

西南大学

2011年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

学科、专业：翻译硕士 研究方向：笔译

试题名称：翻译硕士英语 试题编号：211

(答题一律做在答题纸上，并注明题目番号，否则答题无效)

PART I WRITING (30 POINTS)

As Reynolds says, "If you have great talents, diligence will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, diligence will supply their deficiency." Based on this idea, you are required to write a composition of about 500 words on the following topic:

The Importance of Diligence

In the first part of your writing you should state clearly your main argument, and in the second part you should support your argument with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

PART II CLOZE (20 POINTS)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your ANSWER SHEET.

Sheet music or printed music, too, is material culture. Scholars once defined folk music-cultures as those in which people learn and sing music by ear rather than from print, but research shows mutual influence among oral and written sources during the past few centuries in Europe, Britain, and America, printed versions limit variety because they tend to standardize any song, yet they stimulate people to create new and different songs. Besides, the ability to read music notation has a far-reaching effect on musicians and, when it becomes widespread, on the music-culture as a whole.

One more important part of music's material culture should be singled out: the influence of the electronic media—radio, record player, tape recorder, television, and videocassette, with the future promising talking and singing computers and other developments. This is a part of the "information revolution," a twentieth century phenomenon as important as the industrial revolution was in the nineteenth. These electronic media are not just limited to modern nations; they have affected music-cultures all over the globe.

46. Research into the material culture of a nation is of great importance because _____.
- A. it helps produce new cultural tools and technology
 - B. it can reflect the development of the nation
 - C. it helps understand the nation's past and present
 - D. it can demonstrate the nation's civilization
47. It can be learned from this passage that _____.
- A. the existence of the symphony was attributed to the spread of Near Eastern and Chinese music
 - B. Near Eastern music had influence on the development of the instruments in the symphony orchestra
 - C. the development of the symphony shows the mutual influence of Eastern and Western music

D. the musical instruments in the symphony is the basis of Near Eastern music

48. According to the author, music notation is important because _____.
- A. it has a great effect on the music-culture as more and more people are able to read it
 - B. it tends to standardize folk songs when it is used by folk musicians.
 - C. it is the printed version of standardized folk music
 - D. it encourages people to popularize printed versions of songs
49. It can be concluded from the passage that the introduction of electronic media into the world of music _____.
- A. has brought about an information revolution
 - B. has speeded up the arrival of a new generation of computers
 - C. has given rise to new forms of music culture
 - D. has given to the transformation of traditional musical instruments
50. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- A. Musical instruments developed through the years will sooner or later be replaced by computers.
 - B. Music cannot be passed on to future generation unless it is recorded.
 - C. Folk songs cannot spread far unless they are printed on music sheets.
 - D. The development of music culture is highly dependent on its material aspect.

TEXT C

What non-drug treatments work to combat attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)?

It's a question more parents are asking doctors, prompted by new concerns about the safety of medicines used to treat a problem that affects an estimated 4.4 million American children.

In the past three months, two advisory committees have recommended that warning labels on ADHD drugs, most of them stimulants such as Ritalin, be strengthened because of their possible links to rare cardiac problems.

Concerns about misuse and overprescription of ADHD drugs are not new. But hope that the common neurobehavioral disorder could be effectively treated without medication was dealt a severe blow seven years ago when a landmark study of nearly 600 school-age children found that medications were the most effective treatment.

That study also found that the best outcomes, measured by parental satisfaction and some academic standards, were the result of "combination" treatment: medications that reduce hyperactivity and improve concentration, and behavior therapy to address some of the more subtle symptoms.

While other non-drug treatments – play therapy, cognitive therapy, psychotherapy and special diets – have been regarded as promising, only behavioral treatment has been shown to work. But experts caution that it is an adjunct to, not a substitute for, medication.

Although ADHD specialists say they consider behavior therapy a key component of effective treatment and one that has inspired a recent resurgence of interest, many parents don't invest the time and effort necessary for it to be effective.

