

聊城大学 2011 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题

考试科目	[211]翻译硕士英语	A 卷
适用专业	英语笔译 英语口译	
注意事项: 1、本试题共 3 道大题(共 36 个小题), 满分 100 分。 2、本卷为试题, 答题另有答题纸。答案一律写在答题纸上, 写在该试题纸上或草稿纸上无效。 3、答题必须用蓝、黑钢笔或圆珠笔书写, 其它均无效。 4、特殊要求携带的用具请注明, 没有特殊要求填“无” 无		
I. Vocabulary and Grammar (30') Multiple Choice Directions: Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on your answer sheet. 1. The victory _____ the soldiers with optimism. A. approached B. infused C. influenced D. brought 2. The _____ of the <i>Titanic</i> in 1912 was caused by a huge iceberg. A. plunging B. drowning C. sinking D. descending 3. Tomorrow the new priest will give his first _____ to the congregation. A. speech B. sermon C. lecture D. discourse 4. She has _____ influence with the manager. A. considering B. considerable C. considerate D. consideration 5. Dark clouds are gathering in the sky, and a storm is _____. A. imminent B. immediate C. eminent D. instantaneous 6. H1N1 influenza usually has a _____ period of about 2 to 7 days. A. tacit B. covert C. inert D. latent 7. These flowers need watering; otherwise, they will _____. A. disappear B. wither		
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- C. flourish
D. blossom
8. The Dead Sea is _____ of any plant or animal life because of the extremely high content of salts.
A. devoid
B. minus
C. absent
D. empty
9. The article that you need is in the May 2009 _____ of *Reader's Digest*.
A. journal
B. periodical
C. publication
D. issue
10. I think my friends are spending the weekend with their _____ families.
A. respective
B. respectable
C. respected
D. respectful
11. Johnson wished that he _____ last year.
A. had accompanied his father to Europe
B. accompanied his father to Europe
C. would have accompanied his father to Europe
D. should have accompanied his father to Europe
12. These reasons make _____ for the children to receive higher education.
A. it is necessary
B. necessary
C. that necessary
D. it necessary
13. One's success is determined _____ by what he thinks as by what he does.
A. not so much
B. so not much
C. so much not
D. much not so
14. _____ have made life easier and more convenient is widely accepted.
A. What computers
B. Where computers
C. That computers
D. Computers
15. The girl knows nobody in the city _____ him.
A. other than
B. another than
C. different from
D. similar with
16. Imagism, _____ movement in the early 20th century Anglo-American poetry, was a reaction to Victorian sentimentalism.
A. was a
B. that a

C. a

D. that was a

17. Thomas Paine wrote during the American Revolution a series of articles, _____ was to inspire the American troops to continue their battle for independence from England.

A. whose purpose

B. its purpose

C. the purpose

D. purpose

18. Living in modern society, people should be _____ stress.

A. able of handling

B. able to handle

C. capable to handle

D. enable to handle

19. It is required that the project _____ before 2012.

A. is completed

B. be completed

C. to be completed

D. will be completed

20. Susan did not hand in her assignment this morning because she had forgotten _____.

A. bringing it with her

B. to bringing it with her

C. about bringing it with her

D. to bring it with her

II. Reading Comprehension (40')

Section 1 Multiple Choice (20')

Directions: In this section there are 2 reading passages followed by multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Passage A

Our love affair with sugar -- and also with salt, another crucial but not always available part of the diet -- goes back millions of years. But humanity's appetite for animal fat and protein is probably more recent. It was some 2.5 million years ago that our hominid ancestors developed a taste for meat. The fossil record shows that the human brain became markedly bigger and more complex about the same time. And indeed, according to Katherine Milton, an anthropologist at the University of California, Berkeley, "the incorporation of animal matter into the diet played an absolutely essential role in human evolution."

