

南京理工大学

2013 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

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, 写在本题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

**Part I.** There are ten sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (10 points, one point for each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ ghost exists in the world. That's your illusion.  
A. No such a thing as                      B. No such a thing as a  
C. No such thing as a                      D. No such thing as
- My cousin Nancy is often in a poisonous mood; I suppose it's because she is \_\_\_\_\_ child.  
A. one    B. a lone  
C. a single                                        D. an only
- The policy \_\_\_\_\_ made, the next problem was how to carry it out.  
A. having been                                B. being  
C. had been                                      D. was
- If we had left a little earlier, we would not \_\_\_\_\_ in the rain now.  
A. be walking                                    B. have been walking  
C. walk    D. have walked
- I'm sorry I can't go with you, but I wish you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a good time                                 B. have a good time  
C. to have a good time                        D. will have a good time
- Many a time \_\_\_\_\_ them not to do so.  
A. we have warned                            B. do we have warned  
C. have we warned                            D. warned we have
- Output of cars was \_\_\_\_\_ of the same period of last year.  
A. higher 10 per cent than that            B. 10 per cent higher than that  
C. higher 10 per cent than those           D. 10 per cent higher than those

8. He was taken \_\_\_\_\_ prisoner in the war and spent \_\_\_\_\_ next two years in a prisoner-of-war camp in the south.  
A. /, the    B. the, a  
C. the, /    D. the, the

9. It is not uncommon for there \_\_\_\_\_ problems of communication between the old and the young.  
A. being    B. would be  
C. be    D. to be
10. It is absolutely essential that William \_\_\_\_\_ his study in spite of some learning difficulties.  
A. will continue                                 B. continued  
C. continue                                        D. continues

**Part II.** There are ten sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (10 points, one point for each)

- A good trial lawyer will argue only what is central to an issue, eliminating extraneous information or anything else which might \_\_\_\_\_ the client.  
A. amuse    B. enhance  
C. jeopardize                                        D. initiate
- A computer program can provide information in ways that force students to participate for learning instead of being merely \_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge.  
A. recipients                                        B. custodians  
C. consumers                                        D. reservoirs
- One theory about intelligence sees language as the logical structure underlying thinking and insists that since animals are mute, they must be \_\_\_\_\_ as well.  
A. inactive    B. mindless  
C. cooperative                                        D. brutal
- The heat in summer is no less \_\_\_\_\_ here in this mountain region.  
A. concentrated                                    B. extensive  
C. intense    D. intensive
- Bird appears to have difficult breathing and might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unresponsive                                 B. indifferent  
C. inactive    D. latent
- Someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ is willing to take risks and to try new methods.  
A. pragmatic                                        B. adventurous



**V. Cloze (15 points, 1 point for each)**

In the following passage, there are 15 blanks representing words that are missing from the context. You are to put back in each of the blanks the missing word. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Some consumer researchers distinguish between “rational” motives and “emotional” (or “non-rational”) motives. They use the term “rationality” 1 the traditional economic sense that assumes 2 consumers behave rationally when they carefully consider all alternatives and choose those that give them the greatest utility (i.e., satisfaction). In a marketing context, the term “rationality” implies that the consumer selects goods based 3 totally objective criteria, such 4 size, weight, price, and so on. “Emotional” motives imply the selection of goods 5 to personal or subjective criteria the desire 6 individuality, pride, fear, affection of status.

The assumption underlying this distinction is 7 subjective or emotional criteria do not maximize utility or satisfaction. However, it is reasonable to assume that consumers always attempt to select alternatives that, 8 their view, serve to maximize satisfaction. Obviously, the assessment of satisfaction is a very personal process, based on the individual’s own needs as 9 as on past behavioral, social, and learning experiences. What may appear 10 irrational to an outside observer may be perfectly rational 11 the context of the consumer’s own psychological field. For example, a product purchased to enhance one’s self-image (such as a fragrance) is a perfectly rational form of consumer behavior. 12 behavior did not appear rational to the person who undertakes it 12 the time that it is undertaken, obviously he or she would not do it. Therefore, the distinction between rational and emotional motives does not appear to be warranted.

