

# 南京航空航天大学

## 2018 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 (20 points)

**Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.**

1. Since the couple would not \_\_\_\_\_ their differences, they decided to get a divorce.  
A. resign      B. comply      C. coincide      D. reconcile
2. Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt \_\_\_\_\_ lonely.  
A. everything but      B. all but      C. anything but      D. nothing but
3. If each manager makes his usual speech, the meeting will be \_\_\_\_\_ about 45 minutes.  
A. exceeded      B. delayed      C. prolonged      D. expanded
4. The boy's father said, "You'll learn what discipline is like when you go into the army. You can't do as you like there, you know, you have to \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. toe the line      B. stay in the ring      C. run the race      D. keep your guard up
5. If profit and money are your first \_\_\_\_\_, and commitment to people your least concern, you have failed education.  
A. potentiality      B. priority      C. superiority      D. responsibility
6. Her stubbornness \_\_\_\_\_ her in relationships with other people.  
A. prevailed      B. prohibited      C. hindered      D. forbade
7. So far as he could, John had always tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the example he saw in Lincoln.  
A. live up to      B. set forth      C. call for      D. cut out
8. With sufficient scientific information a manned trip to Mars should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. obtainable      B. potential      C. considerable      D. feasible
9. The new safety regulations were agreed on after \_\_\_\_\_ with the workforce.  
A. conference      B. participation      C. intervention      D. consultation
10. There is not much time left; so I'll tell you about it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in detail      B. in belief      C. in short      D. in all
11. \_\_\_\_\_ men have learned much from the behavior of animals is not new.  
A. That      B. Those      C. What      D. Whether
12. He must have had an accident, or he \_\_\_\_\_ then.  
A. would have been here      B. had to be here  
C. should be here      D. would be here
13. The second book was \_\_\_\_\_ by August 1952, but two years later, the end was still nowhere insight.  
A. completed      B. to have completed      C. to complete      D. to have been completed
14. Only by shouting at the top of his voice \_\_\_\_\_.



objective reality isn't just impossible. It also leads to serious misjudgments. Democrats and Republicans can and will take sides on a number of issues, but a more crucial concern is that both are basing major policy decisions on guesstimates rather than looking at the vast wealth of raw data with a critical eye and an open mind.

21. What do we learn from the first passage?

- A. The US economic situation is going from bad to worse.
- B. Washington is taking drastic measures to provide more jobs.
- C. The US government is slashing more jobs from its payrolls.
- D. The recent economic crisis has taken the US by surprise.

22. What does the author think of the unemployment figures and other statistics?

- A. They form a solid basis for policy-making
- B. They represent the current situation.
- C. They signal future economic trends
- D. They do fully reflect the reality.

23. One problem with the payroll survey is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it does not include all the businesses
- B. it fails to count in the self-employed
- C. it magnifies the number of the jobless
- D. it does not treat all companies equally

24. The household survey can be faulty in that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people tend to lie when talking on the phone
- B. not everybody is willing or ready to respond
- C. some people won't provide truthful information
- D. the definition of unemployment is too broad

25. At the end of the passage, the author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. statisticians improve their data assembling methods
- B. decision-makers view the statistics with a critical eye
- C. politicians listen more before making policy decisions
- D. Democrats and Republicans cooperate on crucial issues.

#### Passage 2

A few years back, the decision to move the Barnes, a respected American art institution, from its current location in the suburban town of Merion, Pa., to a site in Philadelphia's museum district caused an argument --- not only because it shamelessly went against the will of the founder, Albert C. Barnes, but also because it threatened to dismantle a relationship among art, architecture and landscape critical to the Barnes's success as a museum.

For any architect taking on the challenge of the new space, the confusion of moral and design questions might seem overwhelming. What is an architect's responsibility to Barnes's vision of a marvelous but odd collection of early Modern artworks housed in a rambling 1920s Beaux-Arts pile? Is it possible to reproduce its spirit in such a changed setting? Or does trying to replicate the Barnes's unique atmosphere only doom you to failure? The answers of the New York architects taking the commission are not reassuring.

The new Barnes will include many of the features that have become virtually mandatory in the museum world today---conservation and education departments, temporary exhibition space, auditorium, bookstore, café--- making it four times the size of the old Barnes. The architects have tried to compensate for this by laying out these spaces in an elaborate architectural procession that is clearly intended to replicate the peacefulness, if not the fantastic charm, of the old museum.

But the result is a complicated design. Almost every detail seems to ache from the strain of trying to preserve the spirit of the original building in a very different context. The failure to do so, despite such an earnest effort, is the strongest argument yet for why the Barnes should not be moved in the first place.

