

2013 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

考试科目名称：《翻译硕士英语》 科目代码：211

考试日期：2013 年 1 月 日

(答案一律做在答题纸上，做在试题上无效)

(试题共 13 页)

I Grammar & Vocabulary (20 points)

Directions: There are twenty 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.

- Whenever you see an old film, you can't help being struck by the appearance of the actresses---their hair styles and make-up look dated, their general appearance is in fact slightly _____.
A. classic B. fanciful C. deranged D. ludicrous
- When an American team explored a temple which stands in an ancient prosperous city on the _____ of Ayia Irini, the archaeologists discovered a graceful Goddess.
A. promontory B. outpost C. straits D. channel
- Now Norman has put himself into the patient _____ state of mind of a chess player.
A. contemplative B. attentive C. pondering D. thinking
- Dr. Park was accused _____ the patient with overdose of sleeping pills so that the patient's life was terminated before the expected time.
A. of providing B. with providing C. to have provided D. to provide
- By the end of next month we _____ this assignment.
A. will finish B. will be finishing
C. will have finished D. have finished

6. We will be losing money this year unless that new economic plan of yours _____ miracle.
 A. is working B. works C. will be working D. worked
7. It was dark in the cave so she _____ a match.
 A. struck B. hit C. fired D. burned
8. Mary will not be able to come to the birthday party as she is _____ with a cold.
 A. laid out B. laid up C. laid by D. laid down
9. She often says her greatest happiness _____ serving the handicapped children.
 A. relies on B. consists in C. composes of D. comprises in
10. To make this _____ clear we shall have to look closely into biology's long history.
 A. distinction B. indication C. recognition D. constitution
11. There is nothing in physical structure, the brain or the internal organs to _____ a difference.
 A. display B. indicate C. demonstrate D. appear
12. The largest brain ever examined belonged to a person of weak _____.
 A. health B. body C. mind D. thought
13. Individuals of every race _____ civilization to go backward or forward.
 A. make B. cause C. move D. turn
14. The new government _____ the foreign-owned oil fields one after another.
 A. took over B. took out C. took off D. took on
15. The new technological revolution in American newspapers has brought increased _____, a wider range of publications and an expansion of newspaper job.
 A. circulation B. reproduction C. manipulation D. penetration
16. To the extent that rights and privileges are incompatible, the advocates of women's so-called "emancipation" must realize that they are also advocating the overthrow of women's _____.
 A. responsibility B. special limitations
 C. differential advantages D. motherhood
17. The human vocal apparatus is equipped to produce only a certain number of sounds. A comparison of any two languages will reveal sounds that are _____.
 A. similar B. difficult C. different D. harsh

18. There are those who claim that the self-flatterer is the most extravagant in his claims but never did a man claim for himself as many virtues as the lover accredits to _____.
- A. the person loved B. humanity C. the flatterer D. himself
19. A good speaker varies his speed of delivery to match the significance of his oratory. Slow speech is appropriate for the important ideas, but the less weighty material should be disposed of rather speedily. It is important that with variety of material there should be variety of _____.
- A. volume B. pitch C. timbre D. tempo
20. Every citizen in a democracy, it is said, must have equality, and the will of the majority is supreme; thus the poor have more power than the rich because _____.
- A. it is their turn to rule B. there are more of them
C. their needs are greater D. the rich are ever wicked

II. Error Correction. (10 points)

The following passage contains TEN error, each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case only ONE word is involved. You should proof-read the passage and correct it.

The previous section has shown how quickly a rhyme passes from one schoolchild to the next and illustrates the further difference 1. _____ between school lore and nursery lore. In nursery lore a verse, learnt in early childhood, is not usually passed on again when the little listener 2. _____ has grown up, and has children of their own, or even grandchildren. 3. _____ The period between learning a nursery rhyme and transmitting it may be something from 20 to 70 years. With the playground 4. _____ lore, therefore, a rhyme may be excitedly passed on within the very hour 5. _____ it is learnt; and, in the general, it passes between children of the 6. _____ same age, or nearly so, since it is uncommon for the difference in age between playmates to be more than five years. If, therefore, a playground rhyme can be shown to have been currently for a hundred years, or 7. _____ even just for fifty, it follows that it has been retransmitted over and over, very possibly it has passed along a chain of two or three 8. _____ hundred young hearers and tellers, and the wonder is that it remains live 9. _____ after so much handling, to let alone that it bears resemblance to the 10. _____ original wording.