Some researchers go so far 13 to suggest that emphasis 14 “needs” obscures the rational, nature of most consumer motivation. They claim that consumers act consciously to maximize their gains and minimize their losses; that they act not 15 subconscious drives but from rational preferences, or what they perceive to be in their own best interests.

**VI. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points for each)**

**Passage One.**

I’m sitting in a room with six terrified people. Outside the window we can hear the roar of Boston’s rush hour, cars sputtering at intersections, baseball fans shouting in the streets. Out there it is loud, but in here, at the Center for Anxiety and Related Disorders at Boston University, it is as hushed as a hospital, the faces of the patients slick with sweat. The director of the center, the psychologist David H.

Barlow, is one of the leading researchers in the field of fear. He isn’t here today, but his methods are guiding this therapy group, which is led by two strikingly young-looking graduate students. It seems somehow fitting that this center, the premier institution for the treatment of anxiety, is located smack-dab in the maze of Boston’s crooked and crazy streets.

Barlow’s method for treating anxiety disorders is surprisingly simple, although its philosophical and clinical implications are anything but. He aims to reduce anxiety not by teaching customary

relaxation techniques involving calming mantras or soothing imagery, but by doing just the opposite: forcing the patient to repeatedly face his most dreaded situation, so that, eventually, he becomes accustomed to the sensation of terror. Barlow claims he can rid some people of their symptoms in as little as five to eight days. His treatment promises to be psychotherapy’s ultimate fast track, but while many clinicians praise its well-documented results, others take a dimmer view of what one clinician calls “torture, plain and simple.”

Barlow’s supporters are not swayed by these criticisms. After all, his success in ameliorating anxiety is by his reckoning as high as 85 percent. David Tolin, the director of the Anxiety Disorders Center at the Institute of Living in Hartford, says: “Barlow’s program is an ideal toward which other clinicians should strive. It is the most rigorously tested and documented treatment for anxiety. Most practitioners don’t teach his approach because the field of psychology is relatively slow to adapt to evidence-based treatment.” Reid Wilson, a professor of psychiatry at the University of North Carolina School of Medicine and an ardent Barlow supporter, adds that Barlow’s work hasn’t completely caught on because, as he puts it: “We’re still on the uphill climb. We haven’t had the manpower to train enough people. Only a very small number of clinicians know about this. They don’t understand that relaxation training could actually slow treatment instead of speed it up.”

Relaxation training was founded, in part, by Joseph Wolpe, a South African-born psychiatrist who cultivated what is called “systematic desensitization,” a method whereby you gradually expose a person to his greatest fears while helping him “go rag doll.” The theory beneath the technique is that if you come to associate, say, snakes, not with heart-stopping surges of hormones but with rhythmic relaxed breathing, then after a while, snakes may make you sleepy.

When Barlow was in graduate school, back in the 60’s, he was one of Wolpe’s students. He says it gradually dawned on him and others, like Isaac Marks, a psychiatrist at the Institute of Psychiatry at the University of London, that inducing calm, through pills or practice, is not necessarily helpful. Barlow’s core belief is this: people aren’t afraid of external things. It’s all a matter of the relationship a person has to his or her own internalized terror. And once people disarm their terror, once they realize that they can survive it, then you have detoxified the problem and in some senses provided a cure. It has been a long time since anyone in the soft science of psychology has been able to claim a cure as a part of their repertory, though Barlow recognizes that he still doesn’t have enough long-term data to guarantee that his patients will never relapse.

