

河北大学 2011 年硕士研究生入学考试试卷

卷别: [A]

适用专业	考试科目代码	考试科目名称
翻译硕士	211	翻译硕士英语

特别声明: 答案一律答在答题纸上, 答在本试卷纸上无效。

Part I Vocabulary (10 points, 0.5×20)

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 that best completes the sentence and write the answer on the answer sheet.

- The doctors don't _____ that he will live much longer.
A) articulate B) anticipate C) manifest D) monitor
- I suggest we put the scheme into effect, for it is quite _____.
A) eligible B) sustainable C) probable D) feasible
- The old gentleman was a very _____ looking person, with grey hair and gold spectacles.
A) respectful B) respected C) respective D) respectable
- This book is expected to _____ the best-seller lists.
A) promote B) prevail C) dominate D) exemplify
- That part of the city has long been _____ for its street violence.
A) notorious B) responsible C) historical D) illegal
- Under the guidance of their teacher, the pupils are building a model boat _____ by steam.
A) towed B) pressed C) tossed D) propelled
- Having finished their morning work, the clerks stood up behind their desks, _____ themselves.
A) expanding B) stretching C) prolonging D) extending
- England's team, who are now superbly fit, will be doing their best next week to _____ themselves for last year's defeat.
A) revive B) retort C) revenge D) remedy
- If you want to get into that tunnel, you first have to _____ away all the rocks.
A) haul B) transfer C) repel D) dispose

本试题共 10 页, 此页是第 1 页

For many women choosing whether to work or not to work outside their home is a luxury: they must work to survive. Others face a hard decision.

Perhaps the easiest choice has to do with economics. One husband said, "Marge and I decided after careful consideration that for her to go back to work at this moment was an extravagance we couldn't afford." With two preschool children, it soon became clear in their figuring that with babysitters, transportation, and increased taxes, rather than having more money, they might actually end up with less.

Economic factors are usually the first to be considered, but they are not the most important. The most important aspects of the decision have to do with the emotional needs of each member of the family. It is in this area that husbands and wives find themselves having to face many confusing and conflicting feelings.

There are many women who find that homemaking is boring or who feel imprisoned if they have to stay home with a young child or several children. On the other hand, there are women who think that homemaking gives them the deepest satisfaction.

From my own experience, I would like to suggest that sometimes the decision to go back to work is made in too much haste. There are few decisions that I now regret more. I wasn't mature enough to see how much I could have gained at home. I regret my impatience to get on with my career. I wish I had allowed myself the luxury of watching the world through my little girl's eyes.

Questions:

- S1. What best explains why many women have to work?
- S2. Why did Marge and her husband think it an extravagance for Marge to go back to work?
- S3. What are the two major considerations in deciding whether women should go out to work?
- S4. Why would some women rather do housework and take care of their children than pursue a career?
- S5. If given a second chance, what would the writer probably choose to do?

Part V Composition (30 points)

Directions: For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic: Overseas Study at an Early Age. You should write at least 400 words. Write your composition on the answer sheet.

10. It took us only a few hours to _____ the paper off all four walls.
A) shear B) scrape C) stroke D) chip
11. The famous scientist _____ his success to hard work.
A) imparted B) granted C) ascribed D) acknowledged
12. It is difficult to _____ of a plan to end poverty.
A) speculate B) conceive C) ponder D) reckon
13. Now the cheers and applause _____ in a single sustained roar.
A) mingled B) concentrated C) assembled D) permeated
14. Improved consumer confidence is _____ to an economic recovery.
A) crucial B) subordinate C) cumulative D) satisfactory
15. Although the body is made up of many different tissues, these tissues are arranged in an _____ and orderly fashion.
A) incredible B) intricate C) internal D) initial
16. If you work under a car when repairing it, you often get very _____.
A) waxy B) slippery C) sticky D) greasy
17. The damage to his car was _____; therefore, he could repair it himself.
A) considerable B) appreciable C) negligible D) invisible
18. My sister is quite _____ and plans to get an M. A. degree within one year.
A) aggressive B) enthusiastic C) considerate D) ambitious
19. The manager tried to wave aside these issues as _____ details that would be settled later.
A) versatile B) trivial C) preliminary D) alternate
20. His _____ was telling him that something was wrong.
A) intuition B) hypothesis C) inspiration D) sentiment

Part II Error Correction (10 points, 1×10)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (/) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Example:

本试题共 10 页，此页是第 2 页

Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods. 1. time/times/period

Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature. 2. / _____

As a school subject are valid for ^ study of television. 3. the _____

Until the very latest moment of his existence, man has been

bound to the planet on which he originated and developed.