The old Barnes is by no means an obvious model for a great museum. Inside the lighting is far from perfect, and the collection itself, mixing masterpieces by Cezanne, Picasso and Soutine with second-rate paintings by lesser-known artists, has a distinctly odd flavor. But these apparent flaws are also what have made the Barnes one of the country's most charming exhibition spaces.

But today the new Barnes is after a different kind of audience. Although museum officials say the existing limits on crowd size will be kept, it is clearly meant to draw bigger numbers and more tourists dollars. For most visitors the relationship to the art will feel less immediate.

26. The Old Barnes becomes a successful museum mainly because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the beneficial geographical position in a suburban town
  - B. its unique design and orderly collection of arts
  - C. the influence of its founder Albert C. Barnes
  - D. the perfect connection among art, architecture and landscape
27. The biggest challenge architects face in building the new Barnes is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the ethical and design problems
  - B. the difficulty to retain its original peacefulness
  - C. the lack of confidence in undertaking the task
  - D. the difficulty to put all the artworks in a smaller space
28. According to the passage, the new Barnes will \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. be completely the same as the old one
  - B. take up more space than the old one
  - C. be changed into an art education center
  - D. be forced to be modern in appearance
29. Why does the author oppose to relocate the Barnes?
- A. The relocation means disrespect to the person who runs it.
  - B. Architectures' complicated design will make the museum charmless.
  - C. The spirit of the old Barnes will be gone in a different place.
  - D. The multiple functions of the new Barnes will destroy the collection.
30. What do we know about the old Barnes from the fifth paragraph?
- A. It is a food example of the great modern museums.
  - B. It is downgraded by the mixture of different paintings.
  - C. The world-famous painters' works make it a charming place.
  - D. It is the seeming imperfection that makes it attractive.

### Passage 3

For me, scientific knowledge is divided into mathematical sciences, natural sciences or sciences dealing with the natural world (physical and biological sciences), and sciences dealing with mankind (psychology, sociology, all the sciences of cultural achievements, every kind of historical knowledge). Apart from these sciences is philosophy, about which we will talk later. In the first place, all this is pure or theoretical knowledge, sought only for the purpose of understanding, in order to fulfill the need to understand what is intrinsic and consubstantial to man. What distinguishes man from animal is that he knows and needs to know. If man did not know that the world existed, and that the world was of a certain kind, that he was in the world and that he himself was equally necessary for man and are of the greatest importance, because they also contribute to defining him as man and permit him to pursue a life increasingly more truly human.

But even while enjoying the results of technical progress, he must defend the primacy and autonomy of pure knowledge. Knowledge sought directly for its practical applications will have immediate and foreseeable success, but not the kind of important result whose revolutionary scope is in large part unforeseen, except by the imagination of the Utopians. Let me recall a well-known example. If the Green mathematicians had not

applied themselves to the investigation of conic sections(圆锥曲线), zealously and without the least suspicion that it might someday be useful, it would not have been possible centuries later to navigate far from shore. The first men to study the nature of electricity could not imagine that their experiments, carried on because of mere intellectual curiosity, would eventually lead to modern electrical technology, without which we can scarcely conceive of contemporary life. Pure knowledge is valuable for its own sake, because the human spirit cannot resign itself to ignorance. But, in addition, it is the foundation for practical results that would not have been reached if this knowledge had not been sought disinterestedly.

31. The most important advances made by mankind come from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. technical applications                      B. apparently useless information  
C. the natural sciences                        D. philosophy
32. The author does not include among the sciences the study of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. chemistry              B. astronomy              C. economics              D. anthropology
33. In the paragraph that follows this passage, we may expect the author to discuss \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the value of technical research              B. the value of pure research  
C. philosophy                                      D. scientific foundations
34. The title below that best expressed the ideas of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Technical Progress                      B. A Little Learning Is a Dangerous Thing  
C. Man's Distinguishing Characteristics              D. Learning for Its Own Sake
35. The practical scientist \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. knows the value of what he will discover              B. is interested in the unknown  
C. knows that the world exists                              D. conceives of contemporary life

#### Passage 4

Every year thousands of people are arrested and taken to court for shop-lifting. In Britain alone, about HK \$ 3 000 000's worth of goods are stolen from shops every week. This amounts to something like HK\$150 million a year, and represents about 4 percent of the shop's total stock. As a result of this "shrinkage" as the shops call it, the honest public has to pay higher prices.

Shoplifters can be divided into three main categories: the professionals, the deliberate amateur, and the people who just can't help themselves. The professionals do not pose much of a problem for the store detectives, who, assisted by closed circuit television, two-way mirrors and various other technological devices, can usually cope with them. The professionals tend to go for high value goods in parts of the shops where security measures are tightest. And, in any case, they account for only a small percentage of the total losses due to shoplifting.