"There's so much lip service paid to [combined] treatments, but a lot of people just rely on medication alone," said William L. Coleman, a developmental pediatrician. "We are a quick-fix society and we want results. There's a lot of time pressure on parents and on teachers."

A behavior therapy regimen can be developed by a pediatrician or a school psychologist or another mental health worker. Based on a structured system of rewards and consequences – such as increased or decreased TV or video game privileges – the program also includes changes in a child's environment to minimize distractions. Parents also receive training in how to give commands and ways to react when a child obeys or disobeys.

Experts say behavioral therapy sounds easier than it is. Parents often "have an inappropriate expectation of what medications can do," observed Washington pediatrician Patricia Quinn. "Drugs don't improve self-esteem, time management or organizational skills. But the problem is

The trick, Quinn said, is to keep things simple, especially for younger children, which enables them to succeed, thereby reinforcing the desired behavior.

McLean child psychiatrist Thomas Kobyłski compares ADHD to diabetes: Medications are necessary but not sufficient for both conditions. Children with ADHD, he said, need medication as well as the skills that behavior therapy teaches to function well at home and at school. There is an added benefit from combination treatment, said Kobyłski. Studies have found that children treated with behavior therapy can take a lower dose of medication, Kobyłski said.

Public relations executive Susannah Budington began using behavior therapy several years ago, shortly after Allison, the oldest of her five children, was diagnosed with ADHD and started taking Concerta.

"She's such an enthusiastic, wonderful kid I would never want to medicate that away," said Budington. Concerta, she said, enables Allison to be less impulsive and more cooperative, but behavior therapy has helped the 12-year-old "operate as part of our family, to play soccer and to do things with her friends. It's extremely important."

One of the biggest problems, Budington said, has been getting Allison to do her homework without incessant reminders. One of the techniques Budington and her husband recently devised involves Allison's desire to get her ears pierced, something her parents have agreed that she can do when she turns 13. When Allison does her homework without prompting, she gets a chip she can use to move up the ear-piercing date by a week. Bad behavior means a week is added.

Trish White, a manager at CHAAD, said that the involvement of her son's school in his behavioral program has been critical to the progress. Once a child is diagnosed with the disorder, federal law requires that the school devise an individualized education plan that accommodates the disability. That plan often includes elements of behavioral treatment, but cooperation by teachers and school systems varies, experts say....

that most parents don't have enough time or energy" for behavior therapy.

Quinn, who has seen concern about ADHD medications wax and wane during the years she has treated hundreds of children with the disorder, regards growing interest in behavior therapy as a positive development.

"Drugs," she said, "can only do so much."

51. From the passage, we can know that medication to ADHD _____.
- A. may possibly lead to heart problems
 - B. is the most effective treatment
 - C. will be replaced by non-drug treatment
 - D. is easier than non-drug treatment
52. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. The treatment which achieves the academic standards is an effective treatment.
 - B. Not all the non-drugs are workable although they may be promising.
 - C. Many parents spend little time on behavioral therapy because they only want results.
 - D. Parents can learn to use rewards and consequences to cure the children.
53. Behavioral therapy _____.
- A. involves complicated rules
 - B. can improve self-esteem
 - C. can be applied to diabetes
 - D. can only be applied by professionals
54. What do we know about Allison after she received behavioral therapy?
- A. She needs no medicine at all.
 - B. She is less impulsive than before.

55. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Allison has her ears pierced already.
- B. To help the kids with ADHD, we should not let TV distract their attention.
- C. As far as medication is concerned, wax is important to kids with DHAD.
- D. Kids with DHAD benefit from the federal law.

TEXT D

Humans are the only species in the world to use language for communication. Humans are not, however, the only species to make music. Other animals that use music include some primates, dolphins and whales, birds (of course), and even mice. Using a parsimonious approach—in which researchers deriving evolutionary trees select the one that requires the fewest changes—song must have preceded language in humans. In other words, we made melody before we developed the capacity to use words.

