山东大学 2020-2021 学年第 1 学期 科技英语文献阅读与翻译 课程试卷

密 封 线

姓名 学号 级 专业 学院

题号	一	二	三	四	五	总分	阅卷人
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得分	阅卷人

一、常识选择题（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分）

*There are 20 questions in this section.For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

1.Which of the following is not categorized as scientific literature?

A.Monographs B.Product specifications C.Academic journals D.Movie comments

2.Which of the following is defined as tertiary literature?

A.Research articles B.Encyclopedia C.Science news D.Graduation papers

3.Which type of the following international conferences is listed as Number one conference in the world?

A.Conference A B.Conference A+ C.Conference C D.Top conference

4.The followings are published in academic journals except for:

A.Science fictions B.Review articles C.Book reviews D.Research articles

5.There are similarities between a journal research article and a graduation paper. They are similar in the following aspects except for:

A.They can be written both by university students.

B.They can be both primary research.

C.They can be both focusing on some unknown problems.

D.They can be both written by one researcher.

6.Which is not the feature of product specification?

A.Being genuine B.Being popular C.Being costly D.Being scientific

7.Which type of document below does not belong to the classification of product specification?

A.Publishing product specification B.Agricultural product specification

C.Financial product specification D.Industrial product specification

8.The classification of standard documents can be drawn according to the range of their application, thus they are classified in terms of the followings except for:

A.Technical standards B.International standards

C.Regional standards D.National standards

9.Which of the following criteria is not the criterion used to classify technical reports?

A.In terms of amount of money B.In terms of progress of research

C.In terms of contents D.In terms of scope of circulation

10.Which of the following is not one of the four well-known American technical reports?

A.NASA reports B.DOE reports C.INTERIM reports D.AD reports

11.How many years would a patent be protected?

A.40 B.10 C.30 D.20

12.Which of the following scientists should be listed as the top one?

A.Scientist whose h-index is 60 B.Scientist whose h-index is 90

C.Scientist whose h-index is 780 D.Scientist whose h-index is 39

13.The intentions of academic journals are the followings except for:

A.To help researchers get promoted B.To disseminate academic information

C.To cultivate talents D.To lead the research directions

14.Journal metrics can be used in academic circles to _____.

A.evaluate an academic journal’s impact and quality

B.measure the prestige associated with the journal

C.reflect the place of a journal within its field

D.all of the other three

15.Which metric is used to measure the productivity and impact of an author?

A.Cited Half-life B.Eigenfactor C.H-factor D.CiteScore

16.How many digits does ISBN have after 1st January 2007?

A.10 B.12 C.13 D.11

17.Which of the following citation indexes was not originally published by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)?

A.A & HCI B.SCI C.EI D.SSCI

18.Generally speaking, which two types can abbreviations be classified into?

A.Single-letter abbreviations and multiple-letter abbreviations

B.Contractions and short forms

C.Initials and acronyms

D.Syllabic abbreviations and alphabetic abbreviations

19.Which of the following abbreviations is not correct?

A.C-chapter B.D-dissertation C.J-journal D.M-monograph

20.Which of the following is not the suitable tool for you to search for the top journals, top conferences and top authors?

A.CNKI B.Microsoft academic search C.GPO D.Web of Science

二、阅读理解(共 20 小题，每小题 2 分)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

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Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Humans are fascinated by the source of their failings and virtues. This preoccupation inevitably leads to an old debate: whether nature or nurture moulds us more. A revolution in genetics has poised this as a modern political question about the character of our society: if personalities are hard-wired into our genes, what can governments do to help us? It feels morally questionable, yet claims of genetic selection by intelligence are making headlines.

This is down to “hereditarian" (遗传论的) science and a recent paper claimed "differences in exam performance between pupils attending selective and non-selective schools mirror the genetic differences between them". With such an assertion, the work was predictably greeted by a lot of absurd claims about "genetics determining academic success". What the research revealed was the rather less surprising result: the educational benefits of selective schools largely disappear once pupils' inborn ability and socioeconomic background were taken into account. It is a glimpse of the blindingly obvious-and there's nothing to back strongly either a hereditary or environmental argument.

