

# 聊城大学 2014 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	B 卷
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- 注意事项
1. 本试题满分100分。
  2. 答题须用蓝、黑钢笔或圆珠笔书写。答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试题或草稿纸上无效。

## I. Vocabulary and Grammar (30 points)

### 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. Marks your answers on the answer sheet.

1. They find it impossible to complete the assignment because the directions are too \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ambiguous    B. ingenious    C. clear    D. thorough
2. Some people cannot \_\_\_\_\_ between red and green.  
A. separate    B. compare    C. distinguish    D. contrast
3. The employees who fail to \_\_\_\_\_ with the company regulations will be punished.  
A. comply    B. accord    C. adhere    D. confirm
4. He was \_\_\_\_\_ of his two legs in the traffic accident.  
A. gripped    B. disabled    C. deprived    D. excluded
5. They have not \_\_\_\_\_ of any plan to settle the dispute.  
A. conceived    B. pondered    C. reckoned    D. speculated
6. Most people believe that diligence is \_\_\_\_\_ to one's success.  
A. senseless    B. insignificant    C. crucial    D. subordinate
7. The film I saw last night \_\_\_\_\_ me of my carefree childhood.  
A. reminded    B. remembered    C. recalled    D. referred
8. Not all people are courageous enough to refuse to \_\_\_\_\_ to the local customs.  
A. confront    B. confirm    C. conform    D. confine
9. Much of T. S. Eliot's poetry is difficult to read because it contains so many \_\_\_\_\_ references.  
A. obscure    B. objective    C. notable    D. obvious
10. Three months have passed since the accident occurred, but his life still hung by a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rope    B. string    C. thread    D. cord
11. It is not so much luck \_\_\_\_\_ hard work that makes one succeed.  
A. as    B. like    C. but    D. no
12. \_\_\_\_\_ she liked the Encyclopedia, she finally decided not to buy it.  
A. Much as    B. Much though    C. As much    D. Though much
13. The beauty of this place consists \_\_\_\_\_ its distinct features.  
A. on    B. with    C. in    D. of
14. It was strange for there \_\_\_\_\_ so few spectators in the stadium.  
A. to be    B. be    C. being    D. are
15. Mrs. Johnson promised to send her daughter a new bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ she passed the mid-term exam.  
A. lest    B. in case    C. provided    D. while
16. Under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ his ideal.  
A. will he give up    B. he will give up    C. he will not give up    D. will he not give up

17. Lucy is very stubborn and insists on doing \_\_\_\_\_ right.  
A. what it is she thinks      B. what she is thought  
C. what she thinks is      D. what she thinks it is
18. The Palace Museum is the place \_\_\_\_\_ almost all people would like to visit when they come to Beijing.  
A. which      B. to which      C. in which      D. where
19. All things \_\_\_\_\_, they decide to abandon the plan.  
A. to consider      B. having considered      C. considered      D. considering
20. The passengers asked the driver how long \_\_\_\_\_ to arrive at the destination.  
A. it had taken      B. had it taken      C. would it take      D. it was taken

## II. Reading Comprehension (40 points)

### Section One Multiple Choice (20 points)

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

#### Passage A

Barack Obama will arrive in Europe this week to a tumultuous reception. Europe - and the rest of the world - has watched in awe the amazing political theatre that has surrounded his bid to be America's first black President. Should he win in November Obama's priorities will be domestic ones but he also has a formidable opportunity to help recast America's relationship with the world. It is this relationship which took such a battering during the Bush presidency as anti-Americanism took root across the globe (though not, it has to be said, in large parts of Africa where the current American President did much of his best foreign work). The euphoria surrounding his presidential bid offers him a brilliant opportunity to repurpose the relationship between America and the world. And all of us would benefit.

