

2012 年硕士研究生入学初试试题

科目代码: 211 科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

注: (1) 本试题共 10 页。

(2) 请按题目顺序在标准答题纸上作答, 答在题签或草稿纸上一律无效。

I. For questions 1-15, read the article below and then decide which answer below best fits each space. Indicate your answer **on the separate answer sheet.** (15%)

We really can tell if we are being watched

Stories about how people somehow know when they are being watched have been going around for years. However, few attempts have been made to investigate the phenomenon scientifically. Now, with the completion of the largest ever study of the so-called *staring effect*, there is impressive evidence that this is a recognisable and (1) sixth sense. The study (2) hundreds of children. For the experiments, they sat with their eyes (3) so they could not see, and with their backs to other children, who were told to either stare at them or look away. Time and time again the results showed that the children who could not see were able to (4) when they were being stared at. In a (5) of more than 18,000 trials (6) worldwide, the children (7) sensed when they were being watched almost 70% of the time. The experiment was repeated with the (8) precaution of putting the children who were being watched outside the room, (9) from the starers by the windows. This was done just in case there was some (10) going on with the children telling each other whether they were looking or not. This (11) the possibility of sounds being (12) between the children. The results, though less impressive, were more or less the same. Dr. Sheldrake, the biologist who designed the study, believes that the results are (13) enough to find out through further experiments (14) how the staring effect might actually (15)

1 A genuine B accepted C received D sure

2 A involved B contained C comprised D enclosed

3 A shaded B wrapped C masked D covered

4 A find B notice C tell D reveal

5 A sum B collection C mass D total

6 A worked over B worked through C carried on D carried out

7 A correctly B exactly C thoroughly D perfectly

46. What is the primary purpose of the author of this passage?

47. The content of the passage indicates that the passage would be *least* likely to appear in what kinds of publications? Give reasons.

VI. You are required to write **both** the following writing tasks. Your answer should follow exactly the instructions given. Write approximately 250 words for each. (30%)

1. There is going to be an international music festival in your area. You have seen the following notice in the local newspaper.

International Music Festival- Judges Wanted

Can you help? Thousands of groups and musicians have applied to play in our 3-day festival. We need judges to help us decide which groups and musicians to accept. If you are interested in working with us, please write explaining:

- which types of music you think we should have
- what your own tastes in music are
- what would make you a good judge.

Write your **letter of application**.

2. You see the following announcement for a competition in an international magazine.

TIME CAPSULE - TO BE OPENED IN 100 YEARS' TIME!

We are preparing a special container designed to be buried underground and opened in 100 years' time. We invite our readers to recommend **three** things to include in this time capsule which represent life and culture today, and to say why they would be of interest to people in the future.

Write your **competition entry**.

- 8 A attached B added C connected D increased
 9 A separated B parted C split D divided
 10 A pretending B lying C cheating D deceiving
 11 A prevented B omitted C evaded D ended
 12 A delivered B transported C transmitted D distributed
 13 A satisfying B convincing C concluding D persuading
 14 A really B carefully C definitely D precisely
 15 A come about B be looked at C set out D be held up

II. In most lines of the following text, there is either a spelling or a punctuation error. For each numbered line 16-30, write the correctly spelt word or show the correct punctuation in the box on your answer sheet. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (✓) in the box. (15%)

Solar eclipse

Most astronomical events that influence the Earth, apart from the occasional asteroid impact, do so in a regular fashion, such as day and night the tides and the seasons. There is, however, one event that has
 16 a tremendous impact on the Earth that of the total eclipse. For a few
 17 minutes, broad daylight changes, to complete darkness as the Moon
 18 totally hides the Sun. This darkness is accompanied by many spectacular
 19 effects, and it also provides a rare opportunity for phisicists to make
 20 observations' that are impossible at any other time. However, as a total
 21 solar eclipse is a sudden interuption of the day, it can also have an effect
 22 on plants and animals that are used to the regular cycle of day and night.
 23 As total eclipses occur on average once every 360-years at any particular
 24 location, there is little chance of any living thing becoming accustomed to
 25 them. In fact, there are some amazing stories of the unusual behaviour of
 26 animals as a total eclipse approaches. In australia, for example, one
 27 observer said, I found myself having to calm a distressed parrot, which
 28 fell to the ground a moment or so before the total eclipse' Joanna Kale,
 29 another observer, found her head surrounded by a cloud of insects that
 30 dispersed when the Sun finally emmerged from the eclipse.

III. Read the following article and answer questions 31-43. On your answer sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C, D or E against the number of each question, 31-43. Give only one answer to each question. (26%)

Passage One

The Trojan War is one of the most famous wars in history. It is well known for the ten-year duration, for the heroism of a number of legendary characters, and for the Trojan horse. What may not be familiar, however, is the story of how the war began.