Yet the paper does say children are "unintentionally genetically selected" by the school system. Central to hereditarian science is a tall claim: that identifiable variations in genetic sequences can predict an individual's aptness to learn, reason and solve problems. This is problematic on many levels. A teacher could not seriously tell a parent their child has a low genetic tendency to study when external factors clearly exist. Unlike-minded academics say the inheritability of human traits is scientifically unsound. At best there is a weak statistical association and not a causal link between DNA and intelligence. Yet sophisticated statistics are used to create an intimidatory atmosphere of scientific certainty.

While there's an undoubted genetic basis to individual difference, it is wrong to think that sociallydefined groups can be genetically accounted for. The fixation on genes as destiny is surely false too. Medical predictability can rarely be based on DNA alone; the environment matters too. Something as complex as intellect is likely to be affected by many factors beyond genes. If hereditarians want to advance their cause it will require more balanced interpretation and not just acts of advocacy.

Genetic selection is a way of exerting influence over others, "the ultimate collective control of human

destinies," as writer H. G. Wells put it. Knowledge becomes power and power requires a sense of responsibility. In understanding cognitive ability, we must not elevate discrimination to a science; allowing people to climb the ladder of life only as far as their cells might suggest. This will need a more sceptical eye on the science. As technology progresses, we all have a duty to make sure that we shape a future that we would want to find ourselves in.

21. What did a recent research paper claim?

A) The type of school students attend makes a difference to their future.

B) Genetic differences between students are far greater than supposed.

C) The advantages of selective schools are too obvious to ignore.

D) Students' academic performance is determined by their genes.

22. What does the author think of the recent research?

A) Its result was questionable.

C) Its influence was rather negligible.

B) Its implication was positive.

D) Its conclusions were enlightening.

23.What does the author say about the relationship between DNA and intelligence?

A) It is one of scientific certainty.

C) It is subject to interpretation of statistics.

B) It is not one of cause and effect.

D) It is not fully examined by gene scientists.

24.What do hereditarians need to do to make their claims convincing?

A) Take all relevant factors into account in interpreting their data.

B) Conduct their research using more sophisticated technology.

C) Gather gene data from people of all social classes.

D) Cooperate with social scientists in their research.

25.What does the author warn against in the passage?

A) Exaggerating the power of technology in shaping the world.

B) Losing sight of professional ethics in conducting research.

C) Misunderstanding the findings of human cognition research.

D) Promoting discrimination in the name of science.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Nicola Sturgeon's speech last Tuesday setting out the Scottish government's legislative programme for the year ahead confirmed what was already pretty clear. Scottish councils are set to be the first in the UK with the power to levy charges on visitors, with Edinburgh likely to lead the way.

Tourist taxes are not new. The Himayalan kingdom of Bhutan has a longstanding policy of charging visitors a daily fee. France's tax on overnight stays was introduced to assist thermal spa (温泉) towns to develop, and around half of French local authorities use it today.

But such levies are on the rise. Moves by Barcelona and Venice to deal with the phenomenon of "over-tourism" through the use of charges have recently gained prominence. Japan and Greece are among the countries to have recently introduced tourist taxes.

That the UK lags behind is due to our weak, by international standards, local government, as well as the opposition to taxes and regulation of our aggressively pro-market ruling party. Some UK cities have lobbied without success for the power to levy a charge on visitors. Such levies are no universal remedy as the amounts raised would be tiny compared with what has been taken away by central government since 2010. Still, it is to be hoped that the Scottish government's bold move will prompt others to act. There is no reason why visitors to the UK, or domestic tourists on holiday in hotspots such as Cornwall, should be exempt from taxation-particularly when vital local services including waste collection, park maintenance and arts and culture spending are under unprecedented strain.

On the contrary, compelling tourists to make a financial contribution to the places they visit beyond their personal consumption should be part of a wider cultural shift. Westerners with disposable incomes have of ten behaved as if they have a right to go wherever they choose with little regard for the consequences. Just as the environmental harm caused by aviation and other transport must come under far greater scrutiny, the social cost of tourism must also be confronted. This includes the impact of short-term lets on housing costs and quality of life for residents. Several European capitals, including Paris and Berlin, are leading a campaign for tougher regulation by the European Union. It also includes the impact of overcrowding, litter and the kinds of behaviour associated with noisy parties.

There is no "one size fits all" solution to this problem. The existence of new revenue streams for some but not all councils is complicated, and businesses are often opposed, fearing higher costs will make them uncompetitive. But those places that want them must be given the chance to make tourist taxes work.

