

电子科技大学
2011 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学试题
考试科目：211 翻译硕士英语

注：所有答案必须写在答题纸上，做在试卷或草稿纸上无效

I. Structure and Vocabulary (30%)

Part A: Choose the best one from the four choices marked A, B, C and D to fill in each blank and complete the sentences.

1. Owing to its always ____ with other elements, aluminum is never found free in nature.
A. having combined B. combined C. being combined D. to combine
2. There are four departments in this college, _____.
A. each having more than one hundred teachers
B. each of the departments has more than one hundred teachers
C. each of which having more than one hundred teachers
D. which each has more than one hundred teachers
3. I should like very much to have attended the birthday party, but _____.
A. I had not been invited B. I am not invited
C. I was not invited D. I am not being invited
4. _____, John Glem was a pioneer in the U.S. space program.
A. Despite the first American who orbited the earth
B. That the first American orbited the earth
C. The first American to orbit the earth
D. He was the first American to orbit the earth
5. Have you ever been in a situation ____ you know the other person is right yet you cannot agree with him?
A. by which B. that C. in where D. where
6. I ____ with thanks the help of my classmates in the preparation of this new plan.
A. admit B. acknowledge C. pledge D. admire

7. The forecast predicted ____ weather with snow, sunshine, wind and that is just what we have had. A. various B. variable C. fluctuating D. varied
8. To our delight, there were still some tickets ____ for Sunday's football match.
A. available B. reliable C. valid D. possible
9. The problems requiring immediate solution will be given ____ at the meeting.
A. urgency B. priority C. superiority D. emergency
10. In most cases politicians are ____ as they seldom tell the truth.
A. credible B. incredible C. ridiculous D. credulous

Part B: Choose the best one from the four choices marked A, B, C and D to fill in each blank and complete the passage.

Europe's world status had drastically changed. Its 11 nations, once great powers, were dwindled—politically and militarily by the United States and the Soviet Union, 12 by them and by India and China, economically by the United States, Japan, and 13 new economic powers that might 14. Europe's empires had been widely separate; and yet, like the rest of the world's rich Northern Hemisphere, it could not 15 the poor and hungry millions in the South. All the more reason, 16, for European countries to come together — not merely to hold their own political and economic superpowers but also to 17 their power to meet their wider responsibilities in the world.

20th century Europe had witnessed and 18 extraordinarily rapid technological changes. Computers, industrial robots, and genetic engineering are only its most 19 recent examples. The splitting of the atom had 20 magnified humanity's power to destroy itself. Jet aircraft, space travel, and electronic telecommunications had revolutionized the sense of 21 and scale. Radio and television, still 22 the cinema, had become truly "mass media", with satellites giving all broadcasts global 23.

24 economic progress had not kept pace with technology; in a world of potential 25 and well-being, there were still both poverty and pollution. Political progress had been 26 still. International cooperation was increasing, but the basic

political unit remained the nation-state. That 27 from an age when the fastest means of travel have been a galloping horse. This was 28 the founders of the EC, as Monnet said, were not concerned to make coalition of states 29 to unite people. A united Europe along these lines, with 30 rules and democratic institutions, was in his eyes a pilot plant for a united world.

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|-----|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 11. | A. separate | B. single | C. individual | D. isolated |
| 12. | A. physically | B. commercially | C. financially | D. numerically |
| 13. | A. any | B. some | C. many | D. each |
| 14. | A. demonstrate | B. emerge | C. present | D. display |
| 15. | A. show off | B. shrug off | C. send off | D. ward off |
| 16. | A. however | B. nevertheless | C. therefore | D. meanwhile |
| 17. | A. maximize | B. enlarge | C. expand | D. extend |
| 18. | A. shared in | B. taken in | C. dealt in | D. resulted in |
| 19. | A. serious | B. severe | C. fatal | D. obvious |
| 20. | A. fundamentally | B. vastly | C. completely | D. thoroughly |
| 21. | A. span | B. location | C. measurement | D. distance |
| 22. | A. more than | B. rather than | C. other than | D. sooner than |
| 23. | A. scope | B. territory | C. range | D. context |
| 24. | A. So | B. While | C. But | D. Thus |
| 25. | A. scarcity | B. shortage | C. surplus | D. plenty |
| 26. | A. slower | B. faster | C. steadier | D. sounder |
| 27. | A. differed | B. descended | C. dated | D. detached |
| 28. | A. how | B. why | C. what | D. where |
| 29. | A. instead of | B. but | C. and | D. than |
| 30. | A. common | B. regular | C. average | D. mean |

II. Reading (40%)

Read the following passages and answer the questions or complete the sentences below by choosing the best one from the four choice marked A, B, C, or D.

