

广西民族大学

2011 年硕士研究生入学考试初试自命题科目试题

(试卷代号: B 卷)

科目代码: 211

科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

适用学科专业: 英语笔译、英语口译

研究方向:

命题教师签名:

考生须知

1. 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试题上无效。
2. 答题时一律使用蓝、黑色墨水笔作答, 用其它笔答题不给分。
3. 交卷时, 请配合监考人员验收, 并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字 (作为考生交卷的凭证)。否则, 产生的一切后果由考生自负。

Part I. Basic English Knowledge (共两部分, 共 30 分)

Section A: Multiple-choice (每小题 0.5 分, 共 40 小题, 共 20 分)

Directions: There are forty multiple-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. Outside my office window there is a fire ____ on the right.
A. escape B. ladder C. steps D. stairs
2. The form and physiology of leaves vary according to the ____ in which they develop: for example, leaves display a wide range of adaptations to different degrees of light and moisture.
A. species B. sequence C. patterns D. environment
3. The best known of all the Arctic birds, _____.
A. birdwatchers favor ptarmigans
B. being ptarmigans' and birdwatchers' favorites
C. favored by both ptarmigans and birdwatchers
D. ptarmigans are a favorite of birdwatchers
4. The children's ____ natures were in sharp contrast to the even-tempered dispositions of their parents.
A. introverted B. blithe C. phlegmatic D. mercurial
5. By ____ scientific rigor with a quantitative approach, researchers in the social sciences may often have broadened their scope to those narrowly circumscribed topics that are well suited to quantitative methods.
A. equating B. vitiating C. imbuing D. undermining
6. If a species of parasite is to survive, the host organisms must live long enough for the parasite to ____; if the host species becomes ____, so do its parasites.
A. reproduce...extinct B. atrophy... healthy
C. succumb... nonviable D. mate... infertile
7. Those who fear the influence of television deliberately ____ its persuasive power, hoping that they might keep knowledge of its potential to effect social change from being widely disseminated.
A. promote B. underplay C. laud D. suspect
8. High software prices are frequently said to ____ widespread illegal copying, although the opposite—that high prices are the cause of the copying—is equally plausible.
A. contribute to B. result from C. correlate with D. explain
9. She put an extra blanket over the baby for fear that ____.
A. he catches cold B. he should catch cold
C. he caught cold D. he be catching cold
10. A computer program can provide information in ways that force students to ____ learning instead of being merely ____ of knowledge.
A. accede to...recipients B. participate in... recipients
C. profit from... beneficiaries D. compensate for...custodians
11. Authorities are mounting a campaign to combat an alarming rise in juvenile ____ and drug taking.
A. delinquency B. mistake C. evil D. crime

12. It is very discourteous to be _____ during someone's conversation.
A. in the way B. in a way C. leading the way D. giving way
13. Australians launched into a shopping spree to _____ the country's economic excess.
A. oppress B. curb C. disturb D. lay down
14. Only a _____ of these huge stocks need to go missing to cause havoc.
A. piece B. fragment C. fraction D. fracture
15. The outward _____ may increase as anti-immigrant fever spreads in the United States.
A. departure B. exodus C. contagion D. fade
16. Sales of personal computers are _____ on both sides of the Atlantic. They have become one of the hottest-selling consumer electronics items.
A. plumping B. buoyant C. sluggish D. feeble
17. The consumer felt _____ in asking for \$10,000 compensation for two months without getting a reliable television.
A. hypocritical B. meticulous C. justified D. satisfied
18. His employers could not complain about his work because he was _____ in the performance of his duties.
A. derelict B. penetrating C. diversified D. assiduous
19. The body and mind are _____ interwoven in all of us; they cannot be separated.
A. inaptly B. inextricably C. inaccurately D. inadequately
20. As the sky darkened it soon became obvious that a violent thunderstorm was _____.
A. immediate B. eminent C. imminent D. instantaneous
21. If you are hard-up, you are _____.
A. callous B. short of money C. quick-tempered D. harsh
22. Some journalists often overstate the situation so that their news may create a great _____.
A. explosion B. sensation C. exaggeration D. stimulation
23. He is holding a _____ position in the company and expects to be promoted soon.
A. subordinate B. succeeding C. successive D. subsequent
24. Preliminary estimation puts the figure at around \$110 billion, _____ the \$160 billion the President is struggling to get through the Congress.
A. in proportion to B. in reply to C. in relation to D. in contrast to
25. I was unaware of the critical points involved, so my choice was quite _____.
A. arbitrary B. rational C. mechanical D. unpredictable
26. Everyone in the auditorium was weeping by the time he finished the _____ tale.
A. perpetual B. vigorous C. ultimate D. pathetic
27. They could not go to the theater together because his free time never _____ with hers.
A. collide B. comply C. coincide D. cope
28. At first my friend refused to fall in with scheme we had suggested, but eventually I managed to _____.
A. speak him around B. show him around
C. come him around D. talk him around
29. As the tide _____ from the shore, we were able to look for shells.
A. preceded B. proceeded C. acceded D. receded
30. That part of the town is completely _____ of interest for visitors. There is no scenery