26.What do we learn from Nicola Sturgeon's speech?
A) The UK is set to adjust its policy on taxation.
B) Tourists will have to pay a tax to visit Scotland.
C) The UK will take new measures to boost tourism.
D) Edinburgh contributes most to Scotland's tourism.
27.How come the UK has been slow in imposing the tourist tax?
A) Its government wants to attract more tourists.
B) The tax is unlikely to add much to its revenue.
C) Its ruling party is opposed to taxes and regulation.
D) It takes time for local governments to reach consensus.
28.Both international and domestic visitors in the UK should pay tourist tax so as to_____.
A) elevate its tourism to international standards
B) improve the welfare of its maintenance workers
C) promote its cultural exchange with other nations
D) ease its financial burden of providing local services
29.What does the author say about Western tourists?
A) They don't seem to care about the social cost of tourism.
B) They don't seem to mind paying for additional services.
C) They deem travel an important part of their life.
D) They subject the effects of tourism to scrutiny.
30.What are UK people's opinions about the levy of tourist tax?
A) Supportive.
B) Skeptical.
C) Divided.
D) Unclear.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

We often think of drawing as something that takes inborn talent, but this kind of thinking stems from our misclassification of drawing as, primarily, an art form rather than a tool for learning.

Researchers, teachers, and artists are starting to see how drawing can positively impact a wide variety of skills and disciplines.

Most of us have spent some time drawing before, but at some point, most of us stop drawing. There are people who don't, obviously, and thank god for that : a world without designers and artists would be a very shabby one indeed.

Some argue that so many adults have abandoned drawing because we've miscategorized it and given it a very narrow definition. In his book, Stick Figures: Drawing as a Human Practice, Professor D. B. Dowd argues that we have misfiled the significance of drawing because we see it as a professional skill instead of a personal capacity. We mistakenly think of "good" drawings as those which work as recreations of the real world, as realistic illusions. Rather, drawing should be recategorized as a symbolic tool.

Human beings have been drawing for 73,000 years. It's part of what it means to be human. We don't have the strength of chimpanzees (大猩猩) because we've given up animal strength to manipulate subtle

instruments, like hammers, spears, and-later-pens and pencils. The human hand is an extremely dense network of nerve endings. In many ways, human beings are built to draw.

Some researchers argue that doodling (涂画) activates the brain's so-called default circuitessentially, the areas of the brain responsible for maintaining a baseline level of activity in the absence of other stimuli. Because of this, some believe that doodling during a boring lecture can help students pay attention. In one study, participants were asked to listen to a list of names while either doodling or sitting still. Those who doodled remembered 29 percent more of the names than those who did not.

There's also evidence that drawing talent is based on how accurately someone perceives the world. The human visual system tends to misjudge size, shape, color, and angles but artists perceive these qualities more accurately than non-artists. Cultivating drawing talent can become an essential tool to improve people's observational skills in fields where the visual is important.

Rather than think of drawing as a talent that some creative people are gifted in, we should consider it as a tool for seeing and understanding the world better-one that just so happens to double as an art form. Both absent-minded doodling and copying from life have been shown to positively affect your memory and visual perception, so complain loudly the next time your school board slashes the art department's budget.

31.What do people generally think about drawing?
A) It is a gift creative people are endowed with. C) It is an art form that is appreciated by all.
B) It is a skill that is acquired with practice.
D) It is an ability everyone should cultivate.
32.What do we learn about designers and artists?
A) They are declining gradually in number.
B) They are keen on changing shabby surroundings.
C) They add beauty and charm to the world.
D) They spend most of their lives drawing.
33.What does Professor D. B. Dowd argue in his book?
A) Everybody is born with the capacity to draw.
B) Drawing is a skill that requires special training.
C) The value of drawing tends to be overestimated.
D) Drawing should be redefined as a realistic illusion.
34.What have some researchers found from one study about doodling?
A) It is a must for maintaining a base level of brain activity.
B) It can turn something boring into something interesting.
C) It is the most reliable stimulant to activate the brain.
D) It helps improve concentration and memory.
35.What is characteristic of people with drawing talent?
A) Sensitivity to cognitive stimulation.
C) Accuracy in categorization.
B) Subtlety of representation.
D) Precision in visual perception.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The car has reshaped our cities. It seems to offer autonomy for everyone. There is something almost delightful in the detachment from reality of advertisements showing mass-produced cars marketed as symbols of individuality and of freedom when most of their lives will be spent making short journeys on choked roads.

