

河南师范大学
2012 年硕士研究生入学考试业务课试卷

科目代码: 211 名称: 翻译硕士英语 适用专业或方向: 英语笔译
(必须在答题纸上答题, 在试卷上答题无效, 答题纸可向监考老师索要)

I Vocabulary and Grammar (30 points)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence

1. The chairman was blamed for letting his secretary _____ too much work last week.
A. take to B. take out C. take away D. take on
2. Being ignorant of the law is not accepted as a (n) _____ for breaking the law.
A. excuse B. intention C. option D. approval
3. It is said in some parts of the world, goats, rather than cows, serve as a vital _____ of milk.
A. storage B. reserve C. resource D. source
4. To our _____, Geoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.
A. anxiety B. relief C. view D. judgment
5. Many people like white color as it is a _____ of purity.
A. symbol B. sign C. signal D. symptom
6. The lure of something for nothing as an ideal in gambling has _____ criticism from the upright, honest people of the society.
A. evoked B. stirred C. spread D. enhanced
7. The students in the Advanced Teachers' Training Class are asked to visit the nearby middle schools for the _____ of lessons.
A. inspection B. investigation C. observance D. observation
8. His irresponsible behavior put the lives of all the workers in _____.
A. risk B. alarm C. hazard D. jeopardy
9. Fortunately when I collided with that big car, the damage to both cars was only _____.
A. small B. minimal C. little D. few
10. One of the problems our government has to deal with is the _____ of the growing number of plastic containers.
A. dissolution B. disposition C. disappearance D. disposal
11. You _____ that letter to James. However, you didn't.
A. ought to write B. ought to have written
C. should write D. should be writing
12. Under this _____ pressure some of the rocks even became liquid.
A. intensive B. weighty C. intense D. bulky

12. Under this _____ pressure some of the rocks even became liquid.
A. intensive B. weighty C. intense D. bulky
13. It was requested that all of the equipment _____ in the agreed time.
A. erected B. would be erected
C. be erected D. will be erected
14. We are writing to the manager _____ the repairs recently carried out at the above address.
A. with reference to B. with the purpose of
C. with a view to D. with the exception
15. A special feature of education at MIT is the opportunity for students and faculty to _____ together in research activities.
A. involve B. participate C. specialize D. consist
16. Some people argue that the death _____ does not necessarily reduce the number of murders.
A. penalty B. plot C. pattern D. practice
17. Television was not invented by any one person. _____ into being overnight.
A. Nor has it sprung B. Nor does it spring
C. Nor did it spring D. Nor can it spring
18. A study shows that students living in non-smoking dorms are less likely to _____ the habit of smoking.
A. turn up B. pick up C. make up D. draw up
19. Many personnel managers say it is getting harder and harder to _____ honest applicants from the growing number of dishonest ones.
A. dissolve B. disguise C. discount D. distinguish
20. The European Union countries were once worried that they would not have _____ supplies of petroleum.
A. proficient B. efficient C. potential D. sufficient
21. Some people believe that since oil is scarce, the _____ of the motor industry is uncertain.
A. terminal B. benefit C. fate D. estimate
22. During the process, great care has to be taken to protect the _____ silk from damage.
A. sensitive B. tender C. delicate D. sensible
23. We are quite sure that we can _____ our present difficulties and finish the task according to schedule.
A. get across B. get over C. get away D. get off
24. The old paper mill has been _____ to make way for a new shopping centre.
A. cut down B. kept down C. torn down D. held down
25. In my opinion, he's _____ the most imaginative of all the contemporary poets.
A. in all B. at best C. for all D. by far
26. What a lovely party! It's worth _____ all my life.
A. remembering B. to remember

- C. to be remembered D. being remembered
27. After working all day, he was so tired that he was in no _____ to go to the party with us.
A. mood B. emotion C. sense D. taste
28. It's good to know that quite a few popular English expressions actually _____ from the Bible.
A. acquire B. derive C. result D. obtain
29. According to the key witnesses, a peculiarly big nose is the criminal's most memorable facial _____.
A. feature B. signature C. hint D. spot
30. Research shows that there is no _____ relationship between how much a person earns and whether he feels good about life.
A. successive B. sincere C. significant D. subsequent

II. Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Section I (20 points)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this part. 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.

Passage A

The British psychoanalyst John Bowlby maintains that separation from the parents during the sensitive "attachment" period from birth to three may scar a child's personality and predispose to emotional problems in later life. Some people have drawn the conclusion from Bowlby's work that children should not be subjected to day care before the age of three because of the parental separation it entails, and many people do believe this. But there are also arguments against such a strong conclusion.

