

# 聊城大学 2016 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	A 卷
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. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.		
1. To buy antibiotics, you'll have to ask the doctor for a (an) _____. A. instruction    B. direction    C. diagnosis    D. prescription		
2. All the citizens should _____ to the laws and regulations of the state. A. confirm    B. conform    C. confine    D. confront		
3. Mark Twain _____ with another writer in writing <i>The Gilded Age</i> . A. collaborated    B. merged    C. coincided    D. constituted		
4. The researchers felt a great sense of _____ when they finally finished the project. A. exasperation    B. achievement    C. refreshment    D. inspiration		
5. This account is so _____ that different people can have different understandings. A. clear    B. ambiguous    C. arbitrary    D. intricate		
6. Every year this university _____ about 3,000 students. A. entails    B. enhances    C. enrolls    D. enriches		
7. This collection _____ over 400 paintings of ten famous artists. A. consists    B. is composed of    C. constitutes    D. comprises of		
8. This operation can usually _____ a patient's life by three to five years. A. prolong    B. prey    C. provoke    D. proclaim		
9. _____ studies the normal functions of living things. A. Physics    B. Psychology    C. Physiology    D. Philosophy		
10. _____ John has only just started, he drives very well. A. Providing    B. Assuming    C. Considering    D. Supporting		
11. In this country, minority groups still have great difficulty entering _____ politics. A. such professions as    B. those professions as C. such professions like    D. those professions like		
12. The boss of the factory stressed two requirements: _____. A. reduce cost and improving efficiency B. reduce cost and that they should improve efficiency C. reducing cost and improving efficiency D. that they should reduce cost and improving efficiency		
13. The crime rate of this city is lower _____. A. than any city    B. than any other city C. than any other cities    D. than that of any other city		
14. It is easy to talk about racial equality, but in practice this is often _____. A. difficult to achieve it    B. difficultly achieved C. difficult to achieve    D. difficultly achieving		
15. Experience is not what happens to you; it's what you do _____ what happens to you. A. to    B. for    C. with    D. about		
16. _____ to develop her talent, Helen could become an excellent dancer. A. Allowed    B. Allowing    C. Being allowed    D. Having been allowed		

17. \_\_\_\_\_ microelectronics machine in common use in offices and elsewhere is photocopier.  
A. A, a            B. A, the            C. The, a            D. The, the
18. Nowadays, the Internet is playing an increasingly important part in our \_\_\_\_\_ life.  
A. every day            B. everyday            C. every day's            D. everyday's
19. I would rather finish my writing assignment this evening \_\_\_\_\_ leave it until tomorrow.  
A. but not            B. and not            C. then            D. than
20. R. W. Emerson said that the only way to have a friend \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was to be one            B. is to be such            C. was being one            D. is being such

## II. Reading Comprehension (40 points)

### Section One Multiple Choice (20 points)

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

#### Passage 1

Most animal species inherit a fixed repertoire of sounds. Bottlenose dolphins by contrast, readily learn to imitate such things as man-made and computer-generated ones. Presumably this fulfills some function in their lives. But what?

When dolphins are alone they emit a unique "signature" whistle that develops when the animal is between three and seven months old. When in a group, however, they may also whistle the signature of other animals with whom they have strong ties. A dolphin's use of its own signature whistle serves to let all others within earshot know who and where it is. Using another dolphin's whistle should serve to draw that dolphin's attention. Dolphins, in other words, unlike any other species except mankind have names.

Female calves tend to develop signature whistles very different from those of their mothers, while male calves' signature whistles tend to be much more similar. Males also have a more precise talent for mimicry. Because females tend to return to the group into which they were born when they start their own families, there could be a lot of confusion if all the mothers and daughters in the group sounded much the same. It matters less if males sound like their mothers, because they normally leave the groups of their birth and team up with unrelated males once they are adult.

Males use the greater talent for mimicry to deceive. A male aware of unfamiliar males in the vicinity might—should he find himself alone or with only a friend or two—be able to discourage their aggression by copying the whistles of several of his own chums to create the false impression of numbers: playing Beau Geste with whistles rather than rifles. On the other hand, should the deceiver seek to court a female previously unreceptive to his advances, duplicating the signature whistle of a rival more to her taste might improve his chances in love.