Now he had the capability to leave that planet and move 1. _____

out into the universe to those worlds which he had known

previously only directly. Men have explored parts of the moon. 2. _____

put spaceships in orbit around another planet and possibly within

the decade will land into another planet and explore it. Can we be 3. _____

too bold as to suggest that we may be able to colonize other 4. _____

planet within the not-too-distant future? Some have advocated 5. _____

such a procedure as a solution to the population problem: ship the

excess people off to the moon. But we must keep in head the 6. _____

billions of dollars we might spend in carrying out the project. To

maintain the earth's population at its present level, we would have

to blast off into space ,500 people every hour of every day of the

year.

Why are we spending so little money on space exploration? 7. _____

Consider the great need for improving many aspects 8. _____

of the global environment, one is surely justified in his

concern for the money and resources that they are poured into 9. _____

the space exploration efforts. But perhaps we should look at

both sides of the coin before arriving hasty conclusions. 10. _____

Part III Cloze (10 points, 0.5×20)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D] on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

本试题共 10 页, 此页是第 3 页

Most people would be 1 by the high quality of medicine 2 to most Americans. There is a lot of specialization, a great deal of 3 to the individual, a 4 amount of advanced technical equipment, and 5 effort not to make mistakes because of the financial risk which doctors and hospitals must 6 in the courts if they 7 things badly.

But the Americans are in a mess. The problem is the way in 8 health care is organized and 9 10 to public belief it is not just a free competition system. The private system has been joined a large public system, because private care was simply not 11 the less fortunate and the elderly.

But even with this huge public part of the system, 12 this year will eat up 84.5 billion dollars—more than 10 per cent of the U.S. budget—large numbers of Americans are left 13. These include about half the 11 million unemployed and those who fail to meet the strict limits 14 income fixed by a government trying to make savings where it can.

The basic problem, however, is that there is no central control 15 the health system. There is no 16 to what doctors and hospitals charge for their services, other than what the public is able to pay. The number of doctors has shot up and prices have climbed. When faced with toothache, a sick child, or a heart attack, all the unfortunate person concerned can do is 17 up.

Two-thirds of the population 18 covered by medical insurance. Doctors charge as much as they want 19 that the insurance company will pay the bill.

The rising cost of medicine in the U.S. is among the most worrying problems facing the country. In 1981 the country's health bill climbed 15.9 per cent—about twice as fast as prices 20 general.

1. A compressed B impressed C obsessed D repressed
2. A available B attainable C achievable D amenable
3. A extension B retention C attention D exertion
4. A countless B titanic C broad D vast
5. A intensive B absorbed C intense D concentrated
6. A run into B come into C face D defy
7. A treat B deal C maneuver D handle
8. A which B that C what D when
9. A to finance B financed C the finance D to be financed
10. A Contrary B Opposed C Averse D Objected
11. A looking for B looking into C looking after D looking over
12. which B what C that D it

13. over B out C off D away
14. A for B in C with D on
15. A over B on C under D behind
16. A boundary B restriction C confinement D limit
17. A to pay B paying C to be paid D to have paid
18. A is being B are C have been D is
19. A knowing B to know C they know D known
20. A in B with C on D for

Part IV Reading comprehension (40 points)

Section A (30 points, 2 × 15))

Directions: There are 3 passages in this section. 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. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Passage 1

How should one read a book? In the first place, I want to emphasize the question mark at the end of my beginning sentence. Even if I could answer the question for myself, the answer would apply only to me and not to you. The only advice, indeed, that one person can give another about reading is to take no advice, to follow your own instincts, to use your own reason, to come to your own conclusion. If this is agreed between us, then I feel at liberty to put forward a few ideas and suggestions because you will not allow them to restrict that independence which is the most important quality that a reader can possess. After all, what laws can be laid down about books? The battle of Waterloo was certainly fought on a certain day; but is *Hamlet* a better play than *Lear*? Nobody can say. Each must decide that question of himself. To admit authorities, however heavily furred and gowned, into our libraries and let them tell us how to read, what to read, what value to place upon what we read, is to destroy the spirit of freedom which is the breath of those sanctuaries. Everywhere else we may be bound by laws and conventions—there we have none.

