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因编撰此电子书属于首次，加之作者水平和时间所限，书中错漏之处在所难免，恳切希望广大考生读者批评指正。

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山东科技大学 240 英语（单考）历年真题汇编

山东科技大学 240 英语（单考）2007 年考研真题（暂无答案）

科目代码：211 请在答题纸（本）上做题，在此试卷可草稿纸上做题无效！

山东科技大学 2007 年招收硕士学位研究生入学考试

英语（单）试卷

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (40%)

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

The common cold is the world's most widespread illness, which probably why there are more myths about it than any of the other plagues that flesh is heir to.

The most widespread fallacy (谬误) of all is that colds are caused by cold. They are not. They are caused by viruses passage on from person to person. You catch a cold by coming into contact, directly or indirectly, with someone who already has one. If cold causes colds, it would be reasonable to expect the Eskimos to suffer from them permanently. But they do not. And in isolated arctic regions explorers have reported being free from colds until coming into contact again with infected people from the outside world by way of packages and mail dropped from airplanes.

During the First World War soldiers who spent long periods in the trenches (战壕), cold and wet, showed no increased tendency to catch colds.

In the Second War prisoners at the notorious Auschwitz concentration camp, naked and starving, were astonished to find that they seldom had colds.

At the Common Cold Research Unit in England, volunteers took part in experiments in which they submitted to the discomforts of being cold and wet for long stretches of time. After taking hot baths, they put on bathing suits, allowed themselves to be wet with cold water, and then stood about dripping wet in drafty room. Some wore wet socks all day while others excised in the rain until close to exhaustion. Not one of the volunteers came down with a cold unless a cold virus was actually dropped in his nose.

If, then, cold and wet have nothing to do with catching colds, why are they more prevalent in the winter? Despite the most pains-taking research, no one has yet found the answer. One explanation offered by scientists is that people tend to stay together indoors more in cold weather than at other times, and this makes it easier for cold viruses to be passed on.

No one yet found a cure for the cold. There are drugs and pain suppressors (止痛片) such as aspirin, but all they do is relieve the symptoms.

1. According to the passage, there are more myths about the common cold than any other human disease because ____.

- (A) it spreads very quickly
- (B) it is the most widespread illness
- (C) the climate of the world is getting colder and colder
- (D) few people can catch colds

2. We learn from the passage that ____.

- (A) the Eskimos do not suffer from colds at all
- (B) colds are caused by cold
- (C) people suffer from colds just because they like to stay indoors

(D) a person may catch a cold by touching someone who already has one

3. Artic explorers may catch colds when_____.

(A) they are working in he isolated arctic regions

(B) they are writing reports in terribly cold weather

(C) they are free from work in the isolated arctic regions

(D) they are coming into contact with the outside world

4. During the First World War, soldiers who spent long periods in cold and wet trenches_____.

(A) often caught colds

(B) never caught colds

(C) did not show increased tendency to catch colds

(D) seldom caught colds

5. What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The experiments on the common cold.

(B) The myths about the common cold.

(C) An explanation of the reason and the way people catch colds.

(D) The continued spread of common colds.

Questious 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Much attention is presently being given to what is termed “founcional illteracy”, this should not be con-fused with the problem of illiteracy, that is, the inability to read and write. Current United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) figures indicate that 99 percent of all Americans are literate, the same figure asigned to nations such as Britain, Germany. Functional illiteeacy, by contrast, is concemed with how much difficulty people have in actually using and writing skills in everyday situations. This might be interpreted, for example, as the relative ablity to understand federal income tax forms, or printed instructions, or how well someone can write a letter of complaint, or apply for a joy in writing.

There are no agreed-upon definitions of what functional illiteracy is and, in practice, definitions vary wide-ly. For many years, reading tests have been used throughout the country which define reading ability by grade level. “Tenth-grade reading level”, for instance, would be the average reading score of all pupils who have completed ten years of school. There are, of course, many different reading tests. One defini-tion of functional illitracy holds that anyone is “illitterate” who reads at less than an eighth-grade level. Another common definition uses a twelfth-grade level(the last year of high school in the U.S.).

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There seems to be general agreement that at least one-tenth of all Americans are fouctionally illiterate in English to some degree. It is also hardly surprising that those nations which (like the U.S.) have paid mast at-tention to this concept, and which have nation wide tesing, have found the greatest problems. As one educator humorously put it, “Reading tests cause illiteracy”. Canada, for example, which also has a large non-English speaking immigrant popultion, has recently found that many