Firstly, anthropologists point out that the insulated love affair between children and parents found in modern societies does not usually exist in traditional societies. For example, we saw earlier that among the Ngoni the father and mother of a child did not rear their infant alone--far from it. Secondly, common sense tells us that day care would not so widespread today if parents, care takers found children had problems with it. Statistical studies of this kind have not yet been carried out, and even if they were, the results would be certain to be complicated and controversial. Thirdly, in the last decade, there have been a number of careful American studies of children in day care, and they have uniformly reported that day care had a neutral or slightly positive effect on children's development. But tests that have had to be used to measure this development are not widely enough accepted to settle the issue.

But Bowlby's analysis raises the possibility that early day care has delayed effects. The possibility that such care might lead to, say, more mental illness or crime 15 or 20 years later

can only be explored by the use of statistics. Whatever the long-term effects, parents sometimes find the immediate effects difficult to deal with. Children under three are likely to protest at leaving their parents and show unhappiness. At the age of three or three and a half almost all children find the transition to nursery easy, and this is undoubtedly, why more and more parents make use of child care at this time. The matter, then, is far from clear-cut, though experience and available evidence indicate that early care is reasonable for infants.

1. This passage mainly centers on _____.
 - A. infants under the age of three should not be sent to nursery schools
 - B. whether children under the age of three should go to nursery schools
 - C. there is not negative long-term effect on infants who are sent to school before they are three
 - D. there is some negative effect on children who are sent to school after the age of three
2. The phrase "predispose to" in the first of paragraph most probably means _____.
 - A. relieve
 - B. influence favorably
 - C. dispose of
 - D. tend to suffer
3. According to Bowlby's belief, it is quite possible that _____.
 - A. men's personalities will be changed to some extent through separation from their parents
 - B. early day care can delay the occurrence of mental illness in children
 - C. children will be exposed to potential negative effects from early day care later on
 - D. some long-term effects can hardly be predicted
4. Those who are against the conclusion drawn from Bowlby think that _____.
 - A. traditional societies separate the child from the parent at an early age
 - B. day care does not necessarily have a negative effect on children
 - C. a child did not live together with parents among Ngoni
 - D. children do emotional problems when separated from parents
5. The writer concludes that _____.
 - A. it is difficult to make clear what is the right age for nursery school
 - B. it is not settled now whether early care is reasonable for children
 - C. it is not beneficial for children to be sent to nursery school
 - D. it is reasonable to subject a child above three to nursery school

Passage B

Getting ready to go back to school in the good old days of, say, 1998 meant a few trips to the mall and a quick check of the bus route. This year, for many parents, there are some new things to remember: The teacher's e-mail address, the school's website and which night online homework helps chat will be offered. "The 1999-2000 school year will be the one when the majority of parents really feel the Internet's influence on their children's education at the

everyday level, "says Jonathan Carson, chairman of the Family Education Co., which offers a parenting website at *www.familyeducation.com* and a framework for local schools to create and maintain their own sites.

This year promises to show a quantum leap in the spread of school technology: Parents in many districts can expect to be able to check the school lunch menu, read class notes, see activity calendar and view nightly homework assignments-all online. "The schools are wired," says Carson. "A majority of parents now have access and the educators are ready to go."

Over the summer, parents of high school German students in Ithaca, N. Y. got to be part of a class to Europe, through their home computers. The class brought a digital camera and laptop with them to Germany and documented their visit on their web page. Hazy Ash, father of 16-year-old traveler Brian, found it reassuring to see his son's smiling face from half a world away. Before their kids left, parents had checked the site for scheduling information, a list of activities and advice on cultural differences.

When it's designed well, a district, school or classroom website can change the relationship between the parents and the school, says Cynthia Lapier, Ithaca's director of information and instructional technology. "The more you can involve parents in school, the better," Lapier says. "The technology gives us another way to reach them, especially parents of secondary school students, who tend to be less involved."

Ithaca high school physics teacher, Stever Wirt, gets e-mail from parents regularly, some from the parents he believes might otherwise not pick up the phone with a concern. Using software called Blackboard Course Info, Wirt conducts online chats with his students often reviewing for a quiz or discussing homework problems.

The way things are going, by the end of this year, many parents may be fully converted-and in fact dependent upon their schools' technological capabilities. At a recently wired school in Novi, Michigan, the school webmaster was just a few hours late posting the lunch-menu calendar on the website. In that time, more than a dozen parents called him by telephone to request the information. "A year ago, it never would have been there," says Carson. And now parents are finding it's tough to get by without it.