While this hypothesis has not yet been proven, the evidence for it is certainly persuasive. According to one researcher, only two steps are needed to develop the ability to sing: a capacity to make repetitive vocal patterns and the ability to control exhalation from the chest while making different sounds in a single breath. Take a deep breath and exhale while making the notes for “Twinkle Twinkle Little Star.” Chimpanzees cannot do that, but we can.

There are at least two additional steps required, however, to move from the melody of “Twinkle Twinkle Little Star” to the words. The human brain also had to evolve the capacity for syntax—the arrangement of words in a sentence—and for word vocabulary. While many animals make repetitive vocal patterns with controlled exhalations, only humans have the wiring in the brain that allows production of language in a reproducible and learnable pattern. According to the rule of parsimony, that relationship means that the ability for song developed first, and the ability to communicate with spoken language evolved later, arising only once in the history of life on Earth.

C. She is more cooperative than before.

D. She can do things with others.

One argument for the idea that changes in pitch and tone preceded production of words is the combination of tone and words in some tonal languages, such as Chinese dialects. In Mandarin, for example, the word "ma" can be pronounced with a high tone or a low tone and can mean either "mother" or "horse," depending on which tone is used. It is possible that humans communicated only with tones before incorporating tones with words. Support for this idea comes from the fact that music is universal among human cultures, and mothers and babies typically communicate with one another in sing-song voices. Babies can understand and appreciate pure, harmonious melody by the age of 4 months, suggesting that an appreciation for the harmonious elements of song is hardwired in the human brain.

Indeed, studies show that the human brain has the structures for processing music through both hemispheres. Brain imaging has demonstrated that what goes in the ears is first processed in the auditory cortex, consisting of groups of cells that lie just above the ears. From there, pitch, melody, and rhythm perception is processed in the brain's right hemisphere (at least in people who are right-handed), and the left hemisphere senses frequency and intensity. And music is so universal in its effects in the brain that both hemispheres must be used to determine the meter (i.e., three-beat or four-beat units). The motor cortex also lights up significantly when a person listens to music, even if the person is not moving. Thus, the human brain processes music as it relates to movement even when the body is still. From this information, it would seem that music processing is deep-seated and widespread in the human brain. Movement is also a form of communication, so the combination of melody and music could have made for increased communication complexity before the advent of language.

And music's effects do not stop with the brain. Humans have such an ancient association with music that listening to it can produce beneficial physical effects. In intensive-care units that play

nurses hum to them. And music during mealtimes in nursing homes with Alzheimer's patients reduces altercations among the residents.

56. This article is most probably taken from _____.
- A. a music textbook
 - B. a journal in biology
 - C. a newspaper
 - D. an encyclopedia
57. The word "parsimonious" in the first paragraph may possibly mean _____.
- A. very unwilling to spend money
 - B. very unwilling to spend time
 - C. very unwilling to accept changes
 - D. very unwilling to accept new ideas
58. Which of the following can be inferred from the article?
- A. The "motor cortex" means the part of the brain which processes music.
 - B. English is a tonal language.
 - C. Primates are more developed animals than dolphins and whales.
 - D. Movement is an advanced form of communication.
59. Which of the following facts is NOT used to prove the long history of human familiarity with music?
- A. Chimpanzees cannot take a deep breath and exhale while making the notes for "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star."
 - B. Patients listening to soft music need less medication to stabilize blood pressure.
 - C. Babies only 4 months old can appreciate melody.

soft music, patients need less medication to stabilize blood pressure. Infants in intensive care gain weight faster and stay for shorter periods if the unit plays soft music or if their mothers or the

D. The motor cortex lights up when a person listens to music, even if he is not moving.

60. In the last paragraph, according to the author, music can _____.

- A. reduce displeasures among the residents
- B. reduce disputes among the residents
- C. reduce disputations among the residents
- D. reduce dispositions among the residents

PART V GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (10 POINTS)

There are ten multiple-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question.

Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

61. _____ introduced Christianity into Britain.

