

# 中山大学

## 二〇一一年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 211

科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

考试时间: 1月15日下午

### 考生须知

全部答案一律写在答题纸上,  
答在试题纸上的不计分! 请用蓝、  
黑色墨水笔或圆珠笔作答, 答题要  
写清题号, 不必抄题。

### PART I GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY [60 MIN] (1×30=30 POINTS)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Please choose the correct answer that best completes the sentence and mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

- Scarcely \_\_\_\_\_ when she started complaining to me of the terrible living conditions on the campus.  
A. I arrived B. I had arrived C. did I arrived D. had I arrived
- At that time, this kind of cloth was hard to \_\_\_\_\_ because the textile technology was not that advanced.  
A. come up with B. come through C. come over D. come by
- \_\_\_\_\_ the action stopped did we have time to think what might have happened.  
A. Only if B. If only C. Only when D. When only
- \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that he is an adult now, we should give him more freedom.  
A. In consideration of B. In comparison with  
C. In light of D. In contrast to
- \_\_\_\_\_ of the tires on the motorcycle looks any better than the other.  
A. Not any B. No one C. None D. Neither
- The air crash led to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the diplomatic relations between the two countries.  
A. suspicion B. suspense C. suppression D. suspension
- \_\_\_\_\_ he has created striking stage settings for the Martha Graham dance company, artist Isamu Noguchi is more famous for his sculpture.  
A. But for B. Nevertheless C. In spite of D. Although
- There is no other man in history than Jefferson who \_\_\_\_\_ the ideas of democracy with such fullness, persuasiveness and logic.  
A. foresaw B. foreshadowed C. formulated D. fortified
- Bit by bit, a child makes the necessary changes to make his language \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as other people B. as other people's  
C. like other people D. like other people's
- In the long run, English learning, difficult as it is, is \_\_\_\_\_ to a learner in his or her career development.

A. profitable B. advantageous C. prominent D. rewarding

- It is vitally important that you \_\_\_\_\_ the international conference on cross-cultural communication.  
A. shall attend B. must attend C. attend D. might attend
- The one pleasure that Einstein \_\_\_\_\_ his great fame was the ability it gave him to help others.  
A. resulted from B. stemmed from C. turned out D. derived from
- You'd rather not go to the picnic, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. should B. had C. must D. would
- \_\_\_\_\_ he's already heard the news.  
A. Chances are B. Chance is C. Opportunities are D. Opportunity is
- Though this car is more elegant in appearance, its quality \_\_\_\_\_ that less fancy one.  
A. more inferior than B. is more inferior to  
C. is inferior to D. is more inferior than
- You can step inside our store for a wide variety of personalized \_\_\_\_\_ products for business and personal use.  
A. stationary B. writing C. stationery D. written
- If the man is only interested in your appearance, \_\_\_\_\_ just shows how shallow he is.  
A. as B. which C. what D. that
- Listening to the thrilling stories made my flesh \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. climb B. itchy C. creep D. move
- The chairman suggested that everyone be present at the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning.  
A. that held B. being held C. to be held D. held
- A short \_\_\_\_\_ of stairs adjoins each entrance door and leads down to the central sleeping area.  
A. light B. delight C. flight D. fight
- We passed the examination, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. and so he did B. and neither did he C. and so did he D. but he did
- The road is laid ahead of him, a \_\_\_\_\_ gray line stretching to the horizon.  
A. constant B. repeated C. continuous D. wide
- We are \_\_\_\_\_ with these experienced technicians.  
A. too pleased to work B. too pleased working  
C. only too pleased to work D. only too pleased working
- "Where can I find Jim?" "He is \_\_\_\_\_ his work. He won't leave the lab until 6:00 p.m."  
A. on B. over C. at D. under
- All the communists \_\_\_\_\_ the people instead of being served by the people.  
A. are supposed to serve B. are opposed to serving  
C. are subjected to serving D. object to serving
- I told him how to get there, but perhaps I \_\_\_\_\_ him a map.  
A. should have given B. ought to give  
C. had to give D. must have given