Obama's visit will be brief. He is not scheduled to spend even a night in Britain and, one suspects, the Middle East stage of his trip will provoke greater interest in America. Yet as he flies in he can start the process of rebuilding the American brand, a brand left in tatters from a series of miscalculations - a bullying approach to international diplomacy, the shirking of environmental responsibility, the horrors of Guantanamo, Abu Ghraib and the CIA's secret rendition programme chief among these.

If Bush seems to represent one stereotype of America (brash, uncaring), so Obama has come to define another. He is young - he turns 47 next month. He is an embodiment of racial diversity. The Illinois senator has that most desirable of political gifts: he makes his audience feel better about themselves.

An Obama presidency would certainly make many nations feel better about American leadership. He has expressed a willingness to listen more to allies and talk more to potential foes. He has taken domestic political fire for saying he would open a dialogue with Tehran. But he has also shown a reflex to make hawkish statements. His mixture of dialogue and firmness would make a refreshing change.

On Iraq, Obama has promised to bring the troops home sooner rather than later. In office, sceptics say, practical military considerations may overcome his instincts. The advice he is receiving on foreign affairs comes from notably hawkish Democrats. Still, it is safe to imagine, Obama will not deepen American involvement in Iraq, and his utterances so far at least suggest a refreshing lack of dogmatism. Elsewhere Obama's role could be hugely beneficial. As the son of a Kenyan, his voice will carry enormous weight in Africa in the battle against despotism and for responsible, transparent government. On climate change he could provide the leadership that the world sorely lacks and which Bush singularly failed to deliver.

And what of Britain? With Obama's election, the notion of a political 'special relationship' will fade. It has not been in our interest to maintain the pretence that America regards us as anything other than simply another partner in Europe. Free of the ideological baggage of past generations, Obama is likely to pursue a more honest relationship.

Of course, expectations have risen so high there are bound to be disappointments should Obama win the November election. Already there are mutterings on both sides of the Atlantic about his tacks from left to center, real or imagined. For now, though, we should welcome candidate Obama and celebrate his emergence as such a dynamic force. Change is the watchword of his candidacy. And the change in attitude to politics he has inspired, here and in America, has been astonishing.

21. What will be Barack Obama's priorities if he will win the election?

- A. Environmental issues.
- B. Helping recast America's relationship with the world.
- C. Domestic issues.
- D. Improving America's image in the world.

22. The reasons why the American brand is affected include the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a bullying approach to international diplomacy
- B. the active shouldering of environmental responsibility
- C. the horrors of Guantanamo
- D. the CIA's secret rendition programme

23. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of Obama's political gifts?

- A. He is both firm and flexible.
- B. He is willing to talk more to his potential foes.
- C. He makes his audience feel better about themselves.
- D. He has remarkable managerial skills.

24. All of the following statements about Obama's foreign policies are true except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. He will not deepen American involvement in Iraq.
- B. He will send more troops to Iraq.
- C. He will provide the leadership on climate change.
- D. He will support the Africans in their battle against despotism and for responsible, transparent government.

25. What relationship will be established between America and Britain if Obama wins the November election?

- A. Britain will enjoy a special relationship with America.
- B. America will regard Britain as the most important partner in Europe.
- C. America may pursue a more honest relationship with Britain.
- D. America will regard Britain as an ordinary partner.

### Passage B

*Last month, British MPs helped make H.G. Wells's 1896 horror story, *The Island of Dr Moreau*, become reality. Tim Cannon reports.*

*In his 1896 classic, *The Island of Dr Moreau*, H.G. Wells artfully blends science-fiction and horror, weaving a cautionary tale of a doctor hell-bent on creating human-animal hybrids.*

*Today, the science and the horror remain. Unfortunately, they are fiction no more.*

Last month, British MPs cleared the way for the creation of hybrid human-animal embryos. Amid tumultuous applause from the media and scientific community, a bill seeking to outlaw hybrid embryos was defeated by a majority of 168 votes in the House of Commons. In the interests of shoring up supplies of embryos, scientists may now transfer the nuclei from human cells into the ova of animals, to produce living cloned embryos — part human, part animal — ripe for

experimentation.