at all.

- A. suspicious B. demonstrative C. void D. irrespective
31. It's very difficult to ____ the exact meaning of an idiom in a foreign language.
A. exchange B. transfer C. convey D. convert
32. According to what you have just said, am I to understand that his new post ____ no responsibility with it at all?
A. shoulders B. possesses C. carries D. shares
33. Without telephone it would be impossible to carry on the functions of ____ every business operation in the whole country.
A. practically B. preferably C. precisely D. presumably
34. He is planning another tour abroad, yet his passport will ____ at the end of this month.
A. expire B. exceed C. terminate D. cease
35. The pursuit of leisure on the part of the employees will certainly not ____ their prospect of promotion.
A. spur B. further C. induce D. reinforce
36. The museum had ____ copies for the original manuscripts to save wear and tear on the latter.
A. tackled B. substituted C. tickled D. testified
37. How does it ____ that he is so badly off when he earns quite a good salary?
A. come to B. come around C. come about D. come through
38. The amateur team was ____ from the contest in the first round.
A. detached B. excused C. distracted D. eliminated
39. He was usually very kind so that his sudden ____ greatly surprised us.
A. heartiness B. unhappiness C. harshness D. uprightness
40. I don't ____ disco. It's much too noisy for my taste.
A. go for B. go by C. go up D. go off

Section B: Proofreading and Error Correction (每小题1分, 共10小题, 共10分)

When some nineteenth century New Yorkers said "Harlem", they meant almost all of Manhattan above Eighty-sixth Street.

Toward the end of the century, however, a group

of citizens in upper Manhattan—want perhaps, to shape a closer

41. _____

and more precise sense of community—designated a section that

they wished to have known as Harlem. The chosen area was the

42. _____

Harlem which Blacks were moving in the first decades of the

new century as they left their old settlements on the middle and

lower blocks of the West Side.

As the community became predominantly Black, the very

word "Harlem" seemed to lose its old meaning. At time it was

43. _____

easy to forget that "Harlem" was originally the Dutch name

"Harlem"; the community it described had been founded by

44. _____

people from Holland; and that for most of its three centuries—it

was first settled in the sixteen hundreds—it had been preoccupied

45. _____

by White New Yorkers. "Harlem" became synonymous to

46. _____

Black life and Black style in Manhattan. Blacks living there used the word as though they had coined it on themselves—not 47. _____ only to designate their area of residence but to express their sense of the various qualities of its life and atmosphere. As the years passed, “Harlem” asserted an even larger meaning. In 48. _____ the words of Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., the pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Harlem “became the symbol of liberty and the Promised Land to Negroes everywhere” .

By 1919 Harlem’s population had grown by several thousand. It had received its share of wartime migration from the South, the Caribbean, and parts of colonial Africa. Some of the new arrivals merely lived for Harlem; it was New York they had 49. _____ come to, looking for jobs and for all the other legendary opportunities of life in the city. To others who migrated to Harlem, New York was merely the city in which they found themselves: Harlem was exactly what they wished to be. 50. _____

Part III. Reading Comprehension (每小题 2 分, 两部分共 20 小题, 共 40 分)

Section A

Directions: In the section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The history of the development of modern sport is the history of the development of industrial capitalism. There is, of course, documented evidence of ball games, racket games and athletic games that date well before industrial capitalism. However they are unrecognizable from today’s sports. Take, for example, football and rugby, derivatives of folk football, where a game would continue for days, with no boundaries except the edge of the village, or the edge of the next village. People would throw or kick the ball, it was mixed, and there was no offside rule, no 90 minutes, and really no discernible winners. The Olympics are always claimed as having their roots in the athletic culture of ancient Greek society. Yet their origins were about military training in a far from equal society at the end of the 19th century and these were games which relatively few people would watch. The Olympics were revived with the emergence of international trade. The first modern Olympics were held in conjunction with trade fairs.

