

2011 年全日制翻译硕士专业学位研究生入学考试试题

学科、专业名称: 翻译硕士专业

研究方向：翻译

考试科目名称: 211 翻译硕士英语

考生注意：所有答案必须写在答题纸（卷）上，写在本试题上一律不给分。

I. Vocabulary & Grammar (30%)

Directions: There are 30 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on your Answer Sheet.

1. Bureaucratic power has _____ upon the freedom of the individual.
A. encroached
B. encapsulated
C. enchanted
D. encompassed
2. You risk _____ bank charges if you exceed your overdraft limit.
A. recurring
B. occurring
C. incurring
D. concurring
3. If one thing or person is _____ with another, they are very different in important ways, and do not suit each other or agree with each other.
A. inquisitive
B. incompatible
C. inconsiderate
D. inappropriate
4. The laws apply to everyone _____ race, creed or color.
A. in terms of
B. in spite of
C. in virtue of
D. irrespective of
5. Moving through life sometimes feels like swimming _____. Other times it's like flying through the air.
A. downwards
B. backstroke
C. counterclockwise
D. upstream
6. He's usually very _____ at keeping his private life out of the media.
A. adept
B. adapt
C. adopt
D. acute
7. Her commitment to a great cause _____ from a crusade into an obsession.
A. downgraded
B. depredated
C. degenerated
D. depreciated
8. Portugal has _____ a complaint with the International Court of Justice against the recent Spanish stern measures.
A. dislodged
B. subscribed
C. lodged
D. contributed

9. I'll appreciate your _____ effort to promote the sale in your market on commission basis.
- A. atrocious B. strenuous
C. effusive D. evocative
10. Although they plant trees in this area year in and year out, the tops of some hills are still _____.
- A. bare B. vacant
C. blank D. hollow
11. The price of beer _____ from 50 cents to \$4 per liter during the summer season.
- A. wandered B. covered
C. overwhelmed D. ranged
12. The present leaders have to decide whether to stand down and _____ to a younger generation.
- A. hand out B. hand in
C. hand over D. hand down
13. She's completely homeless; at least I have my parents to _____.
- A. fall behind with B. fall in with
C. fall down on D. fall back on
14. If you _____ someone or something, you like them, especially after knowing them or thinking about them for only a short time.
- A. take after B. take to
C. take in D. take for
15. The students _____ new proposals on the running of the college to the College Education Committee.
- A. put forward B. put through
C. put forth D. put out
16. He is a skilled worker _____ from his job in Ford Company.
- A. laid down B. laid out
C. laid off D. laid aside
17. The judge wouldn't have _____ him _____ so easily if it hadn't been a first offence.
- A. got...through B. got...back
C. got...off D. got...in
18. In no country _____ Britain, it has been said, can one experience four seasons in the course of a single day.
- A. other than B. more than
C. rather than D. better than
19. I hope all the precautions against air pollution, _____ suggested by the local government, will be seriously considered here.
- A. which B. as
C. what D. whereas
20. The project, _____ by the end of 2020, will expand the city's telephone network to cover 10 million users.

A. accomplished	B. being accomplished
C. while accomplished	D. having been accomplished
21. My husband suggested _____ to New York for a holiday, though I actually favored _____ Hawaii.	
A. going; to visit	B. to go; to visit
C. to go; visiting	D. going; visiting
22. _____ had the CIG started work _____ it began to chafe at its restrictions and sought authority to start operating espionage networks abroad.	
A. No sooner...when...	B. Hardly...than...
C. No sooner...than...	D. Scarcely...than...
23. Reading is to the mind _____ food is to the body.	
A. what	B. like
C. as if	D. while
24. She took the name George Eliot for the reason _____ women of her day were not supposed to be novelists.	
A. why	B. /
C. that	D. because
25. That night, _____, he went out again to look for help.	
A. tired like he was	B. tired as he was
C. tired though he is	D. tired eve though he was
26. I like the city, but I like the country better _____ I have more friends there.	
A. now that	B. for that
C. since that	D. in that
27. - You' ve never seen dinosaur eggs, have you?	
- _____. How I wish to visit the Dinosaur World!	
A. Yes, I have	B. No, I haven' t
C. No, I have	D. Yes, I haven' t
28. _____ they are fit I see no reason why they shouldn' t go on playing for another four or five years.	
A. Provide	B. Having provided
C. Provided	D. To be provided
29. I' d just as soon you _____ more than we do.	
A. study	B. have studied
C. studied	D. would study
30. If Mr. Wang _____ to learn more English, he would not have bought this book yesterday.	
A. didn' t need	B. hasn' t needed
C. hadn' t needed	D. shouldn' t need

II. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: *This part consists of two sections. In Section A, there are three passages followed by a total of 15 multiple-choice questions. In Section B, there is one passage followed by a total of 5 short-answer questions. Read the passages and then mark or write down your answers on the Answer Sheet.*

Section A Multiple-Choice Questions (20%)

Passage 1

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The Timber rattlesnake, once widespread throughout the eastern United States, is now on the endangered species list and is extinct in two eastern states in which it once thrived. Compared to its western cousins, the Timber rattlesnake may be especially vulnerable because of certain behaviors adapted for coping with the cold climate in which it lives.

Rattlesnakes are generally found in warm climates because, like all reptiles, they cannot generate or regulate their own body temperature internally and must rely on the sun's warmth for heat. But Timber rattlesnakes migrated into colder northern about 8,000 years ago when glaciers retreated. In these northern regions, the snakes developed a number of adaptive strategies to survive, but ultimately these behaviors make them more vulnerable to human predation, their main threat.

One survival strategy the snakes have developed is hibernation. For approximately eight months of the year, the rattlers remain motionless in deep frost-free crevices, with their body temperature dropping as low as 40 degrees. In the spring when they emerge, they must warm their chilled bodies by sunning for three or four days on rocks in the open. This behavior, coupled with the fact that Timber rattlesnakes tend to concentrate in large numbers at their wintering sites, makes them easy prey. Gestating females are particularly vulnerable because they spend much of their time basking in the sun in order to produce live young from eggs. In addition, females have very long interbirth intervals, producing live young only every three to five years. If a frost or cold spell comes late in the year, the entire litter of six to twelve young may die.

Efforts are underway to protect the Timber rattlesnake and its habitat from further human depredation, but in many states it is already too late.

31. What is the main topic of the passage?
- A. why Timber rattlesnakes hibernate
 - B. how Timber rattlesnakes are surviving
 - C. how Timber rattlesnakes adapted to northern climates
 - D. why Timber rattlesnakes are endangered
32. Which of the following is true about Timber rattlesnakes?
- A. They migrated to eastern states.
 - B. They migrated northward during a warming period.
 - C. They migrated to escape a cold climate.
 - D. They migrated to the South to seek a warmer climate.

33. In which of the following places might a person be most likely to find Timber rattlesnakes in the spring?
- A. in the woods
 - B. in meadows
 - C. in bushy areas
 - D. in canyons
34. According to the passage, which of the following does NOT contribute to the rattlesnake being an endangered animal?
- A. hibernating for eight months
 - B. basking in the sun
 - C. congregating together
 - D. having long intervals between births
35. What is the author's tone attitude toward the topic?
- A. accusative
 - B. nostalgic
 - C. regretful
 - D. humorous

Passage 2

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

As heart disease continues to be the number-one killer in the United States, researchers have become increasingly interested in identifying the potential risk factors that trigger heart attacks. High-fat diets and "life in the fast lane" have long been known to contribute to the high incidence of heart failure. But according to new studies, the list of risk factors may be significantly longer and quite surprising.

Heart failure, for example, appears to have seasonal and temporal patterns. A higher percentage of heart attacks occur in cold weather, and more people experience heart failure on Monday than on any other day of the week. In addition, people are more susceptible to heart attacks in the first few hours after waking. Cardiologists first observed this morning phenomenon in the mid-1980s, and have since discovered a number of possible causes. An early-morning rise in blood pressure, heart rate, and concentration of heart stimulating hormones, plus a reduction of blood flow to the heart, may all contribute to the higher incidence of heart attacks between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 10:00 A. M.

In other studies, both birthdays and bachelorhood have been implicated as risk factors. Statistics reveal that heart attack rates increase significantly for both females and males in the few days immediately preceding and following their birthdays. And unmarried men are more at risk for heart attacks than their married counterparts. Though stress is thought to be linked in some way to all of the aforementioned risk factors, intense research continues in the hope of further comprehending why and how heart failure is triggered.

36. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. risk factors in heart attacks
 - B. seasonal and temporal patterns of heart attacks
 - C. cardiology in the 1980s
 - D. diet and stress as factors in heart attacks
37. What do the second and third paragraphs of the passage mainly discuss?
- A. the link between heart attacks and marriage
 - B. unusual risk factors in heart attacks
 - C. age and gender factors in heart attacks
 - D. myths about lifestyle and heart attacks
38. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a possible cause of many heart attacks?
- A. decreased blood flow to the heart
 - B. increased blood pressure
 - C. lower heart rate
 - D. increase in hormones
39. Which of the following is NOT cited as a possible risk factor?
- A. having a birthday
 - B. getting married
 - C. eating fatty foods
 - D. being under stress
40. Which of the following does the passage infer?
- A. We now fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks.
 - B. We recently began to study how risk factors trigger heart attacks.
 - C. We have not identified many risk factors associated with heart attacks.
 - D. We do not fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks.

Passage 3

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

The miserable fate of Enron's employees will be a landmark in business history, one of those awful events that everyone agrees must never be allowed to happen again. This urge is understandable and noble: thousands have lost virtually all their retirement savings with the demise of Enron stock. But making sure it never happens again may not be possible, because the sudden impoverishment of those Enron workers represents something even larger than it seems. It's the latest turn in the unwinding of one of the most audacious promises of the 20th century.

The promise was assured economic security - even comfort - for essentially everyone in the developed world. With the explosion of wealth that began in the 19th century it became possible to think about a possibility no one had dared to dream before. The fear at the center of daily living since caveman days - lack of food, warmth, shelter - would at last lose its power to terrify. That remarkable promise became reality in many ways. Governments created welfare systems for anyone in need and separate programmes for the elderly (Social Security in the U.S.). Labour unions promised not only better pay for workers but also pensions for retirees. Giant corporations came into being and offered the possibility - in some cases the promise

- of lifetime employment plus guaranteed pensions. The cumulative effect was a fundamental change in how millions of people approached life itself, a reversal of attitude that most rank as one of the largest in human history. For millennia the average person's stance toward providing for himself had been. Ultimately I'm on my own. Now it became, Ultimately I'll be taken care of.

The early hints that this promise might be broken on a large scale came in the 1980s. U.S. business had become uncompetitive globally and began restructuring massively, with huge layoffs. The trend accelerated in the 1990s as the bastions of corporate welfare faced reality. IBM ended its no-layoff policy. AT&T fired thousands, many of whom found such a thing simply incomprehensible, and a few of whom killed themselves. The other supposed guarantors of our economic security were also in decline. Labour-union membership and power fell to their lowest levels in decades. President Clinton signed a historic bill scaling back welfare. Americans realized that Social Security won't provide social security for any of us.

A less visible but equally significant trend affected pensions. To make costs easier to control, companies moved away from defined-benefit pension plans, which obligate them to pay out specified amounts years in the future, to defined-contribution plans, which specify only how much goes into the plan today. The most common type of defined-contribution plan is the 401(k). The significance of the 401(k) is that it puts most of the responsibility for a person's economic fate back on the employee. Within limits the employee must decide how much goes into the plan each year and how it gets invested - the two factors that will determine how much it's worth when the employee retires.

Which brings us back to Enron? Those billions of dollars in vaporized retirement savings went in employees' 401(k) accounts. That is, the employees chose how much money to put into those accounts and then chose how to invest it. Enron matched a certain proportion of each employee's 401(k) contribution with company stock, so everyone was going to end up with some Enron in his or her portfolio; but that could be regarded as a freebie, since nothing compels a company to match employee contributions at all.

At least two special features complicate the Enron case. First, some shareholders charge top management with illegally covering up the company's problems, prompting investors to hang on when they should have sold. Second, Enron's 401(k) accounts were locked while the company changed plan administrators in October, when the stock was falling, so employees could not have closed their accounts if they wanted to.

But by far the largest cause of this human tragedy is that thousands of employees were heavily overweighed in Enron stock. Many had placed 100% of their 401(k) assets in the stock rather than in the 18 other investment options they were offered. Of course that wasn't prudent, but it's what some of them did.