The same applies to the deliberate amateur who is, so to speak, a professional in training. Most of them get caught sooner or later, and they are dealt with severely by the courts.

The real problem is the person who gives way to a sudden temptation and is in all other respects an honest and law-biding citizen. Contrary to what one would expect, this kind of shoplifter is rarely poor. He does not steal because he needs the goods and cannot afford to pay for them. He steals because he simply cannot stop himself. And there are countless others who, because of age, sickness or plain absent-mindedness, simply forget to pay for what they take from the shops. When caught, all are liable to prosecution and the decision whether to send for the police or not is in the hands of the store manager.

In order to prevent the quite incredible growth in shop-lifting offences, some stores, in fact, are doing their best to separate the thieves from the confused by prohibiting customers from taking bags into the store. However, what is most worrying about the whole problem is, perhaps, that it is yet another instance of the innocent majority being penalized and inconvenienced because of the actions of a small minority. It is the

aircraft hijack situation in another form. Because of the possibility of one passenger in a million boarding an aircraft with a weapon, the other 999 999 passengers must subject themselves to searches and delays. Unless the situation in the shops improves, in ten years' time we may all have to subject ourselves to a body-search every time we go into a store to buy a tin of beans!

36. Why does the honest public have to pay higher prices when they go to the shops?
- A. There is "shrinkage" in market values.                      B. Many goods are not available.  
C. Goods in many shops lack variety                              D. There are many cases of shoplifting
37. The third group of people steal things because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are mentally ill    B. are quite absent-minded  
C. can not resist the temptation                                  D. can not afford to pay for goods
38. According to the passage, law-abiding citizens \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. can possibly steal things because of their poverty  
B. can possibly take away goods without paying  
C. have never stolen goods from the supermarkets  
D. are difficult to be caught when they steal things
39. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the main types of shop-lifting?
- A. A big percentage of the total losses are caused by the professionals  
B. The deliberate amateurs will be punished severely if they get caught.  
C. People would expect that those who can't help themselves are poor.  
D. The professionals don't cause a lot of trouble to the store detectives.
- 40 The aircraft hijack situation is used in order to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. "the professionals do not pose much of a problem for the stores"  
B. some people "simply forget to pay for what they take from the shops"  
C. " the honest public has to pay higher prices"  
D. the third type of shoplifters are dangerous people

### III. Translation A (20 points)

**Directions: Translate the following passages into Chinese. Please write your version in the corresponding space on your Answer Sheet.**

1. In 2011, many shoppers chose to avoid the frantic crowds and do their holiday shopping from the comfort of their computer. Sales at online retailers gained by more than 15%, making it the biggest season ever. But people are also returning those purchases at record rates, up 8% from last year. What went wrong? Is the lingering shadow of the global financial crisis making it harder to accept extravagant indulgences? Or that people shop more impulsively---and therefore make bad decisions --- when online? Both arguments are plausible. However, there is a third factor: a question of touch. We can love the look but, in an online environment, we cannot feel the quality of a texture, the shape of the fit, the fall of a fold or, for that matter, the weight of an earring. And physically interacting with an object makes you committed to your purchase.
2. The basic delivery system for the distance-education mega-universities is television, supplemented by other technologies or even some online instruction in more developed countries. Some distance-education systems use two-way interactive video connections to particular locations where students gather; others supplement with the Internet, and still others deliver only by Internet. With video-and audio-streaming now available, the Internet appears to be the technology of choice for systems

where students have access to computers. Of course, these technologies merely add to the radio-delivered courses that have been offered for years in many countries around the world.

#### **IV. Translation B (15 points)**

**Directions:** Translate the following passages into English. Please write your version in the corresponding space on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. 中国是一个发展中的大国，在工业化的过程中，环境问题比较突出，因此国家把环境保护列为一项基本国策。近年来，中国政府采取了各种措施来加强环境治理，如大力发展和广泛建立自然保护区；颁布了《环境保护法》；加强环境保护的宣传和教育。目前，环境治理已取得了明显成效，大部分城市环境和农业生态环境得到了改善，工业污染防治能力大大提高。环境保护已成为人人关心的话题，日益得到人们的重视。

2. 儒家思想由孔子(Confucius)在春秋时期创立，并迅速成为中国文化的核心内容之一。儒家重视道德和人与人之间的关系，着力于关注人类社会的秩序的和谐安定；对于虚无缥缈的神灵世界(illusory divine)，尽量采取回避的态度，或按照自己的观念加以改造而得到强化。儒学对中国文化产生了巨大的影响，其价值观念渗透在中国人民的生活、思想和习俗中。

#### **V. Writing (15 points)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed to write an essay commenting on the remark "The happiest people are not those getting more, but those giving more." You can cite examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.