27. After \_\_\_\_\_ seemed an endless night, it was time for them to open the boxes of presents.  
A. it            B. that            C. what            D. there
28. Christmas is a Christian holy day usually celebrated on December 25th \_\_\_\_\_ the birth of Jesus Christ.  
A. in accordance with            B. in terms of  
C. in favor of            D. in honor of
29. The prisoner stood there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with his hands cuffed            B. with his hands cuffing  
C. with his cuffed hands            D. with his cuffing hands
30. The new edition of the encyclopedia \_\_\_\_\_ many improvements, which is the result of the persistent effort of all the compilers.  
A. embedded            B. embodied            C. enchanted            D. enclosed

**PART II READING COMPREHENSION [60 MIN] (1.5×20+2×5=40 POINTS)**

*In this section there are five reading passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions and 5 short answer questions. Please read the passages and then write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

**TEXT A**

Australia's frogs are having trouble finding love. Traffic noise and other sounds of city life, such as air conditioners and construction noise, are drowning out the mating calls of male frogs in urban areas, leading to a sharp drop in frog populations. But, in the first study of its kind, Parris, a scientist at the University of Melbourne has found that some frogs have figured out a way to compensate for human interference in their love lives.

A male southern brown tree frog sends out a mating call when he's looking for a date. It is music to the ears of a female southern brown tree frog. But, add the sounds of nearby traffic and the message just is not getting out. Parris spent seven years studying frogs around Melbourne. She says some frogs have come up with an interesting strategy for making themselves heard.

"We found that it's changing the pitch of its call, so going higher up, up the frequency spectrum, being higher and squeakier, further away from the traffic noise and this increases the distance over which it can be heard," Parris said.

The old call is lower in pitch. The new one is higher in pitch.

Now, that may sound like a pretty simple solution. But, changing their calls to cope with a noisy environment is actually quite extraordinary for frogs. And while the males have figured out how to make themselves heard above the noise, Parris says it may not be what the females are looking for.

"When females have a choice between two males calling, they tend to select the one that calls at a lower frequency because, in frogs, the frequency of a call is related to body size. So, the bigger frogs tend to call lower," she explained. "And so they also tend to be the older frogs, the guys perhaps with more experience, they know what they're doing and the women are attracted to those."

Frog populations in Melbourne have dropped considerably since Parris began her research, but it is not just because of noise. Much of Australia has been locked in a 10-year drought, leaving frogs fewer and fewer ponds to go looking for that special someone.

31. Parris is the first person who made study for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. frog's population  
B. frog's love lives  
C. frog's mating calls and living environment  
D. the effects of human noises on frog

32. Why do some frogs change the pitch of its calls?  
A. To be different from others.            B. To attract a female frog.  
C. To send out messages.            D. To go against traffic noises.
33. Female frogs may not be attracted by the new call because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is strange and unusual  
B. they are used to the old call  
C. the male frogs don't know how to attract them  
D. lower frequency has special physical meaning
34. What does the word "considerably" in the last paragraph mean?  
A. immediately            B. directly            C. carefully            D. much
35. According to Parris, what are the reasons for the dropping of the frog's population in Melbourne?  
A. Air conditioners and construction noise.  
B. The urban noises and the lack of rainfall.  
C. The change of the frequency of the mating call.  
D. Fewer ponds.

**TEXT B**

A closer observer of the small screen once called it a "vast wasteland of violence, sadism and murder, private eyes, gangsters and more violence — and cartoons." That is how Newton Minow, a US television regulator, described it in 1961.

Since then television language has become more colourful, violence more explicit and sex more prevalent. *Lady Chatterley's Lover* has moved from the banned book shelf to a classic BBC serial.

Concern over such changing standards has shaped our view of television — and masked its broader influence in developing countries.