The Enron employees' retirement disaster is part of the larger trend away from guaranteed economic security. That's why preventing such a thing from ever happening again may be impossible. The huge attitudinal shift to I'll-be-taken-care-of took at least a generation. The shift back may take just as long. It won't be complete until a new generation of employees see assured economic comfort as a 20th-century

quirk, and understand not just intellectually but in their bones that, like most people in most times and places, they're on their own.

41. Why does the author say at the beginning "The miserable fate of Enron's employees will be a landmark in business history..." ?
- A. Because the company has gone bankrupt.
 - B. Because such events would never happen again.
 - C. Because many Enron workers lost their retirement savings.
 - D. Because it signifies a turning point in economic security.
42. According to the passage, the combined efforts by governments, layout unions and big corporations to guarantee economic comfort have led to a significant change in
- A. people's outlook on life.
 - B. people's life styles.
 - C. people's living standard
 - D. people's social values.
43. Changes in pension schemes were also part of
- A. the corporate lay-offs.
 - B. the government cuts in welfare spending.
 - C. the economic restructuring.
 - D. the warning power of labors unions.
44. Thousands of employees chose Enron as their sole investment option mainly because
- A. The 401(k) made them responsible for their own future.
 - B. Enron offered to add company stock to their investment.
 - C. their employers intended to cut back on pension spending.
 - D. Enron's offer was similar to a defined-benefit plan.
45. Which is NOT seen as a lesson drawn from the Enron disaster?
- A. 401(k) assets should be placed in more than one investment option.
 - B. Employees have to take up responsibilities for themselves.
 - C. Such events could happen again as it is not easy to change people's mind.
 - D. Economic security won't be taken for granted by future young workers.

Section B Short-Answer Questions (20%)

Passage 4

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

It is animals and plants which lived in or near water whose remains are most likely to be preserved, for one of the necessary conditions of preservation is quick burial, and it is only in the seas and rivers, and sometimes lakes, where mud and silt have been continuously deposited, that bodies and the like can be rapidly covered over and preserved.

But even in the most favorable circumstances only a small fraction of the creatures that die are preserved in this way before decay sets in or, even more likely, before scavengers eat them. After all, all living creatures live by feeding on

something else, whether it be plant or animal, dead or alive, and it is only by chance that such a fate is avoided. The remains of plants and animals that lived on land are much more rarely preserved, for there is seldom anything to cover them over. When you think of the innumerable birds that one sees flying about, not to mention the equally numerous small animals like field mice and voles which you do not see, it is very rarely that one comes across a dead body, except, of course, on the roads. They decompose and are quickly destroyed by the weather or eaten by some other creature.

It is almost always due to some very special circumstances that traces of land animals survive, as by falling into inaccessible caves, or into an ice crevasse, like the Siberian mammoths, when the whole animal is sometimes preserved, as in a refrigerator. This is what happened to the famous Beresovka mammoth which was found preserved and in good condition. In his mouth were the remains of fir trees - the last meal that he had before he fell into the crevasse and broke his back. The mammoth has now been restored in the Paleontological Museum in St. Petersburg. Other animals were trapped in tar pits, like the elephants, sabre-toothed cats, and numerous other creatures that are found at Rancho la Brea, which is now just a suburb of Los Angeles. Apparently what happened was that water collected on these tar pits, and the bigger animals like the elephants ventured out on to the apparently firm surface to drink, and were promptly bogged in the tar. And then, when they were dead, the carnivores, like the sabre-toothed cats and the giant wolves, came out to feed and suffered exactly the same fate. There are also endless numbers of birds in the tar as well.

46. Why are animals or plants which lived in or near water most likely to be preserved?
47. Why are land animals or plants much more rarely preserved?
48. What usually happens to the dead bodies of animals?
49. How were the remains of the Beresovka mammoth accidentally preserved?
50. Why have so many animals been trapped in the tar pits at Rancho la Brea?

III. Writing (30%)

Directions: In this part you are supposed to write an essay of about 400 words within 60 minutes on the topic of "Climate Change and Economic Development".

There seems to be an increasingly acute dilemma between economic development and climate change. For instance, it is often argued that the carbon-based economy is in many respects an uncontrolled experiment on the global climate, with serious, but hard to measure risks for the economy, the environment and human health. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?