

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 621

科目名称 实践英语

(答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试题上无效)

I. Vocabulary and Structure (每小题1分, 共15分)

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

- All flights _____ because of the terrible weather, they had to go there by train.
A) having been canceled C) having canceled
B) had been canceled D) were canceled
- Have you ever been in a situation _____ you cannot agree with the other person even if you know he is right?
A) by which B) where C) in where D) that
- The policeman declared that the blow on the victim's head _____ from behind.
A) should have been made C) must have been made
B) would have been made D) ought to have been made
- We left the meeting before it was ended, there obviously _____ no point in staying.
A) were B) being C) to be D) having
- _____ native to Europe, the daisy has now spread throughout most of North America.
A) Although B) If it were C) In spite of D) That it is
- Volunteers _____ more than 95% of the center's work force.
A) are made up of B) constitute C) consist of D) are composed of
- Taking photographs is strictly _____ here, as it may damage the precious cave paintings.
A) forbidden B) rejected C) excluded D) denied

- _____ the fact that Hobson was not a trained economist his achievements were remarkable.
A) In hopes of B) In view of C) In case of D) In sense of
- David made a _____, spreading out his hands as if he were showing that he had no explanation to make.
A) mark B) signal C) sign D) gesture
- People's expectations about the future may have more influence on their _____ sense of well-being than their state does.
A) primitive B) modern C) current D) initial
- Police _____ truants only if they're under 16 and only during the morning hours.
A) turn up B) draw up C) make up D) pick up
- The specialist who carried out the brain scan thought Tim's chances of survival were still _____.
A) distant B) slim C) unlikely D) narrow
- During the process great care has to be taken to protect the _____ silk from damage.
A) sensitive B) tender C) delicate D) sensible
- Barring the discovery of new letters, hidden diaries, or the like, fresh information about eminent people is hard to find because their lives have been so intensely _____.
A) ridiculed B) scrutinized C) admired D) embellished
- The vegetation at Stone Mountain, the best known of the large rock masses known as monadnocks, is far from _____, having been decimated by the hiking traffic.
A) undisturbed B) endangered C) picturesque D) vulnerable

II. Blank filling (每小題 1 分, 共 15 分)

Decide which of the words given in the box below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blank. The words can be used **ONCE ONLY**.

A. column	B. contributing	C. evidence	D. instead	E. intelligent
F. intend	G. internal	H. less	I. likely	J. linkage
K. master	L. possibly	M. more	N. rituals	O. seek
P. slightly	Q. subscribe	R. superstitious	S. way	T. why

Being superstitious is something we often learn as children, and according to the Gallup poll, older folks are less likely to believe in superstitions.

Generally speaking, women are more ___ 1 ___ than men, Vyse says. When was the last time you saw an astrology ___ 2 ___ in a men's magazine? Women may also experience more anxiety, or at least, more women than men ___ 3 ___ help for anxiety problems. Although personality variables are not a strong factor in developing superstition, there is some ___ 4 ___ that if you are more anxious than the average person you're ___ 5 ___ more likely to be superstitious.

Vyse says our locus of control can also be a factor ___ 6 ___ to whether or not we are superstitious. If you have an ___ 7 ___ locus of control, you believe that you are in charge of everything; you are the ___ 8 ___ of your fate and you can make things happen. If you have an external locus of control, "you're sort of buffeted by life, and things happen to you ___ 9 ___ of the other way around," Vyse tells WebMD. People with external locus of control are more ___ 10 ___ to be superstitious, possibly as a way of getting more power over their lives. "Part of the reason ___ 11 ___ women are more superstitious than men is that women feel, even in today's modern society, that they have ___ 12 ___ control over their fate than men do."

Intelligence seems to have little to do with whether or not we ___ 13 ___ to superstitions. Vyse says that on the Harvard campus - where one would assume there are a lot of ___ 14 ___ people - students frequently rub the foot of the statue of John Harvard for good luck. In a sense, a superstition, like other ___ 15 ___, can become part of a campus, community or culture, and can help bring people together. "Most of the superstitions people engage in are perfectly fine, and are not pathological," says Vyse. Now that's good news, and it's just in time for Halloween.