It is common to talk of sport as a neutral medium which transcends politics. The popular notion is that while everything else in the world is dirtied by politics and inequality, sport itself operates on a different set of rules. Performance-enhancing drugs in sport have created huge press hysteria, in the main because sports stars are often thought of as moral guardians, but also because it undoes one of the foundation stones of sport—the notion of fair play. Jim Firstle, a freelance sports journalist, notes that drugs have always been used in sport, long before technology and money were involved. In athletics there is an unwritten and unconfirmed notion that everyone is doing it. The key thing is not to get

caught. Firstle reports that Dr. Don Caitlin, who runs the International Olympic Committee accredited drug testing laboratory in Los Angeles, likened the situation to attempts between the Cold War superpowers to negotiate nuclear non-proliferation treaties. One side would only crack down and get tough on its drug cheats if the other country did the same. To bust one's drug cheats without the gesture being reciprocated put the anti-doping nation at a competitive disadvantage. The idea that there is fair competition in sport is as unlikely as the idea of fair competition in capitalism.

51. Modern sport is _____ from ancient sport although some forms of ancient sport existed and developed much earlier than industrial capitalism.

52. According to the author, what made modern Olympics resume its prosperity ?

53. Sport is usually considered to have the ability to transcend politics because it itself _____.

54. What has the use of performance-enhancing drugs destroyed based on the passage?

55. Anti-doping nation would be at a competitive disadvantage if other nations failed to _____.

Section B

Directions: There are 3 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 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

For nearly half of my professional career, I was wrong about how to help students achieve. I had the wrong focus, made inaccurate assumptions, used faulty logic, and came to the wrong conclusions about how to increase student achievement. Although a high percentage of students persisted in and graduated from the programs in which I worked, they seldom became top achievers.

Here is where and how I went wrong. I designed procedures to identify the students who were least prepared so that we could build programs and services that would help more students achieve. I assumed that there were certain levels of preparation that students needed in order to succeed; that if students met or exceeded these preparation levels, everything would take care of itself; that if students were prepared and met the expectations of their professors, then the normal courses of study and interactions with faculty would be sufficient to help students accomplish their goals.

Believing that student success depended on acquiring certain skills and knowledge, I used a combination of standardized tests, institutionally developed instruments, and interview procedures to get a clear picture of whether each student was prepared or underprepared. This was good practice in many ways, but I eventually came to see that I had structured my practice with the tenets of the Deficit Remediation Educational Model, which has been predominant in education for decades and remains the most prevalent approach in use day. This model assumes that the first and most important thing to do is to "fix" the student. Programs and services based on this model are dedicated to helping students

achieve by first diagnosing student needs , problems, ignorance, concerns, defects, and deficits. Those who use the Deficit Remediation Educational Model have the challenge of designing classes, workshops, programs, and services to help students improve in areas in which they are underprepared. Based on the diagnosis, participation in remedial programs and services is often required. Students are usually prevented from pursuing other areas of study and from pursuing their interests until their “deficits” have been removed and their “problems” have been overcome. Typically, if students are unable to overcome their deficiencies by an established date, they are dismissed or told that they aren’t college material.

What would happen if we turned our traditional retention effort on its head? If we developed programs that helped students assess their strengths and then apply those strengths to their studies? Of course, we would still assist students in improving their ability to write well or to master mathematics or to read their political science text more efficiently and critically, but all this would be in the context of helping them identify, further develop, and apply what they can already do well. In my experience, this approach is tremendously motivating, contributes to a sense of agency, and helps young people stay in college.

56. What proved that nearly half of the author’s professional career was a mistake ?

- A) Few of the participants in his training programs made great achievements.
- B) Few of the participants in his training programs graduated from the courses.
- C) The author made inaccurate assumptions about how to increase student achievement.
- D) The author came to the wrong conclusions about how to increase student achievement.