- A. The Celts
- B. The Romans
- C. The Viking Danes
- D. The French

62. _____ became a literary current during the period of the successful Industrial Revolution.

- A. Criticism
- B. Modernism
- C. Romanticism
- D. Renaissance

63. _____ is the largest city and the chief port of the United States.

- A. Washington D.C.
- B. Los Angeles
- C. San Francisco
- D. New York City

64. The first American president to be elected from the Republican Party was _____.

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. James Monroe
- C. James Madison
- D. Abraham Lincoln

65. _____ is a branch of linguistics which studies the mental process of language comprehension and production.

66. Which of the following is the British oldest daily newspaper?
- A. The Telegraph
 - B. The Guardian
 - C. The News of the World
 - D. The Times
67. The term "Father of Waters" is used to refer to ____.
- A. the Amazon River
 - B. the Mississippi River
 - C. the Nile River
 - D. the Hudson River
68. The process whereby an individual word is shifted to the status of grammatical element is ____.
- A. lexicalization
 - B. grammaticalization
 - C. categorization
 - D. formalization
69. ____ is the dividing line between the South and North.
- A. The Hudson River
 - B. The Potomac River
 - C. The Ohio River
 - D. The Missouri River
70. The seats in the Senate are allocated to different states ____.
- A. according to their population
 - B. according to their size
 - C. according to their tax paid to federal government
 - D. equally

Successful scientists have often been people with wide interests. Their originality may (1) _____ their diverse knowledge. Originality often consists in linking up ideas whose connection was not (2) _____ suspected. Furthermore, variety stimulated freshness of outlook (3) _____ too constant study of a narrow field tends to (4) _____. Therefore reading ought not to be confined to the problem (5) _____ investigation nor even to one's own field of science, (6) _____, indeed, to science (7) _____. However, outside one's (8) _____ interests, in order to minimize time spent in reading, one can read for the most part (9) _____, relying on summaries and reviews to (10) _____ major developments. Unless the research worker (11) _____ wide interests his knowledge may get narrower and restricted to his own (12) _____. One of the advantages of teaching is that it (13) _____ the scientist to keep abreast of developments in a wider field than he (14) _____ would.

It is more important to have a clear understanding of general principles, without, however, thinking of them as fixed laws, than to (15) _____ the mind with a mass of (16) _____ technical information which can readily be found in reference books or card indexes. For (17) _____ thinking it is more important to see the (18) _____ than the trees; the student is in danger of being able to see only the tree. The scientist with a mature mind, who has (19) _____ a good deal on scientific matters, has not only had to accumulate technical details but has acquired enough (20) _____ to see the wood.

1. A. derive from B. have derived from C. be derived from D. have been derived from
2. A. constantly B. predominantly C. previously D. preciously
3. A. whereas B. whereby C. wherein D. whereat
4. A. stupidity B. wit C. retard D. dullness
5. A. over B. under C. on D. by
6. A. ever B. or C. nor D. neither

A. Applied linguistics
C. Psycholinguistics

B. Sociolinguistics
D. Cognitive linguistics

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 7. A. lonely | B. lonesome | C. lone | D. alone |
| 8. A. immediate | B. instant | C. crucial | D. critical |
| 9. A. profoundly | B. intensively | C. extensively | D. superficially |
| 10. A. keep accounts of | B. keep clear of | C. keep abreast of | D. keep track of |
| 11. A. improves | B. elevates | C. cumulates | D. cultivates |
| 12. A. specification | B. specialty | C. subject | D. superstition |
| 13. A. forced | B. compelled | C. constrained | D. obliged |
| 14. A. otherwise | B. however | C. unless | D. therefore |
| 15. A. loot | B. load | C. loathe | D. loan |
| 16. A. abstract | B. superficial | C. detailed | D. general |
| 17. A. imaginative | B. visual | C. creative | D. factual |
| 18. A. timber | B. log | C. forest | D. wood |
| 19. A. reacted | B. responded | C. reflected | D. retrospect |
| 20. A. property | B. perspective | C. prospect | D. prosperity |