III. Reading comprehension (每題 2 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: there are two passages in this part. Choose the most appropriate answer for questions 1-10 based on what you have read.

Passage One

In the last decade a revolution has occurred in the way that scientists think about the brain. We now know that the decisions humans make can be traced to the firing patterns of neurons in specific parts of the brain. These discoveries have led to the field known as neuroeconomics, which studies the brain's secrets to success in an economic environment that demands innovation and being able to do things differently from competitors. A brain that can do this is an iconoclastic one. Briefly, an iconoclast is a person who does something that others say can't be done.

This definition implies that iconoclasts are different from other people, but more precisely, it is their brains that are different in three distinct ways: perception, fear response, and social intelligence. Each of these three functions utilizes a different circuit in the brain. Naysayers might suggest that the brain is irrelevant, that thinking in an original, even revolutionary, way is more a matter of personality than brain function. But the field of neuroeconomics was born out of the realization that the physical workings of the brain place limitations on the way we make decisions. By understanding these constraints, we begin to understand why some people march to a different drumbeat.

The first thing to realize is that the brain suffers from limited resources. It has a fixed energy budget, about the same as a 40 watt light bulb, so it has evolved to work as efficiently as possible. This is where most people are impeded from being an iconoclast. For example, when confronted with information streaming from the eyes, the brain will interpret this information in the quickest way possible. Thus it will draw on both past experience and any other source of information, such as what other people say, to make sense of what it is seeing. This happens all the time. The brain takes shortcuts that work so well we are hardly ever aware of them. We think our perceptions of the world are real, but they are only biological and electrical rumblings. Perception is not simply a product of what your eyes or ears transmit to

your brain. More than the physical reality of photons or sound waves, perception is a product of the brain.

Perception is central to iconoclasm. Iconoclasts see things differently to other people. Their brains do not fall into efficiency pitfalls as much as the average person's brain. Iconoclasts, either because they were born that way or through learning, have found ways to work around the perceptual shortcuts that plague most people. Perception is not something that is hardwired into the brain. It is a learned process, which is both a curse and an opportunity for change. The brain faces the fundamental problem of interpreting physical stimuli from the senses. Everything the brain sees, hears, or touches has multiple interpretations. The one that is ultimately chosen is simply the brain's best theory. In technical terms, these conjectures have their basis in the statistical likelihood of one interpretation over another and are heavily influenced by past experience and, importantly for potential iconoclasts, what other people say.

The best way to see things differently to other people is to bombard the brain with things it has never encountered before. Novelty releases the perceptual process from the chains of past experience and forces the brain to make new judgments. Successful iconoclasts have an extraordinary willingness to be exposed to what is fresh and different. Observation of iconoclasts shows that they embrace novelty while most people avoid things that are different.

The problem with novelty, however, is that it tends to trigger the brain's fear system. Fear is a major impediment to thinking like an iconoclast and stops the average person in his tracks. There are many types of fear, but the two that inhibit iconoclastic thinking and people generally find difficult to deal with are fear of uncertainty and fear of public ridicule. These may seem like trivial phobias. But fear of public speaking, which everyone must do from time to time, afflicts one-third of the population. This makes it too common to be considered a mental disorder. It is simply a common variant of human nature, one which iconoclasts do not let inhibit their reactions.

Finally, to be successful iconoclasts, individuals must sell their ideas to other people. This is where social intelligence comes in. Social intelligence is the ability to understand and manage people in a business setting. In the last decade there has been an explosion of knowledge about the social brain and how the brain works when groups coordinate decision making. Neuroscience has revealed which brain circuits are responsible for functions like understanding what other people think, empathy, fairness, and social identity. These brain regions play key roles in whether people convince others of their ideas. Perception is important in social cognition too. The perception of someone's enthusiasm, or reputation, can make or break a deal. Understanding how perception becomes intertwined with social decision making shows why successful iconoclasts are so rare.