II. Reading Comprehension. (30 points)

Directions: In this section, there are four reading passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions.

TEXT A

The tourist trade is booming. With all this coming and going, you'd expect greater understanding to develop between the nations of the world. Not a bit of it! Superb systems of communication by air, sea and land make it possible for us to visit each other's countries at a moderate cost. What was once the 'grand tour', reserved for only the very rich, is now within everybody's grasp? The package tour and chartered flights are not to be sneered at. Modern travelers enjoy a level of comfort which the lords and ladies on grand tours in the old days couldn't have dreamed of. But what's the sense of this mass exchange of populations if the nations of the world remain basically ignorant of each other?

Many tourist organizations are directly responsible for this state of affairs. They deliberately set out to protect their clients from too much contact with the local population. The modern tourist leads a cosseted, sheltered life. He lives at international hotels, where he eats his international food and sips his international drink while he gazes at the natives from a distance. Conducted tours to places of interest are carefully censored. The tourist is allowed to see only what the organizers want him to see and no more. A strict schedule makes it impossible for the tourist to wander off on his own; and anyway, language is always a barrier, so he is only too happy to be protected in this way. At its very worst, this leads to a new and hideous kind of colonization. The summer quarters of the inhabitants of the cite universitaire are temporarily reestablished on the island of Corfu. Blackpool is recreated at Torremolinos where the traveler goes not to eat paella, but fish and chips.

The sad thing about this situation is that it leads to the persistence of national stereotypes. We don't see the people of other nations as they really are, but as we have been brought up to believe they are. You can test this for yourself. Take five nationalities, say, French, German, English, American and Italian. Now in your mind, match them with these five adjectives: musical, amorous, cold, pedantic, native. Far from providing us with any insight into the national characteristics of the peoples just mentioned, these adjectives actually act as barriers. So when you set out on your travels, the only characteristics you notice are those which confirm your preconceptions. You come away with the highly

unoriginal and inaccurate impression that, say, 'Anglo-Saxons are hypocrites' of that 'Latin peoples shout a lot'. You only have to make a few foreign friends to understand how absurd and harmful national stereotypes are. But how can you make foreign friends when the tourist trade does its best to prevent you?

Carried to an extreme, stereotypes can be positively dangerous. Wild generalizations stir up racial hatred and blind us to the basic fact "how trite it sounds! That all people are human." We are all similar to each other and at the same time all unique.

1. The best title for this passage is _____
A. tourism contributes nothing to increasing understanding between nations.
B. tourism is tiresome.
C. conducted tour is dull.
D. tourism really does something to one's country.
2. What is the author's attitude toward tourism? _____
A. apprehensive B. negative C. critical D. appreciative.
3. Which word in the following is the best to summarize Latin people shout a lot?
_____ A. silent B. noisy C. lively D. active
4. The purpose of the author's criticism is to point out _____.
A. conducted tour is disappointing.
B. the way of touring should be changed.
C. when traveling, you notice characteristics which confirm preconception.
D. national stereotypes should be changed.
5. What is 'grand tour' now? _____
A. moderate cost.
B. local sight-seeing is investigated by the tourist organization.
C. people enjoy the first-rate comforts.
D. everybody can enjoy the 'grand tour'.

TEXT B

Roger Rosenblatt's book *Black Fiction*, in attempting to apply literary rather than sociopolitical criteria to its subject, successfully alters the approach taken by most previous studies. As Rosenblatt notes, criticism of Black writing has often served as a pretext for expounding on Black history. Addison Gayle's recent work, for example, judges the value of Black fiction by overtly political

standards, rating each work according to the notions of Black identity which it propounds.

Although fiction assuredly springs from political circumstances, its authors react to those circumstances in ways other than ideological, and talking about novels and stories primarily as instruments of ideology circumvents much of the fictional enterprise. Rosenblatt's literary analysis discloses affinities and connections among works of Black fiction which solely political studies have overlooked or ignored.

