

苏州大学

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: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②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; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

I. Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: In this section, you are required to choose the ONE word or phrase which, if substituted for the underlined word or phrase, or if employed to complete the incomplete sentence, would best keep the meaning of the original sentence, or would best complete the sentence.

- In the Mesozoic period, the upward thrust of great rock masses created the Rocky Mountain and the Alps.
A) cliff B) angle
C) push D) dome
- The ambassador was given the book as a token of the government's regard for him.
A) an episode B) a present
C) a memento D) an echo
- Grandma Moses, a popular painter, spent her life in a tranquil little farming community.
A) a homey B) a serene
C) a humble D) a snobbish
- The flower bud of a water lily opens at sunset since its opening is triggered by the decreased light.
A) hooked B) hampered
C) set off D) drowned
- Ultimately people rely on science to gain an understanding of biological phenomena.
A) In the final analysis B) Foremost
C) Furthermore D) Nevertheless
- A legend is a popular story rooted in history, but which has been elaborated beyond the point of verification.
A) being verified B) versification
C) variation D) contradiction
- The representative was asked to verify his earlier statement.
A) confirm B) withdraw
C) revise D) generalize
- The nursing vocation, as we know it today, came into being at the beginning of this century.
A) profession B) vacation
C) psychology D) occasion

- In order to maintain physical wellbeing, a person should eat wholesome food and get sufficient exercise.
A) healthful B) wholesale
C) unbearable D) stale
- Because it withstands the effects of high temperatures, rhenium is a valuable ingredient in certain alloys.
A) wakes B) undoes
C) resists D) withholds
- In the ancient civilization of Greece and Rome, thunder was believed to be a manifestation of the wrath of the gods.
A) row B) complaints
C) uproar D) rage
- I was so _____ in my book that I didn't hear the doorbell ring.
A) concentrated B) absorbed
C) engaged D) occupied
- When he was a student, his father gave him a monthly _____ to cover his expenses.
A) salary B) permission
C) allowance D) wage
- Professor Smith and Professor Brown will _____ in giving the class lectures.
A) alter B) change
D) alternate D) differ
- The oxygen equipment made it possible for the climbers to rest and sleep at very high _____.
A) latitude B) altitude
C) level D) hemisphere
- The able-bodied young employees were _____ specific production or managerial tasks under fixed quotas.
A) designed B) assigned
C) resigned D) signed
- We _____ Edison's success to his intelligence and hard work.
A) subject B) attribute
C) owe D) refer
- I don't really know Frank all that well. He's just a(n) _____ acquaintance.
A) random B) accidental
C) haphazard D) casual

19. Even 30 years later, he still _____ the memory of his happy and care-free childhood spent in that small wooden house of his grandparents'.
 A) reminded B) memorized
 C) cherished D) remembered
20. People who refuse to _____ with the law will be punished.
 A) obey B) consent
 C) follow D) comply
21. Petrol is manufactured from the _____ oil we take out of the ground.
 A) crude B) raw
 C) rough D) tough
22. I suspect this is _____ attempt to discredit their critics.
 A) a deliberate B) a purposeful
 C) an intentional D) a considered
23. The cooked meals consist of meat, vegetables, and sometimes _____ which are all arranged on a metal dish.
 A) desert B) dessert
 C) dissertation D) desertion
24. Methods of early cancer _____ have been improved during the past quarter century.
 A) detection B) reflection
 C) deflection D) refection
25. The woman peered through the window glass, trying to _____ who was standing motionless under the dim light.
 A) discover B) distinguish
 C) decide D) discern
26. Before moving to another city, Brenda _____ of the house and the furniture.
 A) dispersed B) disposed
 C) dispensed D) discharged
27. That book looks like an advanced _____ text to me.
 A) economies B) economist
 C) economical D) economic
28. She once again went through her composition carefully to _____ all spelling mistakes from it.
 A) reduce B) diminish
 C) decrease D) eliminate