Iconoclasts create new opportunities in every area from artistic expression to technology to business. They supply creativity and innovation not easily accomplished by committees. Rules aren't important to them. Iconoclasts face alienation and failure, but can also be a major asset to any organization. It is crucial for success in any field to understand how the iconoclastic mind works.

1. Neuroeconomics is a field of study which seeks to _____.
 - A. cause a change in how scientists understand brain chemistry.
 - B. understand how good decisions are made in the brain.
 - C. understand how the brain is linked to achievement in competitive fields.
 - D. trace the specific firing patterns of neurons in different areas of the brain.
2. According to the writer, iconoclasts are distinctive because _____.
 - A. they create unusual brain circuits.
 - B. their brains function differently.
 - C. their personalities are distinctive.
 - D. they make decisions easily.
3. According to the writer, the brain works efficiently because _____.
 - A. it uses the eyes quickly.
 - B. it interprets data logically.
 - C. it generates its own energy.
 - D. it relies on previous events.
4. The writer says that perception is _____.
 - A. a combination of photons and sound waves.
 - B. a reliable product of what your senses transmit.
 - C. a result of brain processes.
 - D. a process we are usually conscious of.
5. According to the writer, an iconoclastic thinker _____.
 - A. centralises perceptual thinking in one part of the brain.
 - B. avoids cognitive traps.
 - C. has a brain that is hardwired for learning.
 - D. has more opportunities than the average person.

Passage Two

Architecture is the art which so adorns the structures raised by man for whatever uses that the sight of them contributes to his mental health, power and pleasure. It is very necessary, in the outset of all inquiry, to distinguish carefully between Architecture and Building.

To build is by common understanding to put together and adjust the several pieces of any structure of a considerable size. The persons who profess that art are builders, but building does not become architecture merely by the stability of what it erects.

Let us, therefore, at once confine the name of Architecture to that art which impresses on its form certain characters venerable or beautiful, but otherwise unnecessary. Thus, I suppose, no one would call the laws architectural which determine the height of a doorframe or the kind of wood in a beam. But if to the stone facing of that doorframe be added an unnecessary feature, as a cable molding, that is Architecture. If projecting masses be carved beneath into rounded shapes, which are useless, and if the headings of the intervals be arched and engraved,

which is useless, that is Architecture. This useless nature embodies the first principle of Architecture: sacrifice.

It may not be always easy to draw the line so sharply and simply, because there are few buildings which have not some pretense or color of being architectural; neither can there be any architecture which is not based on building, nor any good architecture which is not based on good building. However, it is perfectly easy and very necessary to keep the ideas distinct, and to understand fully that Architecture concerns itself only with those characters of a structure which are above and beyond its usefulness.

Architecture's spirit of sacrifice prompts us to the offering of precious things merely because they are precious, not because they are useful or necessary. It is a spirit, for instance, which of two equally beautiful sorts of marble, both applicable and durable, would choose the more costly because it was so. Of two kinds of decoration, equally effective, this spirit of sacrifice would choose the more elaborate because it was so. It is therefore most unreasoning and enthusiastic, and perhaps best defined as the opposite of the prevalent feeling of modern times, which desires to produce the largest results at the least cost.

Of this spirit of sacrifice, there are two distinct forms: the first, the wish to exercise self-denial for the sake of self-discipline merely, a wish acted upon in the abandonment of things loved or desired, there being no direct call or purpose to be answered by so doing; and the second, the desire to honor or please someone else by the costliness of the sacrifice.

Nearly all old work has been hard work, work of sacrifice. It may be the hard work of children, of barbarians, of rustics; but it is always their utmost. Our work looks as though we have stopped short wherever and whenever we can. It has the appearance of lazy compliance with low conditions; never of a fair putting forth of our strength. Let us have done with this kind of work at once. Cast off every temptation to it!