Writing acceptable criticism of Black fiction, however, presupposes giving satisfactory answers to a number of questions. First of all, is there a sufficient reason, other than the racial identity of the authors, to group together works by Black authors? Second, how does Black fiction make itself distinct from other modern fiction with which it is largely contemporaneous? Rosenblatt shows that Black fiction constitutes a distinct body of writing that has an identifiable, coherent literary tradition. Looking at novels written by Black over the last eighty years, he discovers recurring concerns and designs independent of chronology. These structures are thematic, and they spring, not surprisingly, from the central fact that the Black characters in these novels exist in a predominantly white culture, whether they try to conform to that culture or rebel against it.

Black Fiction does leave some aesthetic questions open. Rosenblatt's thematic analysis permits considerable objectivity; he even explicitly states that it is not his intention to judge the merit of the various works. Yet his reluctance seems misplaced, especially since an attempt to appraise might have led to interesting results. For instance, some of the novels appear to be structurally diffuse. Is this a defect, or are the authors working out of, or trying to forge, a different kind of aesthetic? In addition, the style of some Black novels, like Jean Toomey's *Cane*, verges on expressionism or surrealism; does this technique provide a counterpoint to the prevalent theme that portrays the fate against which Black heroes are pitted, a theme usually conveyed by more naturalistic modes of expression?

In spite of such omissions, what Rosenblatt does include in his discussion makes for an astute and worthwhile study. *Black Fiction* surveys a wide variety of novels, bringing to our attention in the process some fascinating and little-known works like James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an*

Ex-Colored Man. Its argument is tightly constructed, and its forthright, lucid style exemplifies levelheaded and penetrating criticism.

6. The author of the text is primarily concerned with _____.
 - A . evaluating the soundness of a work of criticism
 - B . comparing various critical approaches to a subject
 - C . discussing the limitations of a particular kind of criticism
 - D . summarizing the major points made in a work of criticism.
7. The author of the text believes that Black Fiction would have been improved had Rosenblatt _____.
 - A . evaluated more carefully the ideological and historical aspects of Black fiction
 - B . attempted to be more objective in his approach to novels and stories by Black authors
 - C . explored in greater detail the recurrent thematic concerns of Black fiction throughout its history
 - D . assessed the relative literary merit of the novels he analyzes thematically.
8. The author's discussion of Black Fiction can be best described as _____.
 - A . Pedantic and contentious
 - B . Critical but admiring
 - C . Ironic and deprecating
 - D . Argumentative but unfocused
9. The author of the text employs all of the following in the discussion of Rosenblatt's book EXCEPT: _____.
 - A . Rhetorical questions
 - B . Specific examples
 - C . Comparison and contrast
 - D . Definition of terms
10. The author of the text refers to James Weldon Johnson's Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man most probably in order to _____.
 - A . point out affinities between Rosenblatt's method of thematic analysis and earlier criticism.
 - B . clarify the point about expressionistic style made earlier in the passage.
 - C . qualify the assessment of Rosenblatt's book made in the first paragraph of the passage.
 - D . give a specific example of one of the accomplishments of Rosenblatt's work.

TEXT C

Bernard Bailyn has recently reinterpreted the early history of the United States by applying new social research findings on the experiences of European migrants. In his reinterpretation, migration becomes the organizing principle for rewriting the history of preindustrial North America. His approach rests on four separate propositions.

The first of these asserts that residents of early modern England moved regularly about their countryside; migrating to the New World was simply a natural spillover. Although at first the colonies held little positive attraction for the English, they would rather have stayed home. By the eighteenth century people increasingly migrated to America because they regarded it as the land of opportunity. Secondly, Bailyn holds that, contrary to the notion that used to flourish in America history textbooks, there was never a typical New World community. For example, the economic and demographic character of early New England towns varied considerably.

Bailyn's third proposition suggest two general patterns prevailing among the many thousands of migrants: one group came as indentured servants, another came to acquire land. Surprisingly, Bailyn suggests that those who recruited indentured servants were the driving forces of transatlantic migration. These colonial entrepreneurs helped determine the social character of people who came to preindustrial North America. At first, thousands of unskilled laborers were recruited; by the 1730's, however, American employers demanded skilled artisans.

