

南京航空航天大学

2011 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题 (A 卷)

科目代码: 211

科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

满分: 100 分

注意: 认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; 所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; 本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

I. Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: There are 20 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. Then write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

1. He proved himself a _____ successor to the former Prime Minister.
A. worthwhile B. worthiness C. worthy D. worth
2. He comes from a poor country village in the mountains, so it's very hard for him to pay the whole school year's _____ at one time.
A. money B. fare C. fees D. tuition
3. Anthony is a very _____ person and never wastes anything.
A. miserly B. thrifty C. economic D. conservative
4. He is seriously ill because his girlfriend has just deserted him. Why don't you try some occupational _____ to remove his mind from distress?
A. operation B. therapy C. injection D. medicine
5. The curtains have _____ because of the strong sunlight.
A. faded B. dulled C. fainted D. weakened
6. The company has the _____ right to print Mr. Dare's books.
A. virtual B. exclusive C. overall D. flexible
7. During the races there were two accidents to motor-cyclists including one _____ accident.
A. fatal B. killing C. deadly D. deathly
8. We didn't catch the train on _____ of the traffic congestion.
A. basis B. charge C. account D. behalf
9. I haven't enough money to buy a car, so I just have to do _____.
A. nothing B. none C. without D. nobody
10. The _____ of these islands is still in dispute and the three countries are to have a conference next month to settle the issue.
A. sovereignty B. right C. authority D. power
11. The government used their emergency powers to _____ the truth about the accident.
A. suppress B. manipulate C. control D. manage
12. The ghostly presence was just a (n) _____ sensation of some people.
A. objective B. subjunctive C. subjective D. objected
13. I was unaware of the critical points involved, so my choice was quite _____.
A. artistic B. artificial C. arbitrary D. mechanical
14. When she was crossing the road, she was knocked down by a motor-car and lay _____ by the roadside.
A. asleep B. thoughtless C. unconscious D. unaware

15. The reader is urged to be a leader, rather than a follower; to rely on his own power, rather than to _____.
A. inform B. conform C. deform D. reform
16. _____ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.
A. Believe B. To believe C. Believing D. Believed
17. When I caught him _____ I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.
A. cheating B. cheat C. to cheat D. to be cheating
18. You see the lightning _____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.
A. the instant B. for an instant C. on the instant D. in an instant
19. As _____ announced in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sundays.
A. being B. is C. to be D. been
20. It is reported that _____ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.
A. the most B. most of C. most D. the most of

II. Error Correction (10 points)

Direction: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided.

Americans this year will swallow 15000 tons of aspirin, one of safest and most effective drugs --21. _____ invented by man. The most popular medicines in the --22. _____ world today, it is an effective pain reliever. Its bad effects are relatively mild, and it is cheap.

For millions of people suffered from arthritis, --23. _____ it is the only thing that works. Aspirin, in short, is truly the 20th-century wonder drug. It is also the second largest suicide drug and is the leading cause of poisoning among children. It has side effects that, if --24. _____ relatively mild, are largely unrecognized between users. --25. _____

Although aspirin was first sold by German company in 1899, it has been around much longer than that. Hippocrates, in ancient Greece, understood the medical value of the leaves and tree bark which today is known to --26. _____ contain salicylates, the chemical in aspirin. during the 19th century, there was a great number of experimentation --27. _____ in Europe with this chemical, and it led in the introduction --28. _____ of aspirin. By 1915, aspirin tablets were available in the United States.

A small quantity of aspirin(two five-grain tablets) relieves pain and inflammation. It also reduces down --29. _____ fever by interfering with some of the body's reactions. Specifically, aspirin seems to slow down the formation

of the acids involved in pain and the complex chemical reactions that cause fever. The chemistry of these acids is not fully understood, and the slowing effect of aspirin --30. _____ is well known.

III. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Directions: There are four 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 and write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

You're busy filling out the application form for a position you really need. Let's assume you once actually completed a couple of years of college work or even that you completed your degree. Isn't it tempting, to claim on the form that your diploma represents a Harvard degree? Or that you finished an extra couple of years back at State University? More and more people are turning to utter deception like this to land their job or to move ahead in their careers, for personnel officers, like most Americans, value degrees from famous schools. A job applicant may have a good education anyway, but he or she assumes that chances of being hired are better with a diploma from a well-known university.

Registrars at most well-known colleges say they deal with deceitful claims like these at the rate of about one per week. Personnel officers do check up on degrees listed on application forms, then. If it turns out that an applicant is lying, most colleges are reluctant to accuse the applicant directly. One Ivy League school calls them "impostors(骗子)"; another refers to them as "special cases". One well-known West Coast school, in perhaps the most delicate phrase of all, says that these claims are made by "no such people". To avoid outright(彻底的)lies, some job-seekers claim that they "attending" means being dismissed after one semester. It may be that "being associated with" a college means that the job-seeker visited his younger brother for a football weekend. One school that keeps records of false claims says that the practice dates back at least to the turn of the century—that's when they began keeping records, anyhow. If you don't want to lie or even stretch the truth, there are companies that will sell you a phony diploma.

One company, with offices in New York and on the West Coast, will put your name on a diploma from any number of nonexistent colleges. The price begins at around twenty dollars for a diploma from "Smoot State University". The prices increase rapidly for a degree from the "University of Purdue". As there is no Smoot State and the real school in Indiana is properly called Purdue University, the prices seem rather high for one sheet of paper.

31. The main idea of this passage is that _____ .

- [A] employers are checking more closely on applicants now
- ☒ [B] lying about college degrees has become a widespread problem
- [C] college degrees can now be purchased easily
- [D] employers are no longer interested in college degrees

32. According to the passage, "special cases" refers to cases that _____ .

- [A] students attend a school only part-time
- [B] students never attended a school they listed on their application
- [C] students purchase false degrees from commercial firms

- [D] students attended a famous school
33. We can infer from the passage that _____ .
- [A] performance is a better judge of ability than a college degree
- [B] experience is the best teacher
- [C] past work histories influence personnel officers more than degrees do
- [D] a degree from a famous school enables an applicant to gain advantage over others in job competition
34. This passage implies that _____ .
- [A] buying a false degree is not moral
- [B] personnel officers only consider applicants from famous schools
- [C] most people lie on applications because they were dismissed from school
- [D] society should be greatly responsible for lying on applications
35. The word "phony" (Para. 2) means _____ .
- [A] thorough [B] ultimate [C] false [D] decisive

Passage Two

It is difficult to imagine what life would be like without memory. The meanings of thousands of everyday perceptions, the basis for the decisions we make, and the roots of our habits and skills are to be found in our past experiences, which are brought into the present by memory.

Memory can be defined as the capacity to keep information available for later use. It not only includes "remembering" things like arithmetic or historical facts, but also involves any change in the way an animal typically behaves. Memory is involved when a rat gives up eating grain because he has sniffed (嗅出) something suspicious in the grain pile.

Memory exists not only in humans and animals but also in some physical objects and machines. Computers, for example, contain devices for storing data for later use. It is interesting to compare the memory storage capacity of a computer with that of a human being. The instant access memory of a large computer may hold up to 100,000 "words"—string of alphabetic or numerical characters—ready for instant use. An average U.S. teenager probably recognizes the meaning of about 100,000 words of English. However, this is but a fraction of the total amount of information that the teenager has stored. Consider, for example, the number of faces and places that the teenager can recognize on sight.

The use of words is the basis of the advanced problem-solving intelligence of human beings. A large part of a person's memory is in terms of words and combinations of words. But while language greatly expands the number and the kind of things a person can remember, it also requires a huge memory capacity. It may well be this capacity that distinguishes humans, setting them apart from other animals.