Passage 1

Traditionally, the study of history has had fixed boundaries and focal points—periods, countries, dramatic events, and great leaders. It also has had clear and firm notions of scholarly procedure: how one inquires into a historical problem, how one presents and documents one's findings, what constitutes admissible and adequate proof.

Anyone who has followed recent historical literature can testify to the revolution that is taking place in historical studies. The currently fashionable subjects come directly from the sociology catalog: childhood, work, leisure. The new subjects are accompanied by new methods. Where history once was primarily narrative, it is now entirely analytic. The old questions "What happened?" and "How did it happen?" have given way to the question "Why did it happen?" Prominent among the methods used to answer the question "Why" is psychoanalysis, and its use has given rise to psychohistory. Psychohistory does not merely use psychological explanations in historical contexts.

Historians have always used such explanations when they were appropriate and when there was sufficient evidence for them. But this pragmatic use of psychology is not what psycho-historians intend. They are committed, not just to psychology in general, but to Freudian psychoanalysis. This commitment precludes a commitment to history as historians have always understood it. Psycho history derives its "facts" not from history, the detailed records of events and their consequences, but from psychoanalysis of the individuals who made history, and deduces its theories not from this or that instance in their lives, but from a view of human nature that transcends history. It denies the basic criterion of historical evidence: that evidence be publicly accessible to, and therefore assessable by, all historians. And it violates the basic tenet of historical method: that historians be alert to the negative instances that would refute their theses. Psycho-historians, convinced of the absolute rightness of their own theories, are also convinced that theirs is the "deepest" explanation of any event, and that other explanations fall short of the truth.

Psychohistory is not content to violate the discipline of history (in the sense of the proper mode of studying and writing about the past); it also violates the past itself. It

denies to the past an integrity and will of its own, in which people acted out of a variety of motives and in which events had a multiplicity of causes and effects. It imposes upon the past the same determinism that it imposes upon the present, thus robbing people and events of their individuality and of their complexity. Instead of respecting the particularity of the past, it assimilates all events, past and present, into a single deterministic schema that is presumed to be true at all times and in all circumstances.

31. Which of the following best states the main point of the passage?

A. The approach of psycho-historians to historical study is currently in vogue even though it

lacks the rigor and verifiability of traditional historical method.

B. Traditional historians can benefit from studying the techniques and findings of psycho-historians.

C. Areas of sociological study such as childhood and work are of little interest to traditional historians.

D. The psychological assessment of an individual's behavior and attitudes is more informative than the details of his or her daily life.

32. It can be inferred from the passage that one way in which traditional history can be distinguished from psychohistory is that traditional history usually _____.

A. views past events as complex and having their own individuality

B. relies on a single interpretation of human behavior to explain historical

events

C. interprets historical events in such a way that their specific nature is

transcended

D. turns to psychological explanations in historical contexts to account for

events

33. It can be inferred from the passage that the methods used by psycho-historians probably prevent them from _____.

A. presenting their material in chronological order

B. producing a one-sided picture of an individual's personality and motivations

C. uncovering alternative explanations that might cause them to question their own conclusions

D. offering a consistent interpretation of the impact of personality on historical events

34. In presenting her analysis, the author does all of the following EXCEPT

A. make general statement without reference to specific examples

B. describe some of the criteria employed by traditional historians

C. question the adequacy of the psycho-historians' interpretation of events

D. point out inconsistencies in the psycho-historians' application of their methods

Passage 2

A Suitably Massive Middlemarch

E. M. Foster—whose own novels have proved good meat for those who re-cook old novels into TV miniseries and Hollywood winners—once wrote that "it is on her massiveness that George Eliot depends—she has no nicety of style."

There is a degree of truth in the comment—its first part, anyway. Middlemarch, long considered this English Victorian novelist's masterpiece, is certainly no miniature.

When the BBC's suitably massive television adaptation of Middlemarch was aired in Britain, it became compulsive viewing for millions—and more than 105,000 of them went out and bought the book (others of us already owned it and lifted it off the shelf).

It is one of the fascinations of television that, while it is more than ever held responsible for luring the world into illiteracy, it can also powerfully attract viewers to buy—and even (who knows?) to read—some of the great classics.

Whoever reads the book after seeing the series will find it virtually impossible not to see the characters in his or her mind's eye exactly as the cast of actors portrays them. But half the fun of comparing the inevitably leaner TV version—cut, edited, and sometimes re-arranged—with the steady unfolding of the original novel is in assessing the pluses and minuses of turning written pages into screen images.