For all the fuss made about top speeds, cornering ability and acceleration, the most useful gadgets on a modern car are those which work when you're going very slowly: parking sensors, sound systems, and navigation apps which will show a way around upcoming traffic jams. This seems to be \cdotone of the few areas where the benefit of sharing personal information comes straight back to the sharer: because these apps know where almost all the users are, and how fast they are moving almost all the time, they can spot traffic congestion (堵塞) very quickly and suggest ways round it.

The problem comes when everyone is using a navigation app which tells them to avoid everyone else using the same gadget. Traffic jams often appear where no one has enough information to avoid them. When a lucky few have access to the knowledge, they will benefit greatly. But when everyone has perfect information, traffic jams simply spread onto the side roads that seem to offer a way round them.

This new congestion teaches us two things. The first is that the promises of technology will never be realised as fully as we hope; they will be limited by their unforeseen and unintended consequences. Sitting in a more comfortable car in a different traffic jam is pleasant but hardly the liberation that once seemed to be promised. The second is that self-organisation will not get us where we want to go. The efforts of millions of drivers to get ahead do not miraculously produce a situation in which everyone does better than before, but one in which almost everyone does rather worse. Central control and collective organisation can produce smoother and fairer outcomes, though even that much is never guaranteed.

Similar limits can be foreseen for the much greater advances promised by self-driving cars. Last week,

one operated by the taxi company Uber struck and killed a woman pushing her bicycle across a wide road in Arizona. This was the first recorded death involving a car which was supposed to be fully autonomous. Experts have said that it suggests a "catastrophic failure" of technology.

Increasingly, even Silicon Valley has to acknowledge the costs of the intoxicating (令人陶醉的) hurry that characterises its culture. What traffic teaches us is that reckless and uncontrolled change is as likely to harm us as it is to benefit us, and that thoughtful regulation is necessary for a better future.

36.What does the author say about car advertisements?
A) They portray drivers who enjoy speed on the road.
B) They present a false picture of the autonomy cars provide.
C) They pursue individuality and originality in design concept.
D) They overestimate the potential market of autonomous cars.
37. What does the author imply about the various gadgets on cars?
A) They can help to alleviate traffic jams.
B) Most of them are as effective as advertised.
C) Only some can be put to use under current traffic conditions.
D) They are constantly upgraded to make driving easier and safer.
38.What does the author say about the use of navigation apps?
A) It is likely to create traffic jams in other places.
B) It helps a great deal in easing traffic congestion.
C) It sharply reduces the incidence of traffic accidents.
D). It benefits those who are learning to drive.
39.What does the author say about technology?
A) Its consequences are usually difficult to assess.
B) It seldom delivers all the benefits as promised.
C) It depends on the required knowledge for application.
D) Its benefits are guaranteed by collective wisdom.
40.What key message does the author try to convey in the passage?
A) The consequences of technological innovation need not be exaggerated.
B) There is always a price to pay to develop technology for a better world.
C) Technological innovation should be properly regulated.
D) The culture of Silicon Valley ought not to be emulated.

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三、单句翻译（每句 2 分，共 20 分）

Directions： *For this part, you should translate ten sentences from English into Chinese. You should write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.*

1.Sometimes the communications would be seriously disturbed by solar spots.

2.The source program is written by the programmer.

3.Some type of data conversion equipment is required to change the digital machine signals to a form suitable for transmission over these facilities.

4.Typically, both the modulator and demodulator section of the converter are combined into a two-way data transmitter receiver, commonly called a data modern or data set.

5.Astronomy is often called the one remaining science where amateurs can still contribute to the front-line professional research. When someone asks how, the first example always cited is variable stars.

6.Here is a program for computing the value of π to as many decimal places as you need.

7.The small temperature dependence of leakage in this device makes it possible to operate at higher ambient temperature.

8.Other scientists of the brain, noting that disease and physical damage can change personally and distort the mind, believe the brain to be nothing more than a fantastically complex computer.

9.The general opinion in the firewall industry is that filtering decisions are inherently slow, especially when the complexity of the configurations increases.

10.Traditional networks are difficult to build out quickly due to high infrastructure costs of cable, copper, and fibre networks.