36. Which of the following is TRUE about memory?
- [A] It helps us perceive things happening around us every day.
- [B] It is based on the decisions we made in the past.
- [C] It is rooted in our past habits and skills.
- [D] It connects our past experiences with the present.
37. According to the passage, memory is helpful in one's life in the following aspects EXCEPT that _____ .
- [A] it involves a change in one's behavior

- [B] it keeps information for later use
[C] it warns people not to do things repeatedly
[D] it enables one to remember events that happened in the past
38. What is the author's view about computers and human beings in terms of intelligence?
[A] Computers have better memory than a child does.
[B] Computers are as intelligent as a teenager is.
[C] Computers can understand as many as 100,000 words.
[D] Human beings are far superior to computers.
39. What is the major characteristic of man's memory capacity according to the author?
[A] It can be expanded by language.
[B] It can remember all the combined words.
[C] It may keep all the information in the past.
[D] It may change what has been stored in it.
40. Human beings make themselves different from other animals by _____.
[A] having the ability to perceive danger
[B] having a far greater memory capacity
[C] having the ability to recognize faces and places on sight
[D] having the ability to draw on past experiences

Passage Three

Most shoplifters (商店扒手) agree that the January sales offer wonderful opportunities for the hard-working thief. With the shops so crowded and the staff so busy, it does not require any extraordinary talent to help you to take one or two little things and escape unnoticed. It is known, in the business, as "hoisting".

But the hoisting game is not what it used to be. Even at the height of the sales, shoplifters today never know if they are being watched by one of those evil little balls that hang from the ceilings of so many department stores above the most desirable goods.

As if that was not trouble enough for them, they can now be filmed at work and obliged to attend a showing of their performance in court.

Selfridges was the first big London store to install closed-circuit videotape equipment to watch its sales floors. In October last year the store won its first court case for shoplifting using as evidence a videotape clearly showing a couple stealing dresses. It was an important test case which encouraged other stores to install similar equipment.

When the balls, called sputniks, first make an appearance in shops, it was widely believed that their only function was to frighten shoplifters. Their somewhat ridiculous appearances, the curious holes and red lights going on and off, certainly make the theory believable.

It did not take long, however, for serious shoplifters to start showing suitable respect. Soon after the equipment was in operation at Selfridges, store detective Brian Chadwick was sitting in the control room watching a woman secretly putting bottles of perfume into her bag.

"As she turned to go," Chadwick recalled, "she suddenly looked up at the 'sputnik' and stopped. She could not possibly have seen that the camera was trained on her because it is completely hidden, but she must have had a feeling that I was looking at her."

"For a moment she paused, but then she returned to counter and started putting everything back. When she had finished, she opened her bag towards the camera to show it was empty and

hurried out of the store."

41. January is a good month for shoplifters because _____.
[A] they don't need to wait for staff to serve them
[B] they don't need any previous experience as thieves
[C] there are so many people in the store
[D] January sales offer wonderful opportunities for them
42. The sputniks hanging from the ceiling are intended _____.
[A] to watch the most desirable goods
[B] to make films that can be used as evidence
[C] to frighten shoplifters by their appearance
[D] to be used as evidence against shoplifters
43. The case last October was important because _____.
[A] the store got the dresses back
[B] the equipment was able to frighten shoplifters
[C] other shops found out about the equipment
[D] the kind of evidence supplied was accepted by court
44. The woman stealing perfume _____.
[A] guessed what the sputniks were for
[B] was frightened by its shape
[C] could see the camera filming her
[D] knew that the detective had seen her
45. The woman's action before leaving the store shows that she _____.
[A] was sorry for what she had done
[B] was afraid she would be arrested
[C] decided she didn't want what she had picked up
[D] wanted to prove she had not intended to steal anything

Passage Four

The English have the reputation of being very different from all other nationalities. It is claimed that living on an island separated from the rest of Europe has much to do with it. Whatever the reasons, it may be fairly stated that the Englishman has developed some attitudes and habits distinguishing him from other nationalities.

Broadly speaking, the Englishman is a quiet, shy, and reserved person among people he knows well. Before strangers he often seems inhibited, even embarrassed. You have only to witness a railway compartment any morning or evening to see the truth. Serious-looking businessmen and women sit reading their newspapers or dozing(打盹)in a corner, and no one speaks. An English wit once suggested to overseas visitors, "On entering a railway compartment shake hands with all the passengers." Needless to say, he was not being serious. There is an unwritten but clearly understood code of behavior, which, if broken, makes the person immediately the object of suspicion.