57. Which of the following was the author’s wrong focus when he attempted to help students achieve ?

- A) He tried to make everything take care of itself.
- B) He tried to recognize those underprepared students.
- C) He organized sufficient interactions between students and faculty.
- D) He helped the prepared students meet their professors’ faulty expectations.

58. What will be the most likely outcome of the author’s faulty achievement training projects ?

- A) Not only their students’ weakness but also their strengths will be identified.
- B) Most of the training programs will focus on the strengths of their students.
- C) Many students become frustrated and disillusioned as a result of it.
- D) More students will stay in college in spite of their lack of ability.

59. Which word or expression is closest in meaning to “deficits” in Para. 3 ?

- A) Diagnosis.
- B) Deficiencies.
- C) College material.
- D) Skills and knowledge.

60. How does the author like the approach of assessing students’ strengths and then applying them to their studies ?

- A) It will assist students in improving their ability to study some courses.
- B) It will tremendously motivate students to manage their weaknesses.
- C) It will seriously discourage students of their further study in college.
- D) It will positively improve student achievement with encouragement.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Freshwater life itself has never come easy in the Middle East. Ever since The Old Testament, God punished man with 40 days and 40 nights of rain. Water supplies here have been dwindling. The rainfall only comes in winter and drains quickly through the semiarid land, leaving the soil to bake and to thirst for next November.

The region's accelerating population, expanding agriculture, industrialization, and higher living standards demand more freshwater. Drought and pollution limit its availability. War and mismanagement waste it. Said Joyce Starr of the Global Water Summit Initiative, based in Washington, D.C. "Nations like Israel and Jordan are swiftly sliding into that zone where they are suing all the water resources available to them. They have only 15 to 20 years left before their agriculture, and ultimately their food security, is threatened."

I came here to examine this crisis in the making, to investigate fears that "water wars" are imminent, that water has replaced oil as the region's most contentious commodity. For more than two months I traveled through three river valleys and seven nations—from southern Turkey down the Euphrates River to Syria, Iraq, and on to Kuwait; to Israel and Jordan, neighbors across the valley of the Jordan; to the timeless Egyptian Nile.

Even amid the scarcity there are haves and have-nots. Compared with the United States, which in 1990 had freshwater potential of 10,000 cubic meters (2.6 million gallons) a year for each citizen, Iraq had 5,500, Turkey had 4,000, and Syria had more than 2,800. Egypt's potential was only 1,100. Israel had 460. Jordan had a meager 260. But these are not firm figures, because upstream use of river water can dramatically alter the potential downstream.

Scarcity is only one element of the crisis. Inefficiency is another, as is the reluctance of some water-poor nations to change priorities from agriculture to less water-intensive enterprises. Some experts suggest that if nations would share both water technology and resources, they could satisfy the region's population, currently 159 million. But in this patchwork of ethnic and religious rivalries, water seldom stands alone as an issue. It is entangled in the politics that keep people from trusting and seeking help from one another. Here, where water, like truth, is precious, each nation tends to find its own water and supply its own truth.

As Israeli hydrology professor Uri Shamir told me: "If there is political will for peace, water will not be a hindrance. If you want reasons to fight, water will not be a hindrance. If you want reasons to fight, water will give you ample opportunities."

61. Why does the author use the phrase "for next November" (underlined, Para. 1)?
- A) According to the Old Testament freshwater is available only in November.
 - B) Rainfall comes only in winter starting from November.
 - C) Running water systems will not be ready until next November.

D) It is a custom in that region that irrigation to crops is done only in November.

62. What is NOT the cause for the imminent water war?

- A) Lack of water resources. B) Lack of rainfall.
C) Inefficient use of water. D) Water has replaced oil.

63. One way for the region to use water efficiently is to _____.

- A) develop other enterprises that cost less water
B) draw a plan of irrigation for the various nations
C) import water from water-rich nations
D) stop wars of any sort for good and all

64. Uri Shamir's viewpoint is that _____.

- A) nations in that region are just fighting for water
B) people there are thirsty for peace instead of water
C) water is no problem as long as there is peace
D) those nations have every reason to fight for water

65. The author's tone in the article can be described as _____.

- A) depressing B) urgent
C) joking D) mocking

Passage Three

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

There he was America's first President with a MBA, the man who loves to boast about his business background, whose presidential campaign raised unprecedented sums from corporate wallets and whose cabinet is stuffed with chief executives. Faith in the integrity of American business leaders was being undermined, George Bush said fiercely, by executives "breaching trust and abusing power". It was time for "a new ethic of personal responsibility in the business community". He was going to "end the days of cooking the books, shading the truth and breaking our laws".