6. Many parents now remember the teacher's e-mail address and the school's website because _____.

- A. by doing so they needn't go to the store to buy stationery for their children
 - B. they can reach their children's school and the teachers without traveling there
 - C. the e-mail and the website can help them find out what their children do
 - D. they can observe how the Internet affect their children's education every day
7. "The schools are wired. A majority of parents now have access and the educators are ready to go." (Lines 3-4, Para. 2) means that _____.
- A. the schools and parents are connected by the Internet so that teachers will leave school
 - B. parents can find out what happens to their children in school by visiting Internet
 - C. parents and educators may discover that schools are strange by using computers

- D. the schools are online and parents now can teach their children and the teachers are to go
8. The example of Ithaca high school is used to show _____.
- A. how important the school website is for parents to be involved in education
 - B. that the school online can reassure the parents about what their children do
 - C. how the parents of the students got to be part of a class trip to Europe
 - D. it is more likely for parents to send teachers e-mails than to phone them
9. According to the last paragraph, the attitude of parents towards the lunch-menu calendar on the website is.
- A. reliant
 - B. optimistic
 - C. biased
 - D. opposite
10. According to this passage, which of the following will be changed most?
- A. The relationship between teachers and schools.
 - B. The connection between students and schools.
 - C. The relationship between parents and schools.
 - D. The association between websites and schools.

Section 2 Answering questions (20')

Directions: Read the following passages and then answer IN COMPLETE SENTENCES the questions which follow each passage. Use only information from the passage you have just read and write your answer in the corresponding space in your answer sheet.

Questions 1~3

George Washington Carver showed that plant life was more than just food for animals and humans. Carver's first step was to analyze plant parts to find out what they were made of. He then combined these simpler isolated substances with othersubstances to create new products.

The branch of chemistry that studies and finds ways to use raw materials from farm products to make industrial products is called chemurgy. Carver was one of the first and greatest chemurgists of all time. Today the science of chemurgy is better known as the science of synthetics. Each day people depend on and use synthetic materials made from raw materials. All his life Carver battled against the disposal of waste materials, and warned of the growing need to develop substitutes for the natural substances being used up by humans.

Carver never cared about getting credit for the new products he created. He never tried to patent his discoveries or get wealthy from them. He turned down many offers to leave Tuskegee Institute to become a rich scientist in private industry. Thomas Edison, inventor of the electric light, offered him a laboratory in Detroit to carry out food research. When the United States government made him a collaborator in the Mycology and Plant Disease Survey of the Department of Agriculture, he accepted the position with the understanding that he wouldn't have to leave Tuskegee. An authority on plant diseases-especially of the fungus

variety-Carver sent hundreds of specimens to the United States Department of Agriculture. At the peak of his career, Carver's fame and influence were known on every continent.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
2. According to the passage, give a definition of chemurgy.
3. What is the main concern of Carver all his life?

Questions 4~5

In one very long sentence, the introduction to the U.N. Charter expresses the ideals and the common aims of all the peoples whose governments joined together to form the U.N.?

"We the peoples of the U.N. determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our life time has brought untold suffering to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all people, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims".

The name "United Nations" is accredited to U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the first group of representatives of member states met and signed a declaration of common intent on New Year's Day in 1942. Representatives of five powers worked together to draw up proposals, completed at Dumbarton Oaks in 1944. These proposals, modified after deliberation at the conference of International Organization in San Francisco which began in April 1945, were finally agreed on and signed as the U. N. Charter by 50 countries on 26 June 1945. Poland, not represented at the conference, signed the Charter later and was added to the list of original members. It was not until that autumn, however, after the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the U. S. S. R., the U. K. and the U. S. and by a majority of the other participants that U. N. officially came into existence. The date was 24 October, now universally celebrated as United Nations' Day. The essential functions of the U. N. are to maintain international peace

and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to cooperate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural and human problems, promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to be a centre for co-coordinating the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

No country takes precedence over another in the U. N.. Each member's rights and obligations are the same. All must contribute to peaceful settlement of international disputes, and members have pledged to refrain from the threat or use of force against other states. Though the U. N. has no right to intervene in any state's internal affairs, it tries to ensure that non-member states act according to its principles of international peace and security. U. N. member must offer assistance in an approved U. N. action and in no way assist states against which the U. N. is taking preventive or enforcement action.

4. Summarize the aim of the U. N.

5. How does U.N. deal with a country's domestic policies?

III. Writing (30')

Throughout our life, we are more often than not faced with various crises. Confronting crises, different people respond differently. What is your attitude toward crises?

Write a composition of about 400 words on your view of the topic.