For starters, meat provided a concentrated source of protein, vitamins, minerals and fatty acids that helped our human ancestors grow taller. The first humans were the size of small chimps, but the bones of a Homo ergaster boy dating back about 1.5 million years suggest that he could have stood more than 6 ft. as an adult. Besides building our bodies, says Emory University's Dr. S. Boyd Eaton, the fatty acids found in animal-based foods would have served as a powerful raw material for the growth of human brains.

Because it's so packed with nutrients, meat gave early humans a respite from constant feeding. Like lions and tigers, they didn't have to eat around the clock just to keep going. But more important, unlike the big cats, which rely mostly on strength and speed to bring down dinner, our ancestors depended on guile, organization and the social and technological skills made possible by their increasingly complex brains. Those who were smartest about hunting -- and about gathering the plant foods they ate as part of their omnivorous diets -- tended to be better fed and healthier than the competition. They were thus more likely to pass along their genes.

The new appetite for meat didn't mean we lost our passion for sweets, though. As Berkeley's Milton points out, the brain's growth may have been facilitated by abundant animal protein, but the brain operates on glucose, the sugar that serves as the major fuel for cellular function. "The brain drinks glucose 24 hours a day," she says. The sugars in fruit and the carbohydrates in edible grains and tubers are particularly good sources of glucose.

The appetite for meat and sweets were essential to human survival, but they didn't lead to obesity for several reasons. For one thing, the wild game our ancestors ate was high in protein but very low in fat—only about 4%, compared with up to 36% in grain-fed supermarket beef. For another, our ancestors couldn't count on a steady supply of any particular food. Hunters might bring down a deer or a rabbit or nothing at all. Fruit might be in season, or it might not. A chunk of honeycomb might have as many calories as half a dozen Krispy Kreme doughnuts, but you might be able to get it once a year at best—and it wouldn't have the fat.

Beyond that, hunting and gathering took enormous physical work. Chasing wild animals with spears and clubs was a marathon undertaking—and then you had to hack up the catch and lug it miles back to camp. Climbing trees to find nuts and fruit was hard work too. In essence, early humans ate what amounted to the best of the high-protein Atkins diet and the low-fat Ornish diet, and worked out almost nonstop. To get a sense of their endurance, cardiovascular fitness, musculature and body fat, say evolutionary anthropologists, look at a modern marathon runner.

1. Which of the following first appeared as a staple part of human diet?
 - A. meat
 - B. sugar
 - C. protein
 - D. fat
2. The word "hominid" in Line 3, Paragraph 1 means _____.
 - A. intelligent
 - B. primitive
 - C. able
 - D. flexible
3. After meat became part of our ancestors' diet, _____.
 - A. their bodies and brains were both improved
 - B. they no longer needed sweets
 - C. they began to eat around the clock just to keep going
 - D. they could depend mostly on strength and speed to obtain food
4. The major physical characteristics of early humans can be found in a modern _____.
 - A. scientist
 - B. marathon runner
 - C. child
 - D. man
5. According to the passage, the appetite for sweets and meat did not lead to obesity of our ancestors because all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. the meat they ate was high in protein but low in fat
 - B. they tried to lose weight
 - C. they did not have a steady supply of any particular food
 - D. they needed to do enormous physical work

Passage B

There was a time when Americans thought they understood class. The upper crust vacationed in Europe and worshiped an Episcopal God. The middle class drove Ford Fairlanes, settled the San Fernando Valley and enlisted as company men. The working class belonged to the A.F.L.-C.I.O.,

voted Democratic and did not take cruises to the Caribbean.

Today, the country has gone a long way toward an appearance of classlessness. Americans of all sorts are awash in luxuries that would have dazzled their grandparents. Social diversity has erased many of the old markers. It has become harder to read people's status in the clothes they wear, the cars they drive, the votes they cast, the god they worship, the color of their skin. The contours of class have blurred; some say they have disappeared.