29. The tutorial system at Oxford and Cambridge is the _____ of many universities.

A) jealousy B) admiration
 C) envy D) praise

30. Issac Newton made no effort to _____ his discoveries or to gather fame or reward by publishing them.

A) explode B) explore
 C) exploit D) deplore

II. Reading Comprehension

Part One: There are 3 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]. Read the passages and then decide on the best choice. (30%)

Passage One

Nathaniel Hawthorne's writings are noteworthy for their perceptive exploration of the hidden motivations behind the puritan American heritage. Like many authors of his time, he faced great difficulties making a living as his writings were not financially lucrative. In part, his financial status within the community significantly contributed towards the underlying message in his works. The powerful influence of the religious community on economic affairs of the day ordained that most respected and highly compensated callings were those that demonstrated strict physical discipline. As fiction writing did not fit within those guidelines, the young author found himself torn between the contrary needs of his family and those of his artistic aspirations. The resulting tensions are played out in the themes of his stories.

In the sense that his writings described the subtle motivations behind human behavior as guilt and anxiety resulting from the sins perpetrated against humanity, he adhered to the same mores as his Puritan predecessors. He differed from them in that he saw the potential consequences of all decisions resulting in either the chance possibility of regeneration or some form of humiliating punishment. This element of ambiguity in his works ran directly counter to the thoughts of his fundamentalist contemporaries who believed that all actions, and their consequences, were predetermined.

As he chose an allegorical style, his short stories were often situated in fantastic settings with unlikely characters. It was not unusual for Satan to appear in his narratives disguised in human form but possessing some defining characteristic such as cloven hooves and a tail. What marks these tales as unique to the author's position is their suggestion that there may be contradictory meanings behind the actions of figures which initially appear to be cast in transparent roles.

His classic novel, *The Scarlet Letter* (1850), concerned a case of adultery in Puritan community. The heroine, Hester Prynne, stands accused of the crime, but refuses to reveal the identity of her partner. The moral ambivalence inherent in the plot of the work is representative of the themes found throughout Hawthorne's writing.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

a. The writings of Nathaniel Hawthorne
 b. The motivations of Nathaniel Hawthorne
 c. The life of Nathaniel Hawthorne
 d. The relationship between Hawthorne and Puritanism

2. It can be inferred that the most powerful force in the social life of Hawthorne's time was _____.
 - a. money
 - b. literature
 - c. religion
 - d. tension
3. According to the passage, in what way were Hawthorne's beliefs similar to the Puritans?
 - a. They attributed guilt to regeneration.
 - b. They saw all actions as predetermined.
 - c. They saw motivations arising from guilt.
 - d. They allowed for moral ambiguities.
4. All of the following are mentioned as images from Hawthorne's stories EXCEPT _____.
 - a. Satan
 - b. unlikely characters
 - c. fantastic settings
 - d. Hester Prynne
5. *The Scarlet Letter* may concern all of the following themes EXCEPT _____.
 - a. infidelity
 - b. ambiguity
 - c. honesty
 - d. destiny

Passage Two

One of the most influential positions regarding the nature of psychology and how it can be applied to education is exemplified by the work of B.F. Skinner. Skinner's system probably represents the most complete and systematic statement of the associationist, behaviorist, environmentalist, and determinist position in psychology today.

Because of his preoccupation with strict scientific controls, Skinner has performed most of his experiments with lower animals--- principally the pigeon and the white rat. He developed what has become known as the "Skinner box" as a suitable device for animal study. Typically, a rat is placed in a closed box which contains only a lever and a food dispenser. When the rat presses the lever under the conditions established by the experimenter, a food pellet drops into the food tray, thus rewarding the rat. Once the rat has acquired this response, the experimenter can bring the rat's behavior under the control of a variety of stimulus conditions. Furthermore, behavior can be gradually modified or shaped until new responses not ordinarily in the rat's behavioral repertory appear. Success in these endeavors has led Skinner to believe that the law of learning applies to all organisms. In school the behavior of pupils may be shaped by careful sequencing of materials and by the presentation of appropriate rewards or reinforces. Programmed learning and teaching machines are the most appropriate means of accomplishing school learning. What is common to man, pigeons, and rats is a world in which certain contingencies reinforcements prevail.