Do not let us degrade ourselves voluntarily, and then mutter and mourn over our short comings. It is not even a question of how much we are to do, but of how it is to be done; it is not a question of doing more, but of doing better. If we have only so much to be spent in decoration, let us go to the craftsman, whoever he may be, and bid him carve for us a single statue or capital, or as many as we can afford, compelling upon him the one condition, that they shall be the best he can do. Place them where they will be of the most value, and be content. Our other capitals may be mere blocks, and our other niches empty. No matter. Better our work unfinished than all bad. It is more honest and unpretending.

6. The third paragraph is primarily concerned with establishing a contrast between _____

- A. indispensable and ornamental structures.
- B. wood and stone materials.
- C. beauty and venerability.
- D. architecture and sacrifice.

7. According to Ruskin, the spirit of sacrifice motivates architects to value what is _____

- A. necessary.
- B. durable.

- C. useful.
- D. valuable.

8. Based on Ruskin's description of architecture in the seventh paragraph, it can be inferred that _____

- A. the architects of his time did not value sacrifice.
- B. he believes that architects of past ages did careless work.
- C. modern architects achieve great results in less time than past architects.
- D. Ruskin believes modern architects are less likely to complete architectural projects than their ancestors.

9. As it is used in line 3 of the seventh paragraph, "stopped short" most nearly means _____

- A. been taken by surprise.
- B. were prevented from completion.
- C. left unfinished.
- D. purposefully limited efforts.

10. The main purpose of the passage is to _____

- A. instruct builders regarding the importance of stability.
- B. provide a tightly logical argument proving the importance of sacrifice.
- C. teach readers that sacrifice is necessary for architecture.
- D. argue against the needless extravagance of modern architects.

IV. Summary writing (15 分)

Directions: Read the following passage and write a summary of about 200 words.

One of the more common questions that arrive for the Q&A section asks how many words there are in the English language. Almost as common are requests for the average size of a person's vocabulary. These sound like easy questions; I have to tell you that they're indeed easy to ask. But they're almost impossible to answer satisfactorily, because it all depends what you mean by word and by vocabulary (or even English). What we mean by word sounds obvious, but it's not. Take a verb like climb. The rules of English allow you to generate the forms climbs, climbed, climbable, and climbing, the nouns climb and climber (and their plurals climbs and climbers), compounds such as climb-down and climbing frame, and phrasal verbs like climb on, climb over, and climb down. Now, here's the question you've got to answer: are all these distinct words, or do you lump them all together under climb?

That this is not a trivial question can be proved by looking at half a dozen current dictionaries. You won't find two that agree on what to list. Almost every word in the language has this fuzzy penumbra of inflected forms, separate senses and compounds, some to a much greater extent than climb. To take a famous case, the entry for set in the Oxford English Dictionary runs to 60,000 words. The noun alone has 47 separate senses listed. Are all these distinct words?

And in a wider sense, what do you include in your list of words? Do you count all the regional variations of English? Or slang? Dialect? Family or private language? Proper names and the names of places? And what about abbreviations? The biggest dictionary of them has more than 400,000 entries - do you count them all as words? And what about informal and formal names for living things? The wood louse is known

in Britain by many local names –tiggly-hog, cheeselog, pill bug, chiggy pig, and rofypoly among others. Are these all to be counted as separate words? And, to take a more specialist example, is *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, the formal name for bread yeast, to be counted as a word (or perhaps two)? If you say yes, you've got to add another couple of million such names to the English-language word count. And what about medical terms, such as syncytiotrophoblastic or holoprosencephaly, that few of us ever encounter?

The other difficult term is vocabulary. What counts as a word that somebody knows? Is it one that a person uses regularly and accurately? Or perhaps one that will be correctly recognised – say in written text – but not used? Or perhaps one that will be understood in context but which the person may not easily be able to define? This distinction between what linguists call active and passive vocabularies is hard to measure, and it skews estimates.