1. It is fitting that the Center for Anxiety is located in Boston because
  - A. Boston is city full of people with anxiety problems
  - B. Boston is a place where psychologists can work better than in other cities
  - C. the treatment adopted by the Center is devious as the streets in Boston
  - D. the noise in Boston is very good for the treatment practice in the Center
2. The philosophical and clinical implications of Barlow’s method are in fact
  - A. very simple
  - B. very complicated
  - C. variable
  - D. not clear

3. When one clinician calls Barlow's treatment "torture, plain and simple", he means
- Barlow's treatment is too simple
  - Barlow's treatment is too quick
  - Barlow's treatment causes great pains to the other clinicians
  - Barlow's treatment causes great pains to the patients
4. Which of the following statements is not true?
- Psychologists are slow to accept new ideas
  - Barlow's treatment is not yet accepted by all practitioners
  - Barlow's method will slow the treatment
  - not enough practitioners have been trained to use Barlow's method
5. At the heart of Barlow's new method is the belief that
- anxiety is caused not by things in the world but by one's own fear
  - patients should try to internalize their terror
  - practitioners should take toxic substance out of the patients
  - a cure can be found when the patients put down their terror from their arms

#### Passage Two

When journalists' mailboxes start filling up with policy papers about Russian-American relations, it is obviously presidential-summit time again. George Bush, write Michael McFaul and James Goldgeier, two American foreign-policy experts, "must be looking forward" to his meetings on September 26th-27th with Vladimir Putin, one of his few real remaining friends on the world stage. Since Mr Putin's alliance with France and Germany against the war in Iraq which, Mr Bush seems to have accepted, was a reluctant one--their diplomats have worked furiously to patch things up. The two countries, writes Celeste Wallander of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, "can be allies in the best traditions of farsighted traditional great power diplomacy." In Moscow, Sergei Karaganov, a foreign-affairs analyst close to the Kremlin, says the relationship could now reach unprecedented heights.

But heights of what? What Russia and America know how to deal with best, whether as opponents or allies, is global-security issues-reducing nuclear arsenals, preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction, containing unstable or rogue regimes, fighting international terrorism. And on these the two presidents already agree more and more.

Russia, says Mr Karaganov, is beginning to worry, like America, about a nuclear-weapons programme in Iran (though it still wants to let Iran build nuclear-power stations), and to recognize the threats from instability in the Middle East, not so far from its border. America has placed some Chechen organizations on its list of terrorist groups. The two have overcome differences on nuclear-arms reduction treaties. The devil is in the detail of these issues, writes Mrs Wallander, and the warmth between the two presidents is often not shared by the diplomats, bureaucrats and military officers who have to make the partnership work.

Energy is a much-touted area where co-operation with America could grow. The Americans want energy sources other than the OPEC oil cartel, and Russia, the world's second-largest oil producer, would like to be one of them. Though it now supplies less than 3% of America's oil, that

is rising. This week saw a star-studded summit in St Petersburg, with the American and Russian trade and energy ministers and oil bosses from both countries.

But while this Russian-American "energy dialogue" has produced plenty of ideas for speeding up the oil flow--mostly by increasing Russia's export capacity and improving investment conditions--real projects are, as yet, few. The big buzz of the summit was not even oil, but a scheme to liquefy natural gas on Russia's Pacific coast and pipe or ship it across to America--which, at best, will not happen before the end of the decade. In any case, says Igor Leshukov of St Petersburg's Institute for International Affairs, American speakers seemed vague by comparison with the detailed presentations of the Russians. With Iraq and its vast oil reserves not yet fully under control, they are waiting to see what their opportunities there will be before they commit themselves to Russia.

So what else can the two presidents discuss? At least one new issue may crop up: Russia's nascent AIDS epidemic. And many would like Mr Bush to mention Russia's repressed media, biased elections and human-rights abuses in Chechnya and elsewhere. An undemocratic Russia, argue Mr McFaul and others, may become dangerous too. But that argument has so far fallen on deaf ears in Washington. Mr Bush's team, unlike Bill Clinton's, dwells less on Russia's need for democracy.