The wilful blindness of so many politicians, journalists and members of the scientific community to obvious ethical issues raised by the practice is deeply disappointing. But, according to Dr David van Gend, national director of Australians for Ethical Stem-Cell Research, giving the green light to hybrids merely plunges the already languishing ethical standards of the stem-cell research lobby to new lows.

Says Dr van Gend: "Cloning has always been a sick science, in that it creates living human embryos solely to be exploited in the laboratory. Now, the UK has descended to the level of obscenity, breeding human embryos where instead of a human mother they use the egg of a pig or rabbit."

That embryonic research and cloning have been rendered obsolete by the development of more effective techniques simply compounds the sense of frustration. As Dr van Gend points out, "The rest of the world knows that cloning as a serious science died back in November [2007], with the scientific revolution of 'direct reprogramming' of adult cells to the status of an embryonic stem cell. That technique never uses women's eggs, and never creates embryos.

"Even the King of Cloning, the UK's Ian Wilmut [creator of Dolly the sheep], declared in November last year that he was walking away from cloning in favour of 'direct reprogramming', and many of the leading scientists around the world have done the same."

But while Old Mother England happily leaves her scientists to toy with human embryos at their leisure, defenders of ethical medical research have achieved an astonishing victory in Western Australia. There, legislation which would allow the cloning of human embryos for research — such as was passed in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania last year — was rejected in the upper house on May 6.

It was a hard fought victory, says Deirdre Lyra, secretary of the Australian Family Association in WA, but one that "vindicates the ethical stand taken by Cardinal George Pell and Archbishop Barry Hickey, who courted parliamentary censure [by publicly opposing the legislation]...".

What's more, the historic vote gave voice to those members of the community who for decades have worked to ensure that the harrowing realities at the heart of human embryonic experimentation are not covered up in the frenzied race to conquer disease. It is a message wantonly ignored by cloning advocates within the scientific community and in the mainstream media.

In fact, the defeat of the WA cloning bill received scant attention in the press, none of it positive. Online daily, Perth Now, reported the vote under the heading, "Sick denied cures with defeat of cloning bill" (May 8). In a similar vein, The Australian gave WA Attorney-General and Health Minister Jim McGinty free rein to vent his anger at the failure of the bill, which he described as "a bitter blow for people with life-threatening conditions". He went on to blame the outcome on a conspiratorial "conservative bloc in the upper house", whose obstinate behaviour "added to the weight of calls for an early election..." (May 8).

To insinuate, as McGinty did, that the members of parliament who opposed the bill are somehow opposed to the development of treatments and cures for people with "life-threatening conditions" is unconscionably disingenuous. It is tantamount to alleging that anyone who stops a poor man from robbing a bank must be opposed to the alleviation of poverty.

With WA bucking the trend, attention now turns to South Australia, where parliament is expected to consider a similar cloning bill in the coming months. As in WA, opposition to the bill — which was tabled in October of 2007 — is reported to be strong.

Time will tell, but for now we can simply hope that in the inevitable media debate, a modicum of respect is afforded those who with good reason object to human cloning and experimentation no matter how useful it might be.

26. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. The House of Commons supports hybrid embryos.
  - B. The media and scientific community object to hybrid embryos.
  - C. British MPs cleared the way for the creation of hybrid human-animal embryos.
  - D. Hybrid embryos are part human and part animal.
27. According to Dr. van Gend, hybrid embryos \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will cause ethical standards to be much lowered
  - B. will stimulate the development of stem cell research
  - C. are significant for the research on some diseases
  - D. are a new and promising science
28. The press \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. gives scant negative reporting on the defeat of the WA cloning bill
  - B. gives excessive reporting on the defeat of the WA cloning bill
  - C. believes human cloning will provide cures for the sick
  - D. applauds the defeat of the WA cloning bill
29. WA Attorney-General and Health Minister Jim McGinty \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. feels very angry about the failure of WA cloning bill
  - B. thinks that some members in the upper house are too radical
  - C. believes the failure of the bill will not affect some people's life
  - D. holds that cloning will do harm to people in the future
3. It can be concluded according to the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. scientists can ignore the ethical issues in their research
  - B. human cloning will develop cures for terminal diseases
  - C. human cloning meets the needs of time
  - D. the public should respect those who object to human cloning