21. How are bottlenose dolphins different from most animal species according to the first paragraph?
- A. They can swim much faster.  
B. They are better at imitating sounds.  
C. They make friends more easily.  
D. They would rather stay at one place.

22. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Dolphins always produce the same sound.
  - B. Dolphins produce a particular signature sound when they stay alone.
  - C. Dolphins whistle the signatures of other dolphins in order to attract their attention.
  - D. Dolphins' different signature whistles perform different functions.
23. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. All animals have their own names.
  - B. Some animals have their own names.
  - C. Many animals have their own names.
  - D. Dolphins have their own names.
24. The word "duplicating" in the last paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. abandoning
  - B. copying
  - C. deceiving
  - D. using
25. Which of the following may be the best title of the passage?
- A. Dolphins' Performance
  - B. Bottlenose Dolphins
  - C. Signature Whistle
  - D. Dolphins' Names

### Passage 2

Monks and scribes were the data-processors of the Middle Ages, gathering, copying and disseminating information. The fruits of their labor now attract scholarship as much as, over the centuries, they have attracted dust. But how to wring new information from a few old pieces of vellum and papyrus? One answer, according to two scholars at the University of Illinois, is to use modern data-processing.

James Marchand studies Gothic, the oldest teutonic language with any written remains. It sheds light on the origins of modern English, German and the Scandinavian languages. Unfortunately, only one Gothic text, the Codex Argenteus, a piece of the New Testament written in silver ink on purple parchment, survived the downfall of the Goths. Dr Marchand is undaunted by this shortage of raw material. Just as computers overwrite out-of-date files on their disks, monks used to scrape useless manuscripts clean and recycle them. Such overwritten parchments, called palimpsests, often bear traces of the old beneath the new.

The monks of Bobbio, in northern Italy, wrote many of their books on looted Gothic bibles. Dr Marchand has devised a technique for reading the texts they got rid of. First he takes black and white photographs of the parchments in ultra-violet light. This makes the ink on the parchment, including the faint traces of the original Gothic, fluoresce like a white shirt in a disco. Then he feeds the pictures into a computer, which cuts each picture into 1m tiny elements and records the precise shade of grey of each one. The later text, much darker in the picture than the earlier one, can then be edited out of this digital image. The earlier text thus revealed can be made more legible by a program that enhances the contrast, picking out the Gothic letters from the surrounding gloom.

So far, Dr Marchand has recovered nine biblical fragments in Gothic. He has also revealed notes written in the margins of Latin manuscripts by Gothic hands and then rubbed out by later owners. From these sources he is piecing together the vocabulary and grammar of Gothic.

Rather than recovering lost languages, John Friedman is recovering lost lives. The scribes he studies worked in the 14<sup>th</sup> century—8, 000 years after Dr Marchand's Goths had relinquished Italy. He is trying to trace their careers through their handwriting. Identifying handwriting is normally a tortuous and time-consuming job, not to be undertaken lightly. If it could be computerized,

anonymous documents could be sifted to find those with the same author.

Dr Friedman has put parts of 200 manuscripts from northern England into his computer. The machine can be made to look for common letter groups and then display them, massively magnified, together on the screen, helping a human expert to decide if they match. Dr. Friedman wants to make the computer more than just a clever cluster analysis, he hopes to teach the machine how to make the matches for itself.

Quill-written characters consist of a series of more-or-less straight strokes, simple enough for a computer to turn into numbers and analysis, but complex enough to vary from scribe to scribe. With the aid of rare signed texts, Dr Friedman is programming his computer to recognize the shapes of strokes in the hands of various writers. It can already distinguish the signed texts of a single author from those written by other scribes. When it, or its descendants, learns to classify anonymous documents, the copiers of the Middle Ages will be revealed by the data-processors of today.

26. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Monks and scribes of the Middle Ages collected information.
  - B. Monks and scribes of the Middle Ages copied information.
  - C. Monks and scribes of the Middle Ages spread information.
  - D. Monks and scribes of the Middle Ages sold information.
27. James Marchand's study of Gothic is significant in that it helps explain the origins of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the Scandinavian languages
  - B. modern English
  - C. French
  - D. German
28. The word "looted" in the third paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. borrowed
  - B. stolen
  - C. printed
  - D. imported
29. John Friedman is different from James Marchand in that the former \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is recovering more lost languages
  - B. is recovering lost computers
  - C. is recovering lost grammar and vocabulary
  - D. is recovering lost lives
30. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. It is difficult for a computer to turn straight strokes into numbers.
  - B. The computer can tell the signed texts of one scribe from those of another.
  - C. The scholars have given up studying the writings of the monks and scribes of the Middle Ages.
  - D. Modern data-processing is now giving way to the traditional methods.

### Section Two Answering Questions (20 points)

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

To go into solitude, a man needs to retire as much from his chamber as from society. I am not solitary whilst I read and write, though nobody is with me. But if a man would be alone, let him look at the stars. The rays that come from those heavenly worlds, will separate between him and what he touches. One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with

this design, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the sublime. Seen in the streets of cities, how great they are! If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and adore; and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God which had been shown! But every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing smile.

To speak truly, few adult persons can see nature. Most persons do not see the sun. At least they have a very superficial seeing. The sun illuminates only the eye of the man, but shines into the eye and the heart of the child. The lover of nature is he whose inward and outward senses are still truly adjusted to each other; who has retained the spirit of infancy even into the era of manhood. His intercourse with heaven and earth, becomes part of his daily food. In the presence of nature, a wild delight runs through the man, in spite of real sorrows. Nature says, —he is my creature, and maugre all his impertinent griefs, he shall be glad with me. Not the sun or the summer alone, but every hour and season yields its tribute of delight; for every hour and change corresponds to and authorizes a different state of the mind, from breathless noon to grimmest midnight. Nature is a setting that fits equally well a comic or a mourning piece. In good health, the air is a cordial of incredible virtue. Crossing a bare common, in snow puddles, at twilight, under a clouded sky, without having in my thoughts any occurrence of special good fortune, I have enjoyed a perfect exhilaration. I am glad to the brink of fear. In the woods too, a man casts off his years, as the snake his slough, and at what period soever of life, is always a child. In the woods, is perpetual youth. Within these plantations of God, a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods, we return to reason and faith. There I feel that nothing can befall me in life, —no disgrace, no calamity, (leaving me my eyes,) which nature cannot repair. Standing on the bare ground, —my head bathed by the blithe air, and uplifted into infinite space, —all mean egotism vanishes. I become a transparent eye-ball; I am nothing; I see all; the currents of the Universal Being circulate through me; I am part or particle of God. The name of the nearest friend sounds then foreign and accidental: to be brothers, to be acquaintances, —master or servant, is then a trifle and a disturbance. I am the lover of uncontained and immortal beauty. In the wilderness, I find something more dear and connate than in streets or villages. In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the distant line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as beautiful as his own nature.

The greatest delight which the fields and woods minister, is the suggestion of an occult relation between man and the vegetable. I am not alone and unacknowledged. They nod to me, and I to them. The waving of the boughs in the storm, is new to me and old. It takes me by surprise, and yet is not unknown. Its effect is like that of a higher thought or a better emotion coming over me, when I deemed I was thinking justly or doing right.

Yet it is certain that the power to produce this delight, does not reside in nature, but in man, or in a harmony of both. It is necessary to use these pleasures with great temperance. For, nature is not always tricked in holiday attire, but the same scene which yesterday breathed perfume and glittered as for the frolic of the nymphs, is overspread with melancholy today. Nature always wears the colors of the spirit. To a man laboring under calamity, the heat of his own fire hath sadness in it. Then, there is a kind of contempt of the landscape felt by him who has just lost by death a dear friend. The sky is less grand as it shuts down over less worth in the population.

31. Why does the author encourage people who would be alone to look at the stars?
32. Why does the author say that most people only have a “very superficial seeing” of the sun?
33. What can nature bring people?
34. What experience does the author present before readers with “Standing on the bare ground...I am part of particle of God”?

35. What is your view of nature?

III. Writing (30 points)

Write an essay of about 400 words on the following topic:

The Importance of Environmental Protection