要责任，应防微杜渐，重点做好预防工作，依靠社会各有关方面的参与和配合，加强相关政府部门、运输部门及广大民众的安全意识，做好道路交通安全工作。

②切实加强国际合作。各国应加强信息交流，相互学习与借鉴，共同提高道路交通安全水平。发展中国家自身经济实力有限，基础设施和管理水平等还有待完善，国际社会应在资金、技术和管理等各方面向它们提供必要的帮助。世界卫生组织肩负着让所有人保持健康的重任，应在此问题上发挥重要作用。

### 四、写作 (40 分)

提示：请用英语写一篇题为“我看狼形象的现代复魅”的短文，字数在 400-500 左右。先把题目译成英文 (5 分)。务多空话，要有论点、论据。