Skinner established himself as one of the country's learning behaviorists with the publication of his *Behavior of Organisms* in 1938. Although obviously influenced by Watson's behaviorism, Skinner's system appears to follow primarily from the work of Pavlov and Thorndike. Unlike some other followers of Watson, who studied behavior in order to understand the "workings of the mind," Skinner restricted himself to the study of overt or measurable behavior. Without denying either mental or physiological processes, he finds that a study of

behavior does not depend on conclusions about what is going on inside the organism.

Every science, he points out, has looked for causes of action inside the things it has studied. Although the practice has proved useful at times, the problem is that events which are located inside a system are likely to be difficult to observe. We are inclined to provide inner explanations without justification and invent causes without fear of contradiction. It is especially tempting to attribute human behavior to the behavior of some inner agent.

Because we have for so long looked inside the organism for an explanation of behavior, we have neglected the variables which are immediately available for a scientific analysis. These variables lie outside the organism. They are found in its immediate environment or in its environmental history. Many of the variables or stimuli are measurable and controllable and, consequently, they make it possible to explain behavior as other subjects are explained in science.

It is evident that the methods of science have been highly successful. Skinner believes that the methods of science should be applied to the field of human affairs. We are all controlled by the world, part of which is constructed by men. Is this control to occur by accident, by tyrants, or by ourselves? A scientific society should reject accidental manipulation. He asserts that a specific plan is needed to promote fully the development of man and society. We can not make wise decisions if we continue to pretend that we are not controlled.

As Skinner points out, the possibility of behavioral control is offensive to many people. We have traditionally regarded man as a free agent whose behavior occurs by virtue of spontaneous inner changes. We are reluctant to abandon the internal "will" which makes prediction and control of behavior impossible.

6. According to the passage, Skinner would agree with each of the following statements except _____.
 - a. Behaviors we normally exhibit are not the only ones we are capable of
 - b. Rats and pigeons are appropriate animals for behavioral study
 - c. The concept of behavioral control has popular appeal
 - d. Positive reinforcements will affect learning in school
7. The author implies that Skinner feels that the scientific procedure he advocates might be effective as _____.
 - a. a political procedure
 - b. a way to understand the human mind
 - c. an explanation of the causes of dictatorships
 - d. a means for replacing teachers with computers
8. Which of the following statements would most appropriately continue the paragraph at the end of the passage?
 - a. The offensive qualities of Skinner's theory make serious attention to it almost impossible.
 - b. But the scientific methods has shown us that behavior can be predicted; so we are in a quandary.
 - c. And so Skinner's theory is replaced by the more rational voice of popular opinion.
 - d. Skinner simply denies the existence of internal personality factors.
9. Which of the following statements would weaken Skinner's theory as described by the author?
 - a. Skinner's experiments are always careful and precise.
 - b. The number of rats and pigeons available for research is decreasing.
 - c. Certain human traits are similar to those of rats and pigeons.
 - d. Modern technology has discovered methods of measuring the internal workings of the mind.

10. What can you infer about Watson's behaviorism?

- a. It was identical to Skinner's work.
- b. It has partially influenced Skinner's work.
- c. It preceded and preempted Skinner's work.
- d. It has focused on the inner workings of the mind.

Passage Three

The new urban class emerged from a society that had heretofore been almost exclusively agrarian. The town dwellers were drawn primarily from the wealthier peasantry but also included vagabonds, runaway serfs, ambitious younger offspring of the lesser nobility, and in general, the surplus of a mushrooming population. At an early date trades began to form themselves into merchant guilds to protect themselves against exorbitant tolls and other exactions levied by the landed aristocracy. A town was almost always situated on the territories of some lord--- baron, bishop, count, duke, or king. And the merchants found that only by collective action could they win the privileges essential to their calling: personal freedom from servile status, freedom of movement, freedom from inordinate tolls at every bridge or feudal boundary, and the rights to own town property, to be judged by the town court rather than the lord's court, to execute commercial contracts, and to buy and sell freely.