The problem doesn't stop there. English speakers not only know words, they know word-forming elements, such as the ending – phobia for some irrational fear. A journalist rushing to meet a deadline might take a word he knows, like *Serb*, and tack on the ending to make *Serbophobia*. He's just added a word to the language (probably only temporarily), but can he really be said to have that word in his vocabulary? If nobody ever uses it again, can we legitimately count it? By reversing the coining process, a reader of the newspaper can easily work out the word's origin and meaning. Has the reader also added a word to his vocabulary?

Can you now see why estimates of the total number of words in the English language and in a person's vocabulary are so difficult to make, and why they vary so much one from another? David Crystal, in the *Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*, suggests that there must be at least a million words in the language. Tom McArthur, in the *Oxford Companion to the English Language*, comes up with a similar figure. David Crystal further says that if you allow all scientific terms the total could easily reach two million (this doesn't count the formal names for organisms I spoke about earlier, just technical vocabulary). Assessing the size of the vocabulary of an individual is at least as problematical. Take Shakespeare: you'd think it would be easy to assess his vocabulary. We have the plays and sonnets and we just have to count the words in them (according to the *American Heritage Dictionary*, there are 884,647 of them, made up of 29,066 distinct forms, including proper names). But estimates of Shakespeare's vocabulary vary from about 18,000 to 25,000 in various books, because writers have different views about what constitutes a distinct word.

It's common to see figures for vocabulary quoted such as 10,000-12,000 words for a 16-year-old, and 20,000-25,000 for a college graduate. These seem not to have much research to back them up. Usually they don't make clear whether active or passive vocabulary is being quoted, and they don't account for differences in lifestyle, profession and hobby interests between individuals.

David Crystal described a simple research project – using random pages from a dictionary – that suggests these figures are severe underestimates. He concludes that a better average for a college graduate might be 60,000 active words and 75,000 passive ones. But this method of assessing vocabulary counts dictionary headwords only; it would be possible to multiply it several-fold to include different senses, inflected forms, and compounds. Another assessment – of a million-word collection of American texts – identified about 38,000 headwords. Bearing in mind this was all general writing, this doesn't sound so different from David Crystal's estimates for graduate vocabularies.

V. Writing (35 分)

Establishing a business can be life-changing. Particularly for women in developing countries where it is a passport to financial independence: a means of breaking out of poverty. More women in employment gives families financial security. It helps guarantee children a good diet, a solid education and reliable healthcare.

What is your opinion about women's financial independence?

Write an essay of about 400 words to express your views.

You should use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

VI. Translate the following source text into English. (25 分)

金老人爱女金玉奴如同珍宝，从小教他读书识字。到十五六岁时，诗赋俱通，一写一作，信手而成。更兼女工精巧，亦能调琴弄管，事事伶俐。金老人倚着女儿才貌，立心要将他嫁个主人。论来就名门旧族中，急切要这一个女子也是少的，可恨生于乞丐头之家，没人相求。若是平常经纪人家，没前程的，金老大又不肯扳他了。因此高低不就，把女儿直嫁到一十八岁尚未许人。

VII. Translate the following source text into Chinese. (25 分)

Eating spicy food is associated with a reduced risk for death, an analysis of dietary data on more than 485,000 people found.

Study participants were enrolled between 2004 and 2008 in a large Chinese health study, and researchers followed them for an average of more than seven years, recording 20,224 deaths. The study is in *BMJ* (英国医学杂志).

After controlling for family medical history, age, education, diabetes, smoking and many other variables, the researchers found that compared with eating hot food, mainly chili peppers, less than once a week, having it once or twice a week resulted in a 10 percent reduced overall risk for death. Consuming spicy food six to seven times a week reduced the risk by 14 percent.

Rates of ischemic heart disease, respiratory diseases and cancers were all lower in hot-food eaters. The authors drew no conclusions about cause and effect, but they noted that capsaicin, the main ingredient in chili peppers, had been found in other studies to have antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.