To illustrate its effects, Kenny cites the case of Brazil. When television there began to show a steady diet of local soaps in the 1970s, Brazilian women typically had five or more children and were trapped in poverty. As the popularity of the soaps grew, birth rates fell.

According to researchers, 72% of the leading female characters in the main soaps had no children and only 7% had more than one. One study calculated that such soaps had the same effect on fertility rates as keeping girls in school for five years more than normal.

It is not just birth rates that are affected. Kenny notes: "Kids who watch TV out of school, according to a World Bank survey of young people in the shanty towns of Fortaleza in Brazil, are considerably less likely to consume drugs."

Television appears to have more power to reduce youth drug use than the strictures of an educated mother and Brazilian soaps presenting educated urban women running their own businesses are thought to be compelling role models.

Television can also improve health. In Ghana a soap opera line that warned mothers they were feeding their children "more than just rice" if they did not wash their hands after defecating was followed by a seemingly permanent improvement in personal hygiene.

Why do such changes happen? Simple, says Kenny: soap operas, whether local versions of Ugly Betty or vintage imports of Baywatch, open up new horizons. "Some hours could be better spent planting trees, helping old ladies across the road or playing cricket," he said. "But watching TV exposes people to new ideas and different people. With that will come greater opportunity, growing equality and a better understanding of the world. Not bad."

36. What does "it" refer to in the first paragraph?  
A. The small screen.            B. A vast wasteland.  
C. Television language.            D. *Lady Chatterley's Lover*.
37. Why does the author mention *Lady Chatterley's Lover*?  
A. To show television has great influence on our daily life.  
B. To show that television's content has new changes.

- C. To show that violence and sex are accepted by the audience.  
D. To show the standards of TV regulation have changed.

38. What is the meaning of "mask" in the third paragraph?  
A. suggest    B. cover    C. discover    D. reveal
39. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the effects of TV?  
A. Lower birth rate.    B. Less poor young people.  
C. Less drug users.    D. Better sanitation habits.
40. The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. the effects of TV in developing countries  
B. people begin to receive more information  
C. TV has opened up new horizons  
D. the changes of TV language

### TEXT C

She was glad of the lake. It's soft, dark water helped to soothe and quiet her mind. It took her away from the noisy, squawkish world of the cat-walk and let her lie untroubled at its side, listening only to the gentle lapping of its waves.

She felt at peace. Alone. Unhindered and free. Free to do nothing but watch and listen and dream.

London, Paris, New York - names, only names. Names that had once meant excitement, then boredom, then frustration, then slavery. Names that had brought her to the edge of a breakdown and left her doubting her own sanity.

But here everything was at peace. The lake, the trees, the cottage. Here she could stay for the rest of her life. Here she would be happy to die.

Across the sun hurried a darkening filter of cloud. The ripples on the water, chased by a freshening wind, pushed their way anxiously from the far side of the lake until they almost bounced at her feet. And in the East there was thunder.

Quickly she gathered her things together and made for the cottage. But already the rain flecked the water behind her and pattered the leaves as she raced beneath the trees. Sudden and breathless, she ran for the cottage door, and, as she opened it, the storm burst.

And there on the hearth, haggard and unwelcome, stood a man.

"Hello!"

It was an odd way to greet a complete stranger who had invaded her home, but it was all she could think of to say. A casual greeting to someone who seemed to be expecting her, waiting for her. Maybe it was the way they did things down here?

"I suppose you had to shelter from the storm too?" she asked.

The man said nothing.

She ought to have been angry at this rude intrusion on her privacy, but anger somehow seemed pointless. It was as if the cottage was his, the hearth was his, and she had come out of the storm to seek refuge at his door.

She watched him, cautiously, waiting for an explanation. He said nothing. Not a word.

"Did you get wet?" she asked.

He stood, huddled by the open fire, gazing at the dying embers.

She walked over, brushing against him as she bent to stir the logs into life, but still he did not move. The flames burst forth, lighting up the sadness in his dark eyes.