It is well known that the English seldom show openly extremes of enthusiasm, emotion etc. Of course, an Englishman feels no less than any other nationality. Imagine a man commenting on

the great beauty of a young girl. A man of more emotional temperament might describe her as "a marvelous jewel", while the Englishman will flatly state "Um, she's all right." An Englishman may recommend a highly successful and enjoyable film to friends by commenting, "It's not bad." The overseas visitors must not be disappointed by this apparent lack of interest. They must realize that "all right", "not bad" are very often used with the sense of "first class", "excellent". This special use of language is particularly common in English.

46. One explanation for the different character of English people is that _____.

- [A] they are geographically isolated from the European continent
- [B] they have nothing to do with the other Europeans
- [C] they like to keep quiet among their acquaintances
- [D] they tend to be reserved by nature

47. The word "inhibited" (Para. 2) in this passage probably means _____.

- [A] unable to have good manners
- [B] unable to express and relax freely
- [C] able to act properly
- [D] able to talk freely

48. According to the passage, on entering a railway compartment, an overseas visitor is expected to _____.

- [A] inquire about the code of behavior in the train
- [B] shake hands with all the passengers
- [C] shake hands with the person he knows
- [D] behave like an Englishman

49. The English way of commenting on something or somebody suggests that _____.

- [A] the English are modest in most circumstances
- [B] the English feel no less than any other nationality
- [C] the English tend to display less emotion than they feel
- [D] the English don't take a strong interest in making comment

50. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- [A] The differences between the English and the other Europeans.
- [B] The different character of the Englishman and its reason.
- [C] The reasons for English people's shyness.
- [D] The code of behavior of the nationalities in Europe.

Part IV Short Answer Questions (10 points)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

In Britain, the old Road Traffic Act restricted speeds to 2 m.p.h. (miles per hour) in towns and 4 m.p.h. in the country. Later Parliament increased the speed limit to 14 m.p.h. But by 1903 the development of the car industry had made it necessary to raise the limit to 20 m.p.h. By 1930, however, the law was so widely ignored that speeding restrictions were done away with altogether. For five years motorists were free to drive at whatever speeds they liked. Then in 1935 the Road Traffic Act imposed a 30 m.p.h. speed limit in built-up areas, along with the

introduction of driving tests and pedestrian crossing.

Speeding is now the most common motoring offence in Britain. Offences for speeding fall into three classes: exceeding the limit on a restricted road, exceeding on any road the limit for the vehicle you are driving, and exceeding the 70 m.p.h. limit on any road. A restricted road is one where the street lamps are 200 yards apart, or more.

The main controversy (争论) surrounding speeding laws is the extent of their safety value. The Ministry of Transport maintains that speed limits reduce accidents. It claims that when the 30 m.p.h. limit was introduced in 1935 there was a fall of 15 percent in fatal accidents. Likewise, when the 40 m.p.h. speed limit was imposed on a number of roads in London in the late fifties, there was a 28 percent reduction in serious accidents. There were also fewer casualties (伤亡) in the year after the 70 m.p.h. motorway limit was imposed in 1966.

In America, however, it is thought that the reduced accident figures are due rather to the increase in traffic density. This is why it has even been suggested that the present speed limits should be done away with completely, or that a guide should be given to inexperienced drivers and the speed limits made advisory, as is done in parts of the USA.

Questions:

51. During which period could British motorists drive without speed limits?
52. What measures were adopted in 1935 in addition to the speeding restrictions?
53. Speeding is a motoring offence a driver commits when he _____.
54. What is the opinion of British authorities concerning speeding laws?
55. What reason do Americans give for the reduction in traffic accidents?

V. Writing (30 points)

Directions: For this part, you are asked to write a composition entitled "It Pays to Be Honest" in no less than 400 words.