PART III GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (20 POINTS)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

21. "It is high time the doctor _____ a move on," thought one of the men.
A. gets B. got C. getting D. was getting
22. This is their resolution that extra-curriculum activities _____ part of their school life.
A. are made B. were made C. was made D. be
23. Accustomed to climbing trees, _____.
A. the top was not difficult for me to reach
B. to reach the top was not a problem
C. I had no difficulty to reach the top
D. I had no difficulty reaching the top
24. I beg to _____ tomorrow's meeting.
A. be excused B. be excused from attending
C. be excused not to attend D. excuse from being attended
25. Only when you have acquired a fairly sound knowledge of grammar _____ write accurately.
A. can you B. must you
C. you will D. you can
26. _____, he would not have recovered so quickly.
A. Hadn't been taken good care of B. Had he not been taken good care of
C. Had not he been taken good care of D. Had he been not taken good care of
27. Helen apologized for _____ the party.
A. her not being able to attend B. her being not able to attend
C. her being able not to attend D. not her being able to attend
28. When you are traveling, _____, you often need to stay in a hotel.
A. if on business or for pleasure
B. whether on business or for pleasure
C. whether business or pleasure
D. on business or pleasure
29. I _____ writing the paper as scheduled, but my mother's illness interfered. I hope you will excuse me.
A. am to have finished B. was to have finished
C. was to finish D. ought to finish
30. He resented _____ to wait. He expected the minister _____ him at once.
A. to be asked, to see B. being asked, to see
C. to be asked, seeing D. being asked, seeing
31. The popularity of the film shows that the reviewers' fears were completely _____.
A. unjustified B. unjust C. misguided D. unaccepted

32. The head of the museum was _____ and let us actually examine the ancient manuscripts.
- A. promising
 - B. agreeing
 - C. pleasing
 - D. obliging
33. The multinational corporation was making a take-over _____ for a property company.
- A. application
 - B. bid
 - C. proposal
 - D. suggestion
34. The party's reduced vote was _____ of lack of support for its policies.
- A. indicative
 - B. positive
 - C. revealing
 - D. evident
35. Mary hopes to be _____ from hospital next week.
- A. dismissed
 - B. discharged
 - C. expelled
 - D. resigned
36. Once a picture is proved to be a forgery, it becomes quite _____.
- A. invaluable
 - B. priceless
 - C. unworthy
 - D. worthless
37. His expenditure on holidays and luxuries is rather high in _____ to his income.
- A. comparison
 - B. proportion
 - C. association
 - D. calculation
38. He will have to _____ his indecent behavior one day.
- A. answer to
 - B. answer for
 - C. answer back
 - D. answer about

39. We were filled with _____ about flying in such bad weather.

- A. troubles
- B. obscurity
- C. ignorance
- D. misgivings

40. We have been hearing _____ accounts of your work.

- A. favored
- B. favorable
- C. favorite
- D. favoring

PART IV READING COMPREHENSION (20 POINTS)

In this section there are four passages followed by 20 questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the correct answer.

Mark your choice on your ANSWER SHEET.

TEXT A

After years of prospering as the world's workshop, China now wants to be its laboratory as well. "Innovation" has become a national buzzword, and Chinese leaders have been tossing it into their speeches since the beginning of the year, when President Hu Jintao started an ambitious campaign to drive China's economy further up the value chain. True, new campaigns and catchphrases are declared by the government and the Communist Party in China all the time, and there are signs that the government intends to back its innovation campaign with more than just words.

In launching their "National Medium- and Long-Term Program for Scientific and Technological Development (2006-20)", Hu Jintao, Wen Jiabao, and other top officials have vowed to spend more on science and technology, and to insist on business reforms. Their goal is to move China beyond its dependence on natural resources and cheap labor, and stake its place among the economies that depend on education and information technology.