But to enjoy freedom, if this old statement is pardonable, we have of course to control ourselves. We must not waste our powers, helplessly and ignorantly, spraying water around half the house in order to water a single rose-bush; we must train them, exactly and powerfully, here on the very spot. This, it may be, is one of the first difficulties that faces us in a library. What is "the very spot"? There may well seem to be nothing but a conglomeration and huddle of confusion. Poems and novels, histories and memoirs, dictionaries and blue-books; books written in all languages by men and women of all tempers, races, and ages jostle each other on the shelf. And outside the donkey brays, the women gossip at the pump, the colts gallop across the fields. Where are we to begin? How are we to bring order into this multitudinous chaos and so get the deepest and widest pleasure from what we read?

1. Which of the following is true about the question raised at the beginning of the passage?

本试题共 10 页, 此页是第 5 页

- [A] The author does have a universally correct answer to the question.
- [B] The author implies that she is not interested in the question.
- [C] The author thinks there may be different answers to the question.
- [D] The author wonders if there is any point in asking the question.

2. A good reader should, according to the author, be able to

- [A] maintain his own viewpoints concerning reading.
- [B] take advice from everybody instead of any one person.
- [C] share his experiences in reading with others.
- [D] take the suggestions other people give him.

3. In comparing *Hamlet* with *Lear*, the author means that

- [A] *Hamlet* is better than *Lear*.
- [B] *Hamlet* is no any better than *Lear*.
- [C] Both plays are good works.
- [D] There is no way to tell which is better.

4. To the author, the advice in reading given by authorities is

- [A] the most important for readers.
- [B] unlikely to be helpful to readers.
- [C] our guidance in choosing what to read.
- [D] only useful in the libraries.

5. What is "one of the first difficulties that faces us in a library?" (Paragraph 2)

- [A] We may become too excited to be quiet in the library.
- [B] We do not make best use of the library books.
- [C] We may get totally lost as to what to choose to read.
- [D] We cannot concentrate on our reading in the library.

Passage Two

Let us suppose that you are in the position of a parent. Would you allow your children to read any book they wanted to without first checking its contents? Would you take your children to see any film without first finding out whether it is suitable for them? If your answer to these questions is "yes", then you are extremely permissive. If your answer is "no", then you are exercising your right as a parent to protect your children from what you consider to be undesirable influences. In other words, by acting as a censor yourself, you are admitting that there is a strong case for censorship.

Now, of course, you will say that it is one thing to exercise censorship where children are concerned and quite another to do the same for adults. Children need protection and it is the parents' responsibility to provide it. But what about adults? Aren't they old enough to decide what is good for them? The answer is that many adults are, but don't make the mistake of thinking that all adults are like you. Censorship is for the good of society as a whole. Like the law, censorship contributes to the common good.

Some people think that it is disgraceful that a censor should interfere with works of art. Who is this person, they say, to ban this great book or cut that great film? No one can set himself up as a superior being. But we must remember two things. Firstly, where genuine works of art are concerned,

modern censors are extremely liberal in their views—often far more liberal than a large section of the public. Artistic merit is something which censors clearly recognize. And secondly, we must bear in mind that the great proportion of books, plays and films which come before the censor are very far from being "works of art".

When discussing censorship, therefore, we should not confine our attention to great masterpieces, but should consider the vast numbers of publications and films which make up the bulk of the entertainment industry. When censorship laws are relaxed, immoral people are given a license to produce virtually anything in the name of "art". There is an increasing tendency to equate artistic with "pornographic". The vast market for pornography would rapidly be exploited. One of the great things that censorship does is to prevent certain people from making fat profits by corrupting the minds of others. To argue in favor of absolute freedom is to argue in favor of anarchy.

Society would really be the poorer if it deprived itself of the wise counsel and the restraining influence which a censor provides.