**Section Two Answer Questions (20 points)**

**Directions: Read the following two passages and then answer IN COMPLETE SENTENCES the questions which follow each passage. Use only the information from the passage you have just read and write your answers on the answer sheet.**

**Passage A**

ATLANTA--Black colleges in the United States are reeling from the impact of a recession that has hit their funding and are struggling to retain poor and middle income students.

The big government economic stimulus package President Barack Obama is expected to sign on Tuesday could provide some relief in a downturn that is hurting dozens of small, private universities set up for African Americans that lack big endowments and rely on tuition fees.

The colleges are a legacy of a past era when black students were barred from white-dominated higher education. Although the country now has its first black president in Obama, these institutions still play a valuable role, educators and politicians say.

Many U.S. universities have been affected by the recession, which has eroded state and private funding for education. But a majority of students at black colleges come from low- or middle-income families, making them and their schools more vulnerable to the economic squeeze.

As it bites, students struggle to get loans and scholarships, and the colleges struggle to pay bills. "All the trends are bad right now," said Michael Lomax, president of the United Negro College Fund, which raises money for 39 of the 103 Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) in the United States.

In a dramatic example, Clark Atlanta University laid off 70 of its 229 full-time faculty members and consolidated classes in its arts and science school last week when 300 students out of an enrollment of about 4,000 failed to return for the spring semester because of cost.

"Ninety-eight percent of our students require financial aid. As that became less accessible, increasingly our students have found they were unable to return," said spokeswoman Jennifer Jiles.

As it stands, the \$787 billion stimulus bill includes money to make an "incredible difference" to HBCUs, said Lezli Baskerville, president of the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education.

It would include more than \$800 million for infrastructure projects on HBCU campuses and \$500 million over two years for improvements in technology as well as increased federal grants for students from low-income families, she said.

"We want to make it possible for low-income, first-generation students (whose parents did not go to college) to be in the market to drive and stimulate the economy. That's what our institutions have traditionally done," Baskerville said.

#### NATIONAL REPUTATION

To an outsider, the range and number of higher education establishments in the United States can appear bewildering. Outside the ranks of famous Ivy League schools and the huge state universities, the country is dotted with hundreds of private institutions, many tiny, some obscure.

The same is true for historically black colleges. Such schools range from places with a national reputation such as the all-female Spelman College in Atlanta to rural universities catering to just a few hundred students.

Spelman announced this week it would reduce its operating budget by \$4.8 million, including the elimination of 12 vacant and 23 existing positions, because of a 3 percent drop in enrollment and a decrease in endowment earnings.

HBCUs enroll 14 percent of African American students but constitute only 3 percent of America's 4,084 institutions of higher education, according to government figures.

Many boast a tradition of promoting black leadership: civil rights leader Martin Luther King and film maker Spike Lee attended Morehouse College in Atlanta.

Educator Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee University in Alabama in 1881 and prominent agriculturalist George Washington Carver set up its agricultural school.

In contrast, Obama attended Occidental College in Los Angeles and Columbia University in New York, neither an HBCU.

Since segregation was banned in the 1960s, the black schools have diversified. Many have multiracial faculties and go out of their way to attract non-black students.

West Virginia State University is classed as an HBCU, though its student body is mainly white.

The 47 state-run HBCU's and six law schools are in the same boat as other state colleges, forced to cut costs and delay capital projects, said Dwayne Ashley, chief executive of the Thurgood Marshall College Fund, which funds students at state HBCU's.