得分	阅卷人

四、段落翻译（10 分）

Directions： *For this part, you should translate a passage from English into Chinese. You should write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.*

Add to this the exploding number of embedded computers—the kind found in mobile phones, gas pumps and retail point-of-sale systems—which are fast approaching the power and complexity of desktop PCs. On one estimate, people in the United States already interact with about 150 embedded systems every day, whether they know it or not. These systems—which use up to 90% of the microprocessors produced today—will inevitably take on more PC-like characteristic, and will be able to communicate seamlessly with their traditional PC counterparts. They will also become amazingly ubiquitous. In 2001, according to the Semiconductor Industry Association, the world microchip industry produced around 60m transistors for every man, woman and child on earth. That number will rise to one billion by 2010.

五、摘要写作（10 分）

Directions: *For this part, you should write a short summary of the essay . You should write at least 50 words but no more than 100 words.*

Hypnosis

There are many methods of producing hypnosis; indeed, almost every experienced hypnotist employs variations differing slightly from those of others. Perhaps the most common method is something along these lines. The hypnotist tries to obtain his subject's cooperation by pointing out to him the advantages to be secured by the hypnosis, such as, for instance, the help in curing a nervous illness to be derived from the patient's remembering in the trance certain events which otherwise are inaccessible to his memory. The patient is reassured about any possible dangers he might suspect to be present in hypnosis, and he may also be told (quite truthfully) that it is not a sign of instability or weakness to be capable of being put in a hypnotic trance, but that, quite on the contrary, a certain amount of intelligence and concentration on the part of the subject is absolutely essential.

Next, the subject is asked to lie down on a couch, or sit in an easy-chair. External stimulation is reduced to a minimum by drawing the curtains and excluding, as far as possible, all disruptive noises. It is sometimes helpful to concentrate the subject's attention on some small bright object dangled just above eye-level, thus forcing him to look slightly upwards. This leads quickly to a fatigue of the eye-muscles,

and thus facilitates his acceptance of the suggestion that he is feeling tired and that his eyes are closing.

The hypnotist now begins to talk to the subject in a soft tone of voice, repeating endlessly suggestions to the effect that the subject is feeling drowsy, getting tired, that his eyes are closing, that he is falling into a deep sleep, that he cannot hear anything except the hypnotist's voice, and so on and so forth. In a susceptible subject, a light trance is thus induced after a few minutes, and the hypnotist now begins to deepen this trance and to test the reactions of the subject by giving suggestions which are more and more difficult of execution. Thus, he will ask the subject to clasp his hands together, and tell him that it is impossible for him to separate his hands again. The subject, try as he may, finds, to his astonishment, that he cannot in actual fact pull his hands apart. Successful suggestions of this kind are instrumental in deepening the hypnotic trance until, finally, in particularly good subjects, all the phenomena which will be discussed presently can be elicited.

Having induced a reasonably deep hypnotic trance in our subject, what types of phenomena can be elicited? The first and most obvious one, which, indeed, may be responsible in large measure for all the others, is a tremendous increase in the subject's suggestibility. He will take up any suggestion the hypnotist puts forward and act on it to the best of his ability. Suggest to him that he is a dog, and he will go down on all fours and rush around the room barking and yelping. Suggest to him that he is Hitler, and he will throw his arms about and produce an impassioned harangue in an imitation of the raucous tones of the Führer! This tremendous increase in suggestibility is often exploited on the stage to induce people to do foolish and ridiculous acts. Such practices are not to be encouraged because they go counter to the ideal of human dignity and are not the kind of way in which hypnosis ought to be used; nevertheless, they must be mentioned because it is probably phenomena such as these which are most familiar to people from vaudeville acts, from reading the papers, and so forth.

It would not be true to say, however, that all suggestions are accepted, even in the very deepest trance. This is particularly true when a suggestion is made which is contrary to the ethical and moral conceptions held by the subject. A well-known story may be quoted to illustrate this. Charcot, the great French neurologist, whose classes at one time were attended by Freud, was lecturing on hypnosis and was demonstrating the phenomena of the hypnotic trance on a young girl of eighteen. When she had been hypnotized deeply he was called away, and handed over the demonstration to one of his assistants. This young man, lacking the seriousness of purpose so desirable in students of medicine, even French ones, suggested to the young lady that she should remove her clothes. She immediately awakened from her trance, slapped his face, and flounced out of the room, very much to his discomfiture.