Finally, Bailyn argues that the colonies were a half-civilized hinterland of the European culture system. He is undoubtedly correct to insist that the colonies were part of an Anglo-American empire. But to divide the empire into English core and colonial periphery, as Bailyn does, devalues the achievements of colonial culture. It is true, as Bailyn claims, that high culture in the colonies never matched that in England. But what of seventeenth-century New England, where the settlers created effective laws, built a distinguished university, and published books? Bailyn might respond that New England was exceptional. However, the ideas and institutions developed by New England Puritans had powerful effects on North American culture.

Although Bailyn goes on to apply his approach to some thousands of indentured servants who migrated just prior to the revolution, he fails to link their experience with the political development of the United States. Evidence

presented in his work suggests how we might make such a connection. These indentured servants were treated as slaves for the period during which they had sold their time to American employers. It is not surprising that as soon as they served their time they passed up good wages in the cities and headed west to ensure their personal independence by acquiring land. Thus, it is in the west that a peculiarly American political culture began, among colonists who were suspicious of authority and intensely anti-aristocratic.

11. Which of the following statements about migrants to colonial North America is supported by information in the text? _____
- A. A larger percentage of migrants to colonial North America came as indentured servants than as free agents interested in acquiring land.
 - B. Migrants who came to the colonies as indentured servants were more successful at making a livelihood than were farmers and artisans.
 - C. Migrants to colonial North America were more successful at acquiring their own land during the eighteenth century than during the seventeenth century.
 - D. By the 1730's, migrants already skilled in a trade were in more demand by American employers than were unskilled laborers.
12. The author of the text states that Bailyn failed to _____.
- A. give sufficient emphasis to the cultural and political interdependence of the colonies and England.
 - B. describe carefully how migrants of different ethnic backgrounds preserved their culture in the United States.
 - C. take advantage of social research on the experiences of colonists who migrated to colonial North America specifically to acquire land.
 - D. relate the experience of the migrants to the political values that eventually shaped the character of the United States.
13. Which of the following best summarizes the author's evaluation of Bailyn's fourth proposition? _____
- A. It is totally implausible.
 - B. It is partially acceptable.
 - C. It is highly admirable.
 - D. It is controversial though persuasive.
14. According to the text, Bailyn and the author agree on which of the following statements about the culture of colonial New England? _____
- A. High culture in New England never equaled the high culture of England.

- B. The cultural achievements of colonial New England have generally been unrecognized by historians.
 - C. The colonists imitated the high culture of England, and did not develop a culture that was uniquely their own.
 - D. The southern colonies were greatly influenced by the high culture of New England.
15. The author of the text would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Bailyn's work?
- A. Bailyn underestimates the effects of Puritan thought on North American culture.
 - B. Bailyn overemphasizes the economic dependence of the colonies on Great Britain.
 - C. Bailyn's description of the colonies as part of an Anglo-American empire is misleading and incorrect.
 - D. Bailyn failed to test his propositions on a specific group of migrants to colonial North America.

TEXT D

As Gilbert White, Darwin, and others observed long ago, all species appear to have the innate capacity to increase their numbers from generation to generation. The task for ecologists is to untangle the environmental and biological factors that hold this intrinsic capacity for population growth in check over the long run. The great variety of dynamic behaviors exhibited by different population makes this task more difficult: some populations remain roughly constant from year to year; others exhibit regular cycles of abundance and scarcity; still others vary wildly, with outbreaks and crashes that are in some cases plainly correlated with the weather, and in other cases not.

To impose some order on this kaleidoscope of patterns, one school of thought proposes dividing populations into two groups. These ecologists posit that the relatively steady populations have density-dependent growth parameters; that is, rates of birth, death, and migration which depend strongly on population density. The highly varying populations have density-independent growth parameters, with vital rates buffeted by environmental events; these rates fluctuate in a way that is wholly independent of population density.