According to Greek myth, the strife between the Trojans and the Greeks started at the wedding of Peleus, King of Thessaly, and Thetis, a sea nymph. All of the gods and goddesses had been invited to the wedding celebration in Troy except Eris, goddesses of discord. She had been omitted from the guest list because her presence always embroiled mortals and immortals alike in conflict.

To take revenge on those who had slighted her, Eris decided to cause a skirmish. Into the middle of the banquet hall, she threw a golden apple marked "for the most beautiful." All of the goddesses began to haggle over who should possess it. The gods and goddesses reached a stalemate when the choice was narrowed to Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite. Someone was needed to settle the controversy by picking a winner. The job eventually fell to Paris, son of King Priam of Troy, who was said to be a good judge of beauty.

Paris did not have an easy job. Each goddess, eager to win the golden apple, tried aggressively to bribe him.

"I'll grant you vast kingdoms to rule," promised Hera. "Vast kingdoms are nothing in comparison with my gift," contradicted Athena. "Choose me and I'll see that you win victory and fame in war." Aphrodite outdid her adversaries, however. She won the golden apple by offering Helen, Zeus' daughter and the most beautiful mortal, to Paris. Paris, anxious to claim Helen, set off for Sparta in Greece.

Although Paris learned that Helen was married, he accepted the hospitality of her husband, King Menelasu of Sparta, anyway. Therefore, Menelaus was outraged for a number of reasons when Paris departed, taking Helen and much of the king's wealth back to Troy. Menelaus collected his loyal forces and set sail for Troy to begin the war to reclaim Helen.

31. Eris was known for ___ both mortals and immortals.

- A. scheming against
- B. involving in conflict
- C. feeling hostile toward
- D. ignoring
- E. comforting

32. Each goddess tried ____ to bribe Paris.

- A. boldly
- B. effectively
- C. secretly
- D. carefully
- E. answer not stated

33. Athena ____ Hera, promising Paris victory and fame in war.

- A. denied the statement of
- B. defeated
- C. agreed with
- D. restated the statement
- E. questioned the statement

Passage Two

One of the most intriguing stories of the Russian Revolution concerns the identity of Anastasia, the youngest daughter of Czar Nicholas II. During his reign over Russia, the Czar had planned to revoke many of the harsh laws established by previous czars. Some workers and peasants, however, clamored for more rapid social reform. In 1918 a group of these people, known as Bolsheviks, overthrew the government. On July 17 or 18, they murdered the Czar and what was thought to be his entire family.

Although witnesses vouched that all the members of the Czar's family had been executed, there were rumors suggesting that Anastasia had survived. Over the years, a number of women claimed to be Grand Duchess Anastasia. Perhaps the best-known claimant was Anastasia Tschaikovsky, who was also known as Anna Anderson.

In 1920, eighteen months after the Czar's execution, this terrified young woman was rescued from drowning in a Berlin river. She spent two years in a hospital, where she attempted to reclaim her health and shattered mind. The doctors and nurses thought that she resembled Anastasia and questioned her about her background. She disclaimed any connection with the Czar's family.

Eight years later, though, she claimed that she was Anastasia. She said that she had been rescued by two Russian soldiers after the Czar and the rest of her family had been killed. Two brothers named Tschaikovsky had carried her into Romania. She had married one of the brothers, who had taken her to Berlin and left her there, penniless and without a vocation. Unable to invoke the aid of her mother's family in Germany, she had tried to drown herself.

During the next few years, scores of the Czar's relatives, ex-servants, and acquaintances interviewed her. Many of these people said that her looks and mannerisms were evocative of the Anastasia that they had known. Her grandmother and other relatives denied that she was the real Anastasia, however.

Tired of being accused of fraud, Anastasia immigrated to the United States in 1928 and took the name Anna Anderson. She still wished to prove that she was Anastasia, though, and returned to Germany in 1933 to bring suit against her mother's family. There she declaimed to the court, asserting that she was indeed Anastasia and deserved her inheritance.

In 1957, the court decided that it could neither confirm nor deny Anastasia's identity. Although we will probably never know whether this woman was the Grand Duchess Anastasia, her search to establish her identity has been the subject of numerous books, plays, and movies.