Only months ago, the idea that George W Bush would publicly lambaste America's corporate bosses was laughable. As a candidate, born on the wave of a decade-long economic boom and an unprecedented 18-year bull market, he cashed in on America's love affair with corporate success. But things are different now. The stock market bubble has burst and, despite signs of economic recovery, Wall Street seems to be sunk in gloom. A string of scandals at some of America's most high-flying firms---including Enron, Xerox, Tyco, Global Crossing and most recently, World Com---has radically changed the public mood.

As political pressure for reform increases, so too does the heat on Mr. Bush. Is the businessman's president really prepared to take business on and push hard for reform? Despite the set jaw and aggrieved tone in New York. Probably not. Mr. Bush thinks the current crisis stems from a few bad-apple chief executives rather than the system as a whole. Hence he focuses on tough penalties for corrupt businessmen and his plea for higher ethical standards. The president announced the creation of a financial-crimes SWAT team, at the

Justice Department to root out corporate fraud, and wants to double the maximum prison sentence for financial fraud from five to ten years. But he offered few concrete suggestions for systemic reform: little mention of changes to strengthen shareholders' rights, not even an endorsement of the Senate corporate-reform bill.

There are few signs yet that cleaning up corporate America is an issue that animates the voters. Polls show that Americans have little faith in their business leaders, but politicians do not seem to be suffering as a result. Mr. Bush's approval ratings have fallen from their sky-highs, but they are still very strong.

The president, therefore, need do no more than talk tough. This alone will convince ordinary Americans that he is on top of the issue. As the economy rebounds and public outrage subsides, the clamor for change will be quieter. Democratic attacks will fizzle, and far-reaching reform bills will be watered down before they become law. Politically, the gamble makes sense. Unfortunately for American capitalism, a great opportunity will be missed.

66. We can infer from the third paragraph that Mr. Bush_____.
A) didn't intend to take business on and push hard for reform
B) did not do anything at all for the presence of the current situation
C) took shareholders' right into account, but he didn't approve reform bill
D) took some measures to pave the way for the reform
67. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A) Bush had to offer concrete suggestions for reform as political pressure increase
B) At present, the maximum prison sentence for financial fraud is five year
C) It is laughable that M Bush publicly attacked America's corporate bosses
D) Americans have little faith in their business as well as political leaders
68. Which of the following statements about Mr. Bush is mentioned in this passage?
A) M Bush is the second President with an MBA in American history
B) M Bush contributes a lot to decade-long economic boom
C) M Bush's approval ratings are still high
D) M Bush didn't get support in his presidential campaign
69. The author's attitude towards the reform is_____.
A) indifferent
B) optimistic
C) skeptical
D) favorable
70. The phrase "a great opportunity" mentioned in the last paragraph refers to an opportunity to_____.
A) carry out reform
B) boom economy
C) animate the voters

D) attack chief executive

Part III. Writing (两部分, 共 30 分)

Section A (共 10 分)

*Direction: Read the following ad carefully, and you, by name of **Wang Peng**, are then asked to write a letter to apply for the job. Remember to send your letter to the company as given in the ad. You should write about at least 150 words.*

中国四达国际经济技术合作公司 (CSCIETC) 诚聘文秘一员, 要求如下:

年龄 20—30 岁, 大专以上学历

流利的英语听说读写能力

熟练的计算机操作能力

良好的沟通和协调能力

有外企工作经验者优先

应聘者请将简历、联系方式以及待遇要求寄至: 上海市淮海中路 8560 号揽盛大厦人力资源部收。
邮编 200033

Section B (共 20 分)

*Directions: For this part, you are allowed to write a short essay entitled **Craze for Civil Service Examinations**. You should write at least 250 words following the outline given below.*

1. 现在有越来越多的大学毕业生报考公务员
2. 引起此现象的原因
3. 你的看法

Craze for Civil Service Examinations