But class is still a powerful force in American life. Over the past three decades, it has come to play a greater, not lesser, role in important ways. At a time when education matters more than ever, success in school remains linked tightly to class. At a time when the country is increasingly integrated racially, the rich are isolating themselves more and more. At a time of extraordinary advances in medicine, class differences in health and lifespan are wide and appear to be widening.

And new research on mobility, the movement of families up and down the economic ladder, shows there is far less of it than economists once thought and less than most people believe. In fact, mobility, which once buoyed the working lives of Americans as it rose in the decades after World War II, has lately flattened out or possibly even declined, many researchers say.

Mobility is the promise that lies at the heart of the American dream. It is supposed to take the sting out of the widening gulf between the have-mores and the have-nots. There are poor and rich in the United States, of course, the argument goes; but as long as one can become the other, as long as there is something close to equality of opportunity, the differences between them do not add up to class barriers.

However, the trends are broad and seemingly contradictory: the blurring of the landscape of class and the simultaneous hardening of certain class lines; the rise in standards of living while most people remain moored in their relative places.

Even as mobility seems to have stagnated, the ranks of the elite are opening. Today, anyone may have a shot at becoming a United States Supreme Court justice or a C.E.O., and there are more and more self-made billionaires. Only 37 members of last year's Forbes 400, a list of the richest Americans, inherited their wealth, down from almost 200 in the mid-1980's.

So it appears that while it is easier for a few high achievers to scale the summits of wealth, for many others it has become harder to move up from one economic class to another. Americans are arguably more likely than they were 30 years ago to end up in the class into which they were born.

A paradox lies at the heart of this new American meritocracy. Merit has replaced the old system of inherited privilege, in which parents to the manner born handed down the manor to their children. But merit, it turns out, is at least partly class-based. Parents with money, education and connections cultivate in their children the habits that the meritocracy rewards. When their children then succeed, their success is seen as earned.

The scramble to scoop up a house in the best school district, channel a child into the right preschool program or land the best medical specialist are all part of a quiet contest among social groups that the affluent and educated are winning in a rout.

"The old system of hereditary barriers and clubby barriers has pretty much vanished," said Eric Wanner, president of the Russell Sage Foundation, a social science research group in New York City that recently published a series of studies on the social effects of economic inequality.

In place of the old system, Dr. Wanner said, have arisen "new ways of transmitting advantage that are beginning to assert themselves."

6. Which of the following leaves an impression on people that class distinctions are disappearing in America?
 - A. Americans of all sorts are enjoying luxuries.
 - B. Children of the wealthy families tend to be more successful in schools.
 - C. The rich receive better medical treatment.
 - D. The rich have a longer life span.
7. According to the passage, which of the following statements is incorrect?
 - A. Americans once thought that they understood what class meant.
 - B. America has become a classless country.
 - C. Class differences in some fields are widening.
 - D. Class is now playing a greater role in American society than before.
8. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the American dream?
 - A. Mobility is a core tenet of the American dream.
 - B. Americans are more likely than before to end up in the class into which they were born.
 - C. It has become more difficult for most people to realize the American dream.
 - D. Americans have given up their American dream.
9. What does the word "contradictory" in Line 1, Paragraph 6 mean?
 - A. conflicting
 - B. complementary
 - C. cooperative
 - D. harmonious
10. What is the correct expression about the American meritocracy?
 - A. Advancement is not based on individual ability or achievement.
 - B. Merit is class-based to some extent in America.
 - C. It fails to make those excellent people succeed.
 - D. Only the rich can benefit from the system.

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 on your answer sheet.

Questions 1~3

He sleeps the day away, and is irritable when he's awake. She's moody and mopes around. He eats everything or almost nothing. She hides in her room, shunning even the simplest chores. Does this sound like a teenager you know?

Neuroscientists suspect the adolescent brain is wired for emotional turbulence and retreat from the family. These tendencies may help teenagers separate from their parents and reach out to peers. But those same tendencies can make it hard to tell when the work of growing up is turning into a depression that deserves treatment. Roughly one out of 12 teens suffers significant depression before the age of 18. Girls, once they reach puberty, are twice as likely as boys to become depressed. Approximately half of the teenagers with untreated depression may attempt suicide, which remains the third leading cause of death in this age group.