1. Some American and Russian foreign policy experts are very optimistic about Russian-American relations because
- Putin supported Bush for the war in Iraq
  - the diplomats of the two countries have already patched up their differences
  - the two countries are allies in the best traditions of far-sighted great power diplomacy
  - they have common interest in global-security issues
2. By "the devil is in the detail of these issues" Mrs. Wallander means that \_\_\_\_\_
- these issues are too complicated in details
  - the Americans and the Russians recognize the same set of problems but they see and deal with them very differently
  - even with the joint efforts of the Americans and the Russians the detail of these issues is still too difficult to overcome
  - the Americans and the Russians have not solved some detailed problems in the nuclear-arms reduction treaties
3. According to the author in the field of energy the Americans and the Russians
- are cooperating very well
  - have contradictory interests
  - only focus on liquefying natural gas
  - remain at the stage of ideas about future cooperation
4. Apart from the issue of energy, one subject Mr. Bush is likely to talk about with Mr. Putin in their summit would be \_\_\_\_\_
- the AIDS epidemic
  - the repressed media in Russian
  - human rights abuses in Chechnya
  - Russia's need for democracy

5. This piece of news analysis tries to convince the reader that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. the Russian-American relations will have a bright future
  - B. Russia and America will never be real and close allies despite the apparent warmth in public speeches
  - C. the two countries have many common interests for their cooperation but there still remain lots of very real obstacles
  - D. among all the world leaders Putin is the best friend of Bush

**Passage Three**

There are several types of account that you can have with a bank. One of the most popular is a current account. You can start this sort of account whenever you like and with only a few hundred dollars. All you have to do is to walk into any bank and ask to open an account. You will probably be expected to give the names of two people who will guarantee your honesty, and you will be asked for specimens of your signature.

People put money into banks partly for safety, partly because they can then have a checkbook and use this for paying bills instead of carrying a lot of cash around.

If you open an ordinary current account at a bank, you will be given two books: a paying-in book and a checkbook. A paying-in book is used when you put money into your account. You write in it the amount of every check you have received (for instance, your pay check), cash or postal order, add them all up and hand them over to the clerk. He will stamp the counterfoil in your book and this is proof that the bank has received your money.

A checkbook is used when you want the bank to pay out some of this money either to you, when you need some cash, or to other people, for example, when you want to pay for goods you have bought.

A check is simply an instruction to pay a specified sum of money to a specified person. You could, in fact, write this out on any piece of paper and it would be valid, but checks are a convenient way of doing this. There is space in the checkbook for you to keep a record of what you have paid out. This is useful as it enables you to work out, for example, how much money you have spent in the last month.

Most checks are "crossed" (they have two lines printed down the middle) which means that the bank will not pay out cash for them across the bank counter—they must be paid into someone's account. This is a good idea because it makes it harder for anybody to cash a check, cash it straightaway and make off untraced.

In the course of a month you may have paid money into your account several times and perhaps written a number of checks, too. To let you know how much money you have in your account the bank regularly posts statements to you. These statements list every transaction you have made, and at the right hand side, show how much money you were left with after each one (the balance). You can look at your checkbook and paying-in book counterfoils to see whether the bank has made any mistakes.

Bank statements are useful as they act as regular reminders to keep an eye on how much you

are spending.

1. A current account is one of the most popular because \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. it is very convenient for anyone to use it
  - B. one can open it with a few dollars
  - C. it is liked by most people
  - D. one will be expected to give his real name
2. With a current account one can pay for things
  - A. with cash
  - B. with checks
  - C. by installments
  - D. with a paying-in slip
3. Statements of accounts \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. prevent your money from being cashed by people you don't know
  - B. are written on the counterfoil of the paying-in book
  - C. let you know how you've been spending your money
  - D. are your checks that have been cashed at the bank
4. The word "counterfoil" in the last sentence of Para. 3 means
  - A. a check
  - B. the back of the paying-in slip
  - C. the other part of the paying-in slip
  - D. a separate paying-in slip
5. The phrase "make off" in the last sentence of Para. 6 means \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. get away
  - B. get off
  - C. make a fortune
  - D. make a living