"And kneeled and made the cheerless grate blaze up and all the cottage warm..."

The words, spoken by him in a quiet, toneless voice, took her by surprise.

"Pardon?" she said.

But he seemed not to hear.

She tried once more. "It looks as if it's set in for the evening. Would you like to sit down for a while?"

His eyes followed her as she moved to take off her coat and brush out her hair.

"...and from her form withdrew the dripping cloak and shawl, and laid her soiled gloves by, untied her hat and let the damp hair fall..."

Poetry. He was quoting poetry.

He looked vaguely like a poet; lean, distressed, with a certain bitterness in his eyes and hopelessness in his form. And his voice was deep and languid, like the middle of the lake where the water ran darkest.

Yet those were not his lines. The words were not created by him. They were somehow familiar. Half remembered. Surely she had heard them before?

41. What does she think of the lake?  
A. Dark.    B. Alone.    C. Free.    D. Soft
42. We can conclude that the main character "She" is a \_\_\_\_\_  
A. model    B. teacher    C. singer    D. banker
43. As to names her profession brought her, she felt all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_  
A. confined    B. fed up    C. agitated    D. stirred
44. She wished to stay by the lake for the rest of her life because \_\_\_\_\_  
A. she liked the beautiful scenery there    B. she enjoyed the solitude there  
C. she could withdraw from society    D. she might encounter a stranger
45. Which of the following can NOT describe the man?  
A. Desperate    B. Thin    C. Miserable    D. Conspicuous

### TEXT D

Got milk? If you do, take a moment to ponder the true oddness of being able to drink milk after you're a baby.

No other species but humans can. And most humans can't either.

The long lists of food allergies some people claim to have can make it seem as if they're just finicky eaters trying to rationalize likes and dislikes. Not so. Eggs, peanuts, tree nuts, fish, shellfish soy and gluten all can wreak havoc on the immune system of allergic individuals, even causing a deadly reaction called anaphylaxis.

But those allergic reactions are relatively rare, affecting an estimated 4% of adults.

Milk's different.

There are people who have true milk allergies that can cause deadly reactions. But most people who have bad reactions to milk aren't actually allergic to it, in that it's not their immune system that's responding to the milk. Instead, people who are lactose intolerant can't digest the main sugar—lactose—found in milk. In normal humans, the enzyme that does so—lactase—stops being produced when the person is between two and five years old. The undigested sugars end up in the colon, where they begin to ferment, producing gas that can cause cramping, bloating, nausea, flatulence and diarrhea.

If you're American or European it's hard to realize this, but being able to digest milk as an adult is one weird genetic adaptation.

It's not normal. Somewhat less than 40% of people in the world retain the ability to digest lactose after childhood. The numbers are often given as close to 0% of Native Americans, 5% of Asians, 25% of African and Caribbean peoples, 50% of Mediterranean peoples and 90% of northern Europeans. Sweden has one of the world's highest percentages of lactase tolerant people.

Being able to digest milk is so strange that scientists say we shouldn't really call lactose intolerance a disease, because that presumes it's abnormal. Instead, they call it lactase persistence, indicating what's really weird is the ability to continue to drink milk.

There's been a lot of research over the past decade looking at the genetic mutation that allows this subset of humanity to stay milk drinkers into adulthood.

A long-held theory was that the mutation showed up first in Northern Europe, where people got less vitamin D from the sun and therefore did better if they could also get the crucial hormone (it's not really a vitamin at all) from milk.

But now a group at University College London has shown that the mutation actually appeared about 7,500 years ago in dairy farmers who lived in a region between the central Balkans and central Europe, in what was known as the Funnel Beaker culture.

The paper was published this week in PLOS Computational Biology.

The researchers used a computer to model the spread of lactase persistence, dairy farming, other food gathering practices and genes in Europe.

Today, the highest proportion of people with lactase persistence live in Northwest Europe, especially the Netherlands, Ireland and Scandinavia. But the computer model suggests that dairy farmers carrying this gene variant probably originated in central Europe and then spread more widely and rapidly than non-dairying groups.