Important differences separate the growing pains of adolescence from depression. A painful breakup, a rejection by peers, a bad grade or a humiliating disagreement with an adult may cause unhappiness or frustration for a few days. Depression dominates life for weeks or months, and may appear for no known reason. Depressed kids--who may be biologically more

vulnerable than others to environmental stress—feel almost constantly miserable and enjoy very little. But depression isn't always expressed as sadness. The teen may be irritable, or complain of headaches or stomach pains instead of describing a bad mood. Energy, sleep and appetite may suffer. Some depressed kids function poorly at school or withdraw from friends and family. And while it is normal for adolescents to think about mortality and the meaning of life, it's not normal to be preoccupied with death or to seriously contemplate suicide.

Antidepressants are neither panacea nor poison, but they do help many kids. The worries about these drugs are famous. Right after starting an antidepressant, some kids do become more anxious or restless, and a few may have an increase in suicidal thoughts. But depression itself carries greater risks. It is much more likely to cause suicide, and it can thwart healthy development. Any teen starting anti-depressant therapy should be seen regularly by the prescribing doctor, and the family should call immediately if the child gets worse instead of better.

Medications are only part of good treatment, though. The measures that promote healthy adolescent growth also are helpful for depression. Moderate aerobic exercise relieved depressive symptoms in almost half of young adults in one recent study. Good sleeping and eating habits, while sometimes a tough sell to adolescents, can also improve mood. Psychotherapy can help teens figure out what makes them feel helpless or self-critical and develop strategies to put things right. And when adolescents latch on to an activity they value that also helps others, their mood improves, and so does their sense of self. Imaging studies confirm that altruistic behavior lights up the brain's reward areas.

The future may bring better antidepressants, along with better tools for identifying which medications are best suited to which child. But it's already possible for teens to learn to sustain relationships, to turn back thoughts that spur depression and to contribute to causes larger than themselves. By supporting them in these quests, we can ease the transition out of childhood, and help them build more fulfilling lives as adults.

1. What common symptoms does depression have and what serious consequences can it lead to?
2. What measures are helpful for depression?
3. What can be expected of the future in the treatment of depression?

Questions 4~5

QUNU, South Africa (AP) — Nelson Mandela sat beaming in a yellow armchair, his legs propped up on a large stool and covered with a pale yellow blanket. Ten grandchildren crowded around to serenade him with "Happy Birthday" and then smothered him with hugs and kisses.

The anti-apartheid icon celebrated his 90th birthday Friday with his family at his home in rural southeastern South Africa and the whole village turned out.

Elders in traditional dress came to pay their respects, sheep were trucked into the property and a troupe of bare-breasted young women sang and danced in preparation for Mandela's lunch with 500 dignitaries Saturday.

He still found time to settle down to read a pile of newspapers, to keep up with local and international affairs.

Sounding and looking vigorous, Mandela told a small group of reporters he was fortunate to have reached 90, crediting his "behavior" for his longevity.

But the man who has become a symbol of peace remains troubled by the demoralizing poverty still faced by so many of his countrymen.

"If you are poor, you are not likely to live long," he said.

His message was simple — the wealthy must do more.

"There are many people in South Africa who are rich and who can share those riches with those not so fortunate, who have not been able to conquer poverty," Mandela said during the 10-minute interview, his first such exchange with journalists in years.

He was asked if he wished he could have had more time with his family during a life spent fighting apartheid and then leading South Africa as its first black president.

"I am sure for many people that is their wish," Mandela said. "I also have that wish that I spent more time (with my family). But I don't regret it."