6. Permissive parents would _____.

- [A] let their children read any books they like to
- [B] not let their children see any films they like to
- [C] not let their children read any books without first checking their contents
- [D] let their children see the films with their first checking

7. The fact that parents check the contents of the book or the film for their children to read or see shows _____.

- [A] the necessity of censorship
- [B] many books and films are bad
- [C] children need their parents to help them understand more
- [D] the parents are permissive

8. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- [A] Some adults can't tell right from wrong.
- [B] Censorship is compared to the law because both of them perform good service to society as a whole.
- [C] Censors pay attention only to genuine works of art.
- [D] Censorship is necessary because many books, plays and films are far from being "works of art".

9. What does the word "corrupt" (Line 5, Para 4) mean?

本试题共 10 页，此页是第 7 页

[A] Make morally bad. [B] Hurt. [C] Injure. [D] Damage.

10. What would be the best title of this passage?

[A] Permissive Parents and Responsible Parents.

[B] Censorship and the law.

[C] Censors Value Artistic Merits.

[D] Censorship Performs Good Service to Society.

Passage Three

One thing the tour books don't tell you about London is that 2,000 of its residents are foxes. As native as the royal family, they fled the city about centuries ago after developers and pollution moved in. But now that the environment is cleaner, the foxes have come home, one of the many wild animals that have moved into urban areas around the world.

"The number and variety of wild animals in urban areas is increasing," says Gomer Jones, president of the National Institute for Urban Wildlife, in Columbia, Maryland. A survey of the wildlife in New York's Central Park last year tallied the species of mammals, including muskrats, shrews and flying squirrels. A similar survey conducted in the 1890s counted only five species. One of the country's largest populations of raccoons(浣熊)now lives in Washington D.C., and moose(驼鹿)are regularly seen wandering into Maine towns. Peregrine falcons(游隼)dive from the window ledges of buildings in the largest U.S. cities to prey on pigeons.

Several changes have brought wild animals to the cities. Foremost is that air and water quality in many cities has improved as a result of the 1970s' pollution-control efforts. Meanwhile, rural areas have been built up, leaving many animals on the edges of suburbia. In addition, conservationists have created urban wildlife refuges.

The Greater London Council last year spent \$750,000 to buy land and build 10 permanent wildlife refuges in the city. Over 1,000 volunteers have donated money and cleared rubble from derelict lots. As a result, pheasants now strut in the East End and badgers scuttle across lawns near the center of town. A colony of rare house martins nests on a window ledge beside Harrods, and one evening last year a fox was seen on Westminster Bridge looking up at Big Ben.

For peregrine falcons, cities are actually safer than rural cliff dwellings. By 1970 the birds were extinct east of the Mississippi because the DDT had made their eggs too thin to support life. That year, ornithologist Tom Cade of Cornell University began raising the birds for release in cities, for cities afforded abundant food and contained none of the peregrine's natural predators.

"Before they were exterminated, some migrated to cities on their own because they had run out of cliff space," Cade says. "To peregrines, buildings are just like cliffs." He has released about 30 birds since 1975 in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk, and of the 20 pairs now living in the East, half are urbanites. "A few of the young ones have gotten into trouble by falling down chimneys and crashing into window-glass, but overall their adjustment has been successful."

11. The first paragraph suggests that _____.

- [A] environment is crucial for wildlife
- [B] tour books are not always a reliable source of information
- [C] London is a city of fox
- [D] foxes are highly adaptable to environment

12. The selection is primarily concerned with _____.

- [A] wildlife of all kinds returning to large cities to live
- [B] falcons in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Norfolk
- [C] moose stumbling into plate-glass storefronts
- [D] foxes returning to London

13. In the 4th paragraph the pheasants, badgers, and martins etc. are mentioned to _____.

- [A] explain their living habit
- [B] make known their habitat
- [C] show the endeavors of Londoners to make the city habitable for wildlife
- [D] encourage volunteers to do something for the species

14. The main idea of paragraph 3 is _____.

- [A] that air and water quality has improved in the cities
- [B] why wildlife likes the noise and commotion in the cities
- [C] that wildlife refuges have been built in the cities
- [D] why wildlife is returning to cities

15. Cities make good homes for peregrine falcons because they provide _____.

- [A] bountiful nesting areas, abundant food, and rainwater control basins
- [B] abundant food, buildings that resemble cliffs, and no natural predators
- [C] large buildings with chimneys other wildlife, and well-lighted nesting areas
- [D] abundant food, chimneys, rubble, and window sills

Section B Short Answer Questions (10 points, 2×5)

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. Write your answers on the answer sheet.