Author Mark Thomas of University College London's dept of Genetics, Evolution and Environment says, "In Europe, a single genetic change... is strongly associated with lactase persistence and appears to have people with it a big survival advantage."

The European mutation is different from several lactase persistence genes associated with small populations of African peoples who historically have been cattle herders.

Researchers at the University of Maryland identified one such mutation among Nilo-Saharan-speaking peoples in Kenya and Tanzania. That mutation seems to have arisen between 2,700 to 6,800 years ago. Two other mutations have been found among the Beja people of northeastern Sudan and tribes of the same language family in northern Kenya.

46. According to the third sentence of Paragraph 3, which of the following items is INCORRECT?

- A. Anaphylaxis may cause people to die.
- B. Eggs can damage all the allergic individuals' immune system.
- C. One who is allergic to gluten can not eat corn.
- D. Tuna may cause a person who is allergic to fish to die.

47. Which of the following is the CORRECT explanation of "enzyme" (Para. 6)?

- A. A kind of chemical hormone that is produced by human body.
- B. A kind of protein that act as catalyst in diagnosing lactose.
- C. A kind of fungus that can be used to decompose lactose.
- D. A kind of gene that is called lactase.

48. What is the relationship between "lactase" and "lactose" according to the passage?

- A. Lactase is indispensable to decomposing lactose.
- B. They both can act as a kind of enzyme.
- C. Lactase is the physical form of lactose.
- D. Lactase can be used to synthesize lactose.

49. According to Mark Thomas, we can infer that

- A. in Europe, people with longevity must not be lactase persistence.
- B. a genetic mutation on lactase persistence changed people's life.
- C. the European people benefit from genetic change.
- D. the Europeans have superior survival advantage to other human races.

50. What is the purpose of the author in writing this passage?

- A. To stop people from drinking milk.
- B. To refute the theory that milk is good for health.
- C. To introduce us a new discovery on genetic mutation.
- D. To infer the declination of the cattle industry.

## TEXT E

George had stolen some money, but the police had caught him and he had been put in prison. Now his trial was about to begin, and he felt sure that he would be found guilty and sent to prison for a long time.

Then he discovered that an old friend of his was one of the members of the jury at his trial. Of course, he didn't tell anybody, but he managed to see his friend secretly one day. He said to him, "Jim, I know that the jury will find me guilty of having stolen the money. I cannot hope to be found not guilty of taking it — that would be too much to expect. But I should be grateful to you for the rest of my life if you could persuade the other members of the jury to add a strong recommendation for mercy to their statement that they consider me guilty." "Well, George," answered Jim, "I shall certainly try to do what I can for you as an old friend, but of course I cannot promise anything. The other eleven people on the jury look terribly strong-minded to me." George said that he would quite understand if Jim was not able to do anything for him, and thanked him warmly for agreeing to help.

The trial went on, and at last the time came for the jury to decide whether George was guilty or not. It took them five hours, but in the end they found George guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy. Of course, George was very pleased, but he didn't have a chance to see Jim for some time after the trial. At last, however, Jim visited him in prison, and George thanked him warmly and asked him how he had managed to persuade the other members of the jury to recommend mercy. "Well, George," Jim answered, "as I thought, those eleven men were very difficult to persuade, but I managed it in the end by tiring them out. Do you know, those fools had all wanted to find you not guilty!"

51. How do you define "jury"?

52. What did George expect Jim to do?

53. What did Jim do to help George?

54. How long did the jury spent on making a decision?

55. Who do you think is the biggest fool?

## PART III WRITING [60 MIN] (30 POINTS)

Plagiarism in graduation thesis is becoming an indisputable fact. What do you think about it? Write an essay of about 400 words to state your view on the following topic:

### Plagiarism in Graduation Thesis

*In the first part of your essay 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 or make a summary.*

*Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.  
Write your essay on the ANSWER SHEET.*