Officials say privately that the new policy emerged only after years of contentious internal debate. One divide was between nationalists, who advocated a go-it-alone approach towards developing indigenous technology, and others who were more open to international collaboration. There were also disagreements as to whether the campaign should concentrate on scientific mega-projects or incremental innovation.

One target is to reduce China's dependence on imported technology to 30% or less by 2020. According to Professor Fang Xin, of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the initiative is a matter of necessity. China must learn to innovate if it is to sustain growth. Foreign firms, she notes, reap more than 60% of the profits from China's high-tech exports. Other officials say that, on average, China's 20,000 large and medium-sized enterprises undertake fewer than five new development projects and generate only two and a half new products each year.

The plan also calls for an increase in research and development spending from its current 1.23% of GDP to 2.5% by 2020, putting China in the same range as OECD countries' current scores. Ms Fang says banks and government departments will be told to help out with their credit, taxation and currency exchange policies. According to Denis Simon of the State University of New York's Levin Institute, who advises the Chinese government on science policy, this move comes just in time. "If China doesn't do this right," he says, "it risks becoming a good 20th-century industrial economy just when it needs to figure out how to be a 21st-century knowledge-based economy."

But to succeed, says Mr. Simon, China needs to attend to other matters as well. These include an "internal brain drain" that sees much of the country's best talent going to work for foreign firms in China, and the country's notoriously lax regime for protection of intellectual-property rights. Mr. Simon predicts that such protection will improve as more local businesses with an interest in the matter join the chorus of complaints from foreigners.

Another huge obstacle is the nature of China's educational system, which stresses conformity and does little to foster independent thinking. Confucian philosophy reveres the teacher above all. More innovative Western economies, according to Ms Fang, operate under Aristotle's maxim: "I love my teacher Plato greatly, but I love truth more."

41. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. China is getting serious about innovation.
- B. National Medium- and Long-Term Program for Scientific and Technological Development is well under way.
- C. Necessity of education reform in China
- D. Measures for sustaining economic growth in the years to come

42. Which of the following is NOT correct according to the passage?

- A. By 2020, China will have become an economy that depends more on education and information than on natural resources and cheap labor
- B. By 2020, China will reduce its dependence on imported technology to 30% or less.
- C. By 2020, China will double its expenditure on research and development
- D. By 2020, China will be able to reap more than 60% of the profits from its high-tech exports

43. To ensure the successful implementation of the plan, experts suggest all of the following measures EXCEPT that _____.

- A. government departments should help out with their taxation and currency exchange policies
- B. conformity to Confucian philosophy should be encouraged
- C. protection of intellectual-property rights should be improved
- D. policies should be adopted to attract more talent to work for China's firms

44. By "internal brain drain", the author probably means that _____.
- A. many Chinese scientists are working for foreign firms instead of Chinese ones
 - B. Chinese scientists are not so talented as their western counterparts
 - C. the brain power of the Chinese is depleted
 - D. the inside of the brain is damaged
45. According to the last paragraph, _____.
- A. Chinese teachers deserve higher regard for their work
 - B. Chinese education should persistently uphold Confucianism
 - C. Chinese education should operate on Western philosophy
 - D. Chinese education system needs reform orientated toward cultivating independent thinking

TEXT B

Material culture refers to the touchable, material "things" -- physical objects that can be seen, held, felt, used -- that a culture produces. Examining a culture's tools and technology can tell us about the group's history and way of life. Similarly, research into the material culture of music can help us to understand the music-culture. The most vivid body of "things" in it, of course, are musical instruments. We cannot hear for ourselves the actual sound of any musical performance before the 1870s when the phonograph was invented, so we rely on instruments for important information about music-cultures in the remote past and their development. Here we have two kinds of evidence: instruments well preserved and instruments pictures in art. Through the study of instruments, as well preserved paintings, written documents, and so on, we can explore the movement of music from the Near East to China over a thousand years ago, or we can outline the spread of Near Eastern influence to Europe that results in the development of most of the instruments on the symphony orchestra.