34. Some Russian peasants and workers ___ for social reform.

- A. longed
- B. cried out
- C. begged
- D. hoped
- E. thought much

35. Witnesses ___ that all members of the Czar's family had been executed.

- A. gave assurance
- B. thought
- C. hoped
- D. convinced some
- E. answer not stated

36. Tschaikovsky ____ any connection with the Czar's family.

- A. denied
- B. stopped
- C. noted
- D. justified
- E. answer not stated

37. She was unable to ____ the aid of her relative.

- A. locate
- B. speak about
- C. call upon
- D. identify
- E. know

38. In court she ____ maintaining that she was Anastasia and deserved her inheritance.

- A. finally appeared
- B. spoke forcefully
- C. testified
- D. gave evidence
- E. answer not stated

Passage Three

Together with her husband, Margaret Wilkins runs a welldrilling business, using technology such as drilling rigs and air-compressed hammers. But when it comes to locating water, she needs nothing more than a forked hazel stick. The couple's success rate is higher than 90 per cent. Dowsing - the ability to locate water, minerals and lost objects underground – is a so-called 'sixth sense'.

There are many theories about how it is done, ranging from the physical, such as magnetism, to the spiritual. One of the most credible is based on the knowledge that everything on this planet vibrates, water more than other matter. It is suggested that dowsers have an acute ability to sense vibrations while standing on the Earth's surface; some dowsers say that they can 'sense' water, others that they can smell it, smell being the most acute sense.

For the Wilkins, the drought years of recent times have been busy, with an almost six-week-long waiting list at one stage. Most of Margaret's customers are farmers with wells that have dried up: 'We will see customers only once in a lifetime because wells last for a long time.' Other customers own remote cottages or barns, now holiday homes, where the expense of running water pipes for great distances is prohibitive. Others are golf-course developers with clubhouse facilities to build.

Margaret tries to locate water between 50 and 70 metres down. 'You can't drill a well where there is the slightest risk of farm or other waste getting into the water supply. The water we locate is running in fissures of impervious rock and, as long as we bring the water straight up, it should give a good clean supply, though Cornwall is rich in minerals so you have to watch out for iron.'

Another necessity is electricity to drive the pump; this is too expensive to run across miles of fields so ideally the well should be near to existing power supplies.

After considering all this, Margaret can start to look for water. On large areas, such as golf courses, she begins with a map of the area and a pendulum. 'I hold the pendulum still and gently move it over the map. It will swing when it is suspended over an area where there is water.'

After the map has indicated likely areas, Margaret walks over the fields with a hazel stick, forked and equal in length and width each side. 'Once I'm above water I get a peculiar feeling; I reel slightly. When it subsides I use the stick to locate the exact spot where we should drill.' Gripping the two forks of the stick with both hands, she eases them outwards slightly to give tension. 'When water is immediately below, the straight part of the stick rises up. It's vital to drill exactly where the stick says. A fraction the wrong way, and you can miss the

waterline altogether. My husband will dowse the same area as me; usually, not always, we agree on the precise place to drill. If we disagree, we won't drill and will keep looking until we do agree.'

Margaret Wilkins is not in isolation, carrying out some curious old tradition down in the west of England. Anthropologists and writers have long been fascinated by this inexplicable intuition. Margaret calls it an 'intuitive perception of the environment' and that is the closest we can get to understanding why she locates water so accurately. If she did not have this 'sixth sense', how else could the family live off their well-drilling business year after year?

39. What does the writer say about the theory of vibration and dowsers?

- A It has only recently been accepted.
- B There are limits to its application.
- C There might be some truth in it.
- D It is based on inaccurate information.

40. One reason why people employ Margaret to find water is

- A the isolated position of their property.
- B the failure of their own efforts.
- C the low fees she charges for her work.
- D the speed at which she operates.

41. Margaret is cautious about new finds of water in Cornwall because they may be

- A unfit for human consumption.
- B too insignificant to be worthwhile.
- C too deep to bring to the surface.
- D expensive to locate with certainty.

42. When Margaret and her husband use the dowsing stick to locate places to drill, they

- A are unlikely to achieve the same result.
- B have regular differences of opinion.
- C employ different techniques.
- D are unwilling to take risks.

43. What does the writer suggest as proof of the effectiveness of Margaret's dowsing?

- A the interest shown in it by anthropologists and writers
- B the regular income which can be made from it
- C people's appreciation of the tradition behind it
- D people's description of it as a 'sixth sense'

IV. Read the lines below, from "The Eagle" by Tennyson; then answer the two questions that follow. (6%)

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunderbolt he falls.

44. What rhetorical device is employed in the first line?

45. The figure in the last line is a simile, not a metaphor, why?

V. Read the excerpt below; then answer the two questions that follow. (8%)

Creative writing may serve many purposes for the writer. Above all, it is a means of self-expression. It is the individual's way of saying, "These are my thoughts and they are uniquely experienced by me." But creative writing can also serve as a safety valve for hidden tensions. This implies that a period of time has evolved in which the child gave an idea some deep thought and that the message on paper is revealing of this deep inner thought. Finally, a worthwhile by-product of creative writing is the stimulus it gives students to do further reading and experimentation in their areas of interest. A child may become an ardent reader of good literature in order to satisfy an appetite whetted by a creative writing endeavor.