His third wife, Graca Machel, whom he married 10 years ago on his birthday, said in a TV interview that he was a lonely man despite his busy schedule as a leader when she met him a few years after he divorced Winnie Madikizela-Mandela in 1996. She told Al-Jazeera television she helped him reconnect with his family.

"If I could say in a very modest way, that's what I was able to give him back," Machel, a noted campaigner for children's rights, said in the interview broadcast Friday. "I'm happy that in his sunset years I was able to be there for him. And he is there for me."

Mandela was imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against apartheid. He was released in 1990 to lead negotiations that ended decades of racist white rule, then was elected president in South Africa's first democratic elections in 1994.

He completed his term in 1999 and did not run again, but has continued to take a leading role in the fight against poverty, illiteracy and AIDS in Africa.

Tukwini Mandela, 33, one of Mandela's granddaughters, said Friday was "a special day because we are planning a huge party on Saturday and we are hoping he is going to enjoy it."

"We have invited his oldest friends who have meant something to him and have made a difference in his life," she said.

While not all Mandela's 18 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren were attending the celebrations, many were present Friday, creating a warm atmosphere in the house, decorated with animal skin mats and African prints on the walls.

Wearing one of his signature patterned shirts in shades of green, gold and black, Mandela glanced pensively out a window at the start of his interview with The Associated Press and a few other news organizations.

"This is my property. When I am here, I feel I own something," he said of the homestead in the rural area 600 miles south of Johannesburg where as a boy he herded cattle in the hills.

His grandchildren spoke of their pride in Mandela, the responsibility of bearing his name and the desire to protect the old man who could not be there when they were growing up.

"We are extremely proud of his achievements and the sacrifices he made," said Nandi Mandela, 40. "His humanity and his love for the people, especially children have made him into this world icon. We love him dearly."

She said birthdays have always been special occasions for her grandfather. She recalled how, without fail, she would receive a greeting card from him in prison — even though he was only allowed to write a limited number of letters every month.

Mandela's birthday is annual cause for celebration across South Africa and draws attention from his many local and international admirers.

Two runners holding South African flags circled Robben Island, where Mandela spent most of his 27 years in jail. In Johannesburg, children celebrated with birthday cake at the offices of the foundation Mandela founded after stepping down as president in 1999, and his African National Congress party unfurled giant banners featuring his image at its downtown headquarters.

Birthday messages have been pouring in, including one Friday from President Bush, who applauded Mandela as "a great example of courage, hope, and the power of freedom."

Mandela at first planned a quiet affair at his home in the picturesque Xhosa homeland, with its rolling hills and turquoise huts. But there are now a variety of events planned in his honor in and around Qunu, including a soccer festival and a pop concert. The lunch Saturday will be attended by President Thabo Mbeki and veterans of the anti-apartheid struggle.

An exhibition of letters that children wrote to Mandela and the late U.S. civil rights campaigner Rosa Parks will be displayed at the Nelson Mandela Museum, a short distance from his house.

"He is like a typical birthday boy," said Ndileka Mandela, 43, adding that he frequently checked to see who was on the guest list. "He really wants to have the birthday here."

Bantu Holomisa, a former leader of the Xhosa homeland and close family friend, has been helping oversee preparations for Saturday's event.

The oxen were slaughtered according to traditional rituals and local women worked on a meal to be shared by local villagers, he said.

"For him (Mandela) the community is more important than the guests who he knows are going to be well looked after," Holomisa said.

It was clear Mandela is very important to the community. Schoolgirls shouted birthday greetings from taxi windows as they drove past the house, little children dressed in rags sang outside the gate and people came and went throughout the day.

"Today is an important day for the family of Mandela," said Nokwanele Balizulu, chief of Qunu. "Mandela is our father, our grandfather who released from the apartheid government and who was prepared to die for us."

4. What message was conveyed when Mandela said "if you are poor, you are not likely to live long"?

5. Describe in your own words Mandela's major experiences according to the passage.

III. Writing (30')

Write a composition of about 400 words on the title "On Happiness".