In the opinion of those who know, Eliot was a potentially first-rate TV writer. In a

BBC documentary about the making of the series, Andrew Davies, who wrote the screenplay, said he thought George Eliot (or Mary Ann Evans, to use her real name) "had all the elements that you would look for now if you were looking for a very strong drama serial, I mean, she could go along and sell... to any TV network now. .. just update it a little bit. "

In practice, Davies's screenplay does not "update" the novel jarringly (OK, characters kiss on screen where they only held hands in the book, but who's fussing?) and even frequently quotes Eliot's dialog almost verbatim. . . .

Mr. Davies, in the same documentary, also mentions one difficulty in handing over a classic novel to actors: "They've all got their copies" of the original, he says, and often ask why their particular character's most "wonderful bits" have been denied them. These appeals must be resisted, Davies says, because they likely will conflict with the attempt to "distill the essence of the book."

On the other hand, actors with a sensitive feel for the inner life of their character (as almost all have in this series) can flesh out or redeem what might be only hinted at in the screenplay. .

The television version accords Middlemarch, the community, with all its gossip and prejudice, goodness and despair, and corruption and innocence, the role of chief protagonist. It suggests the feel of the place with marvelous conviction, through scrupulous attention to details of the period, of building and prop and costume, but also because of the leisurely pace at which the story develops. The whole thing is done with taste and style.

35. The first paragraph suggests that E. M. Forster's novels are _____.
A. often adapted for film B. seldom translated into other mediums
C. rarely converted for TV D. frequently revised for publication
36. In the writer's opinion, casting of the BBC's Middlemarch was _____.
A. peculiar B. appropriate C. idiosyncratic D. strange
37. The TV version of Middlemarch was _____.
A. required viewing in British schools

- B. a faithful reproduction of the entire novel
- C. lengthy but true to the book's content
- D. a crudely modern adaptation

38. Andrew Davies implies that Eliot's writing is _____.

- A. well suited for contemporary audiences
- B. difficult for most actors to understand
- C. too prosaic and bland for TV
- D. needs substantial reworking for TV

39. The town of Middlemarch was _____.

- A. impossible to recreate on TV
- B. central to the plot of the novel
- C. an ideal place in which to live
- D. a harmonious and quiet village

Passage 3

Cooperative competition. Competitive cooperation. Confused? Airline alliances have travelers scratching their heads over what's going on in the skies. Some folks view alliances as a blessing to travelers, offering seamless travel, reduced fares and enhanced frequent-flyer benefits. Others see a conspiracy of big business, causing decreased competition, increased fares and fewer choices. Whatever your opinion, there's no escaping airline alliances: the marketing hype is unrelenting, with each of the two mega-groupings, Oworld and Star Alliance, promoting itself as the best choice for all travelers. And, even if you turn away from their ads, chances are they will figure in any of your travel plans.

By the end of the year, Oworld and Star Alliance will between them control more than 40 % of the traffic in the sky. Some pundits predict that figure will be more like 75% in 10 years.

But why, after years of often ferocious competition, have airlines decided to band together? Let's just say the timing is mutually convenient. North American airlines, having exhausted all means of earning customer loyalty at home, have been looking for ways to reach out to foreign flyers. Asian carriers are still hurting from the region-wide economic downturn that began two years ago — just when some of the airlines were taking delivery of new aircraft. Alliances also allow carriers to cut costs

and increase profits by pooling manpower resources on the ground (rather than each airline maintaining its own ground crew) and code-sharing-the practice of two partners selling tickets and operating only one aircraft.

So alliances are terrific for airlines-but are they good for the passenger? Absolutely, say the airlines: think of the lounges, the joint FFP (frequent flyer program) benefits, the round-the-world fares, and the global service networks. Then there's the promise of "seamless" travel: the ability to, say, travel from Singapore to Rome to New York to Rio de Janeiro, all on one ticket, without having to wait hours for connections or worry about your bags. Sounds utopian? Peter Buecking, Cathay Pacific's director of sales and marketing, thinks that seamless travel is still evolving." It's fair to say that these links are only in their infancy. The key to seamlessness rests in infrastructure and information sharing. We're working on this." Henry Ma, spokesperson for Star Alliance in Hong Kong, lists some of the other benefits for consumers: "Global travelers have an easier time making connections and planning their itineraries." Ma claims alliances also assure passengers consistent service standards.

Critics of alliances say the much-touted benefits to the consumer are mostly pie in the sky, that alliances are all about reducing costs for the airlines, rationalizing services and running joint marketing programs. Jess Blyskal, associate editor of Consumer Reports magazine, says the promotional ballyhoo over alliances is much ado about nothing. "I don't see much of a gain for consumers: alliances are just a marketing gimmick. And as far as seamless travel goes, I'll believe it when I see it. Most airlines can't even get their own connections under control, let alone coordinate with another airline."