#### "REACH OUT TO MY ROOTS"

While it is unlikely a university would be set up in contemporary America with a mission to educate a single ethnic group, HBCUs have attracted support from successive governments and are stoutly defended by their leaders.

Spelman president Beverly Tatum said there were advantages for black female students in attending a college that was designed especially with their needs in mind. A measure of the attraction to students was that 5,000 applicants competed for 525 Spelman places this academic year, she said.

Ashley said HBCUs provided a "nurturing environment".

"They are the epicenter of activity in the communities in which they are located. If you strengthen them, you strengthen the community and spur growth," said Baskerville.

Few cite racial solidarity as a key attraction, perhaps fearing accusations over political correctness. But many students say they chose an HBCU partly to be among other African Americans after attending racially mixed high schools.

"I wanted to go to a black college to reach out to my roots and follow tradition," said Marques Jenkins, 23, a psychology student who came to Clark Atlanta from California.

31. How are black colleges hit by recession?

32. How is the government economic stimulus package expected to influence Historically Black Colleges and Universities?

33. Why do many black people choose to go to HBCUs?

### Passage B

The UK is emerging as the European leader in developing learning outside the classroom. Education experts from nine different countries, funded by the EU, gathered in the Lake District in November to see what they could learn about how to enrich children's education by taking them outdoors.

The event was the first of its kind to be held in the UK and shows how Europe is looking across the Channel to help shape outside learning. It was organized by Geoff Cooper, who runs the Wigan council outdoor education center at Low Bank and has more than 30 years' experience in outdoor education. "I think the UK is leading the way compared to other countries in Europe that don't have the same wealth and richness of opportunities as we do here," says Cooper. "Our system of outdoor education centers—something like 100 in Britain—is linked to the curriculum in schools and, compared to other parts of Europe, this is quite unusual."

Another indicator of how outside learning is becoming embedded in education is the number of organizations and venues accredited under the government's Learning Outside the Classroom (LOtC) quality badge scheme, launched a year ago. More than 500 different companies and venues—from nuclear power stations to the offices of the *Guardian* newspaper—have been awarded a quality badge under the scheme in recognition of being able to offer a high-quality education within a safe environment.

School trip organizations, however, express disappointment that the scheme is still not widely known in schools. Ian Pearson, development officer for the School Travel Forum, which represents 21 educational tour operators, and who is also a member of the LOtC committee and its advisory group, says: "The quality badge is there but it isn't fully recognized through education—that is the task for today, the task for yesterday was to get it established."

The intention is that the LOtC database of badge holders will become the first port of call for teachers looking to organize a school trip—but that has yet to happen, says Martin Hudson from the British Activity Holiday Association (Baha) which represents 200 activity centers. "Schools don't seem aware of the benefits that the scheme can bring them. The whole thing needs to raise its profile."

One school that has embraced LOtC is Sandhill school in Sunderland. Last year, the 972-pupil institution beat off competition from 120 other schools to win the 2009 LOtC award for excellence and innovation. Joan Nix, school curriculum area manager, says: "I think it is important that our children get as many different experiences as possible. Learning outside the classroom gives them an extra dimension and engages them academically. It's also good for their social learning as well."

Mick Brookes, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers and a member of the LOtC's board of trustees, shares the same view: "Taking children out into wilderness

experiences and showing them what the world is like is very much about real, deep education.” But he is concerned that school trips will be marginalized as schools focus increasingly on attainment and targets. “The environment needs to change and that needs to be led by teachers and schools because they need to move away from that focus of ‘bean counting’.”

34. What is the significance of conducting learning outside?

35. What are school trip organizations dissatisfied with concerning the government’s LOtC quality badge scheme?

### **III. Writing (30 points)**

Write a composition of about 400 words on the following topic:

The Importance of Higher Education