This dichotomy has its uses, but it can cause problems if taken too literally. For one thing, no population can be driven entirely by density-independent

factors all the time. No matter how severely or unpredictably birth, death, and migration rates may be fluctuating around their long-term averages, if there were no density-dependent effects, the population would, in the long run, either increase or decrease without bound (barring a miracle by which gains and losses canceled exactly) . Put another way, it may be that on average 99 percent of all deaths in a population arise from density-independent causes, and only one percent from factors varying with density. The factors making up the one percent may seem unimportant, and their cause may be correspondingly hard to determine. Yet, whether recognized or not, they will usually determine the long-term average population density.

In order to understand the nature of the ecologist's investigation, we may think of the density-dependent effects on growth parameters as the signal ecologists are trying to isolate and interpret, one that tends to make the population increase from relatively low values or decrease from relatively high ones, while the density-independent effects act to produce noise in the population dynamics. For populations that remain relatively constant, or that oscillate around repeated cycles, the signal can be fairly easily characterized and its effects described, even though the causative biological mechanism may remain unknown. For irregularly fluctuating populations, we are likely to have too few observations to have any hope of extracting the signal from the overwhelming noise. But it now seems clear that all populations are regulated by a mixture of density-dependent and density-independent effects in varying proportions.

16. The author of the text is primarily concerned with _____.
- A. discussing two categories of factors that control population growth and assessing their relative importance
 - B. describing how growth rates in natural populations fluctuate over time and explaining why these changes occur
 - C. proposing a hypothesis concerning population size and suggesting ways to test it
 - D. posing a fundamental question about environmental factors in population growth and presenting some currently accepted answer
17. It can be inferred from the text that the author considers the dichotomy discussed to be _____.
- A. applicable only to erratically fluctuating populations

- B. instrumental, but only if its limitations are recognized
 - C. dangerously misleading in most circumstances
 - D. a complete and sufficient way to account for observed phenomena
18. According to the text, all of the following behaviors have been exhibited by different populations EXCEPT _____.
- A. roughly constant population levels from year to year
 - B. regular cycles of increases and decreases in numbers
 - C. erratic increases in numbers correlated with the weather
 - D. unchecked increases in numbers over many generations
19. The discussion concerning population in the third paragraph serves primarily to _____.
- A. demonstrate the difficulties ecologists face in studying density-dependent factors limiting population growth
 - B. advocate more rigorous study of density-dependent factors in population growth
 - C. prove that the death rates of any population are never entirely density-independent
 - D. underline the importance of even small density-dependent factors in regulating long-term population densities
20. In the text, the author does all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- A. cite the views of other biologists
 - B. define a basic problem that the text addresses
 - C. present conceptual categories used by other biologists
 - D. describe the results of a particular study

IV. Short Answer Questions (10 points)

Directions: In this part, there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions or complete the statements in fewest possible words.

For the last 82 years, Sweden's Nobel Academy has decided who will receive the Nobel Prize in Literature, thereby determining who will be elevated from the great and the near-great to the immortal. Today, however, the Academy is coming under heavy criticism both from without and from within. Critics contend that the selection of the winners often has less to do with true writing ability than with the peculiar internal politics of the Academy and of Sweden itself. According to Ingmar

Bjorksten, the cultural editor for one of the country's two major newspapers, the prize continues to represent "what people call a very Swedish exercise: reflecting Swedish tastes."

The Academy has defended itself against such charges of provincialism in its selection by asserting that its physical distance from the great literary capitals of the world actually serves to protect the Academy from outside influences. This may well be true, but critics respond that this very distance may also be responsible for the Academy's inability to perceive accurately authentic trends in the literary world.

Regardless of concerns over the selection process, however, it seems that the prize will continue to survive both as an indicator of the literature that we most highly praise, and as an elusive goal that writers seek. If for no other reason, the prize will continue to be desirable for the financial rewards that accompany it. Not only is the cash prize itself considerable, but it also dramatically increases sales of an author's books.

1. With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?
 2. According to the passage, who has criticized the Nobel Academy?
 3. According to the passage, critics of the Academy's selection process hold that it
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4. According to the passage, how has the Academy responded to its critics?
 5. It can be inferred for the passage that Sweden is not _____.

V. Writing (30 points)

**Write on ANSWER SHEET a composition of about 400 words on the topic:
The Impact of Internet.**