Blyskal believes alliances will ultimately result in decreased flight choices and increased costs for consumers. Instead of two airlines competing and each operating a flight on the same route at 70 % capacity, the allied pair will share the route and run one full flight. Since fewer seats will be available, passengers will be obliged to pay more for the tickets.

The truth about alliances and their merits probably lies somewhere between the travel utopia presented by players and the evil empires portrayed by their critics. And

how much they affect you depends on what kind of traveler you are.

Those who've already made elite grade in the FFP of a major airline stand to benefit the most when it joins an alliance: then they enjoy the FFP perks and advantages on any and all of the member carriers. For example, if you're Marco Polo Club "gold" member of Cathay Pacific's Asia Miles FFP, you will automatically be treated as a valuable customer by all members of One world, of which Cathay Pacific is a member-even if you've never flown with them before

For those who haven't made the top grade in any FFP, alliances might be a way of simplifying the earning of frequent flyer miles. For example, I belong to United Airline's Mileage Plus and generally fly less than 25,000 miles a year. But I earn miles with every flight I take on Star Alliance member-All Nippon Airways and Thai Airways.

If you fly less than I do, you might be smarter to stay out of the FFP game altogether. Hunt for bargains when looking flights and you might be able to save enough to take that extra trip anyway. The only real benefit infrequent flyers can draw from an alliance is an inexpensive round-the-world fare.

The bottom line: for all the marketing hype, alliances aren't all things to all people-but everybody can get some benefit out of them.

40. Which is the best word to describe air travelers' reaction to airline alliances?

- A. Delight. B. Indifference. C. Objection. D. Puzzlement.

41. According to the passage, setting up airline alliances will chiefly benefit

- _____.
- A. North American airlines and their domestic travelers
 B. North American airlines and their foreign counterparts
 C. Asian airlines and their foreign travelers
 D. Asian airlines and their domestic travelers

42. Which of the following is NOT a perceived advantage of alliances?

- A. Baggage allowance. B. Passenger Comfort C. Convenience. D.

Quality

Passage 4

Petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosene, home heating oil, residual(残余) fuel oil, and lubricating oils, come from one source —crude oil found below the earth's surface, as well as under large bodies of water, from a few hundred feet below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the earth's interior. Sometimes crude oil is secured by drilling a hole through the earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Pressure at the source or pumping forces crude oil to the surface. Crude oil wells flow at varying rates, from ten to thousands of barrels per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42-gallon barrels.

Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance: thin, thick, transparent or opaque, but regardless, their chemical composition is made up of two elements: carbon and hydrogen, which form compounds called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities. Trace elements are also found, but these are of such minute quantities that they are disregarded. The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joining of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

The various petroleum products are refined from the crude oil by heating and condensing the vapors. These products are the so-called light oils, such as gasoline, kerosene, and distillate oil. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products, some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane rating of various types of gasoline.

43. Many thousands of hydrocarbon compounds are possible because ____.

- A. the petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance
- B. complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure
- C. the two atoms in the molecule assume many positions
- D. the pressure needed to force it to the surface causes molecular

transformation

44. Which of the following is true?
- A. The various petroleum products are produced by filtration.
 - B. Heating and condensation produce the various products.
 - C. Chemical separation is used to produce the various products.
 - D. Mechanical means such as the centrifuge are used to produce the various products.
45. How is crude oil brought to the surface?
- A. Expansion of the hydrocarbons.
 - B. Pressure and pumping.
 - C. Vacuum created in the drilling pipe.
 - D. Expansion and contraction of the earth's surface.
46. Which of the following is NOT listed as a light oil?
- A. Distillate oil.
 - B. Gasoline.
 - C. Lubrication oil.
 - D. Kerosene.

Passage 5

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoe Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to

the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamed up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

47. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAA A cars and Zodiac cars?
- A. A kind of overlooked inequality.
 - B. A type of conspicuous bias.
 - C. A type of personal prejudice.
 - D. A kind of brand discrimination.
48. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?
- A. In both East and West, names are essential to success.
 - B. The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoe Zysman.
 - C. Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.
 - D. Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.
49. The 4th paragraph suggests that _____.
- A. questions are often put to the more intelligent students
 - B. alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape form class
 - C. teachers should pay attention to all of their students
 - D. students should be seated according to their eyesight

50. What does the author mean by “most people are literally having a ZZZ” (L2, Para. 5)?

- A. They are getting impatient.
- B. They are noisily dozing off.
- C. They are feeling humiliated.
- D. They are busy with word puzzles.

III. Writing (30%)

Direction: Nowadays with the development of economy, existing cities are growing bigger and new cities are appearing. What do you think is one of the major problems that may result from this process of urbanization? Write an essay of about 300 words on the topic given below.

A Major Problem Resulted From Urbanization