By the twelfth century, lords were issuing charters to their towns that guaranteed many or all of these privileges. Some lords were forced to do so in response to urban riots and revolts, others did so voluntarily, recognizing the economic advantages of having flourishing commercial centers in their territories. Indeed, some farsighted lords began founding and chartering new towns on their own initiative, laying out streets on a gridiron plan within the new walls, and attracting commercial settlers by offering generous privileges.

The first urban charters varied greatly from one another, but in time it became common to pattern them after certain well-known models. The privileges enjoyed by the burghers of Newcastle-on-Tyne under King Henry I of England, and the charter granted by the French king Louis VI to the community of Larris, were copied repeatedly throughout England and France. In effect, such privileges created semi-autonomous political and legal entities, each with its own local government, its own court, its own tax-collecting agencies, and its own customs. These urban communes paid well for their charters and continued to render regular taxes to their lord. But--- and this is all-important--- they did so as political units. Individual merchants were freed from the harassments of their lord's agents. Townspeople enforced their own law in their own courts, collected their own taxes, and paid their dues to their lord in a lump sum. In short, they had won the invaluable privilege of handling their own affairs.

One should not conclude, however, that the medieval towns were even remotely democratic. It was the prosperous merchants and master craftsmen who profited chiefly from the charters, and it was they who came to control the two governments, ruling as narrow oligarchies over the towns' less exalted inhabitants. Some towns witnessed the beginnings of a significant split between large-scale producers and wage-earning workers. Indeed, the medieval town was the birthplace of European capitalism. For as times progressed towns tended to become centers of industry as well as commerce. Manufacturing followed in the footsteps of trade. And although most industrial production took place in small shops rather than large factories, some enterprising manufacturers employed considerable numbers of workers to produce goods, usually textiles, on a large scale. Normally, these workers did not labor in a factory but instead worked in their own shops or homes. Since the entrepreneur sent raw materials out to the workers, rather than bringing the workers to the materials, this mode of production has been called the "putting-out system." As a direct antecedent of the factory system, it was a crucial phase in the early history of capitalism.

11. According to the passage, the largest portion of the population of an early town was likely to be drawn from among _____.

- a. retired farmers
- b. vagabonds and runaway serfs
- c. a mushrooming merchants class
- d. financially successful members of the peasant class

12. Which of the following is (are) true?

- I. Early towns were self-contained entities, functioning independently of the nobility.
- II. In some instances, the most powerful merchant in a town was able to become a lord.
- III. All of the dwellers in early towns merged into a single urban class.

- a. I only
- b. II only
- c. I and II
- d. I and III

13. All of the following were important to merchants Except _____.

- a. the right to appear in the lord's court
- b. the right to own town property
- c. the right to enter into contracts
- d. the right to buy and sell freely.

14. Which of the following is implied in the passage?

- a. Merchant guilds were the predecessors of modern labor unions.
- b. Democracy was more prevalent in towns than in the agrarian society.
- c. Most town charters resulted only after some violent activity by the townspeople.
- d. A conflict of interests between manufacturers and workers is inherent in a constitutional system.

15. Residents of a chartered town did all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- a. having a local government
- b. having their own courts
- c. paying taxes to a lord
- d. none of the above

Part Two: Read the following poem carefully and give a short answer to the question. (10%)

I died for beauty, but was scarce
Adjusted in the tomb,
When one who died for truth was lain
In an adjoining room.

He questioned softly why I failed?
"For beauty," I replied.
"And I for truth,--the two are one;
We brethren are," he said.

And so, as kinsmen met a night,
We talked between the rooms.

Until the moss had reached our lips,
And covered up our names.

-----Emily Dickinson

Question: What is the main idea of this poem?

III. Writing (30 %):

Directions: Translation has long been labeled as "the art of failure". However, in the age of globalization and cooperation, translation (and interpreting) is becoming a profession embracing an increasingly huge market. Write an essay of about 400 words on the following topic:

On Becoming a Professional Translator (Interpreter)