

天津商业大学 2020 年硕士研究生招生考试试题

专 业： 英语笔译硕士专业学位

科目名称： 翻译硕士英语（211）

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说明：答案标明题号写在答题纸上，写在试题纸上的无效。

I. Choose the one answer that that best explains the underlined word or phrase in the sentence. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET (20 points).

1. With mutually cherished memories, pure love, and an unyielding promise. I promise in my own name to take on all her love, hope and grief forever and forever.
A. desired B. planned C. anticipated D. envisaged
2. Outraged netizens disseminated photos of the incident, forcing Mr. Phuc to apologize- a rare step for a senior official in Vietnam's authoritarian regime.
A. scattered B. dissolved C. pestered D. prowled
3. Profoundly troubling signs from human activities, including but not limited to growing livestock populations, global tree cover loss and higher carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.
A. effluent B. discharge C. preservation D. reservation
4. With its decision on Oct 15 to not ban Huawei from building its 5G network, the German government has shown admirable courage and independence under mounting pressure and intimidation from the United States administration.
A. humiliation B. violation C. threat D. danger
5. They may be right on some indicators, but by hoping that the private sector would help alleviate the climate crisis, they are at best being naïve, and at worst reflecting their helplessness.
A. increase B. mitigate C. proceed D. stimulate
6. In ancient times, the Chinese people took the Start of Winter to be the beginning of the winter. In fact, the Start of Winter is not the beginning of winter in terms of meteorology. The climate every year is different, so the beginning of winter could be quite different. And with the vast territory of China, winter in every area doesn't begin at the same time.
A. biology B. aerography C. geology D. astrology
7. Financial consultants acknowledge that the value of common stock is inherently changeable.
A. relatively B. intrinsically C. consequently D. accordingly
8. Titled "Colorful Maritime Silk Road and Mutual Learning Among Civilizations", the six-day event will feature cultural performances, forums on artistic development and exhibitions of international intangible cultural heritages related to the Maritimes Silk Road.
A. changeable B. untouchable C. valuable D. variable
9. Estimates are that Tianjin's Binhai new area will by 2020 have seen the relocation there of over 1,200 corporate headquarters, financial institutions and high-end industries with an investment worth 400 billion yuan.
A. reinforcement B. re-position C. re-accommodation D. reformation
10. The first Morin Khuur festival concluded on Sept 8 at Inner Mongolia Arts University in Hohhot, Inner Mongolia autonomous region. Around 50 Chinese and international experts and scholars participated in forums at the event to discuss the development of the Morin Khuur and related events.
A. attended B. debated C. discussed D. cooperated

11. The company is outright denying its reported hesitation to investigate Russian interference on its platform during the 2016 presidential election, but several other allegations from the story have been explained by the company in a way that suggests they're at least partially true.
A. interruption B. disturbance C. annoyance D. influence
12. A group of South African sailors near the South Pole have had an adorable interaction with a beluga whale, playing fetch with the apparently wild animal as though it were an oversized, wet puppy.
A. dangerous B. safe C. endearing D. admirable
13. YouTube may terminate your access, or your Google account's access to all or part of the Service if YouTube believes, in its sole discretion, that provision of the Service to you is no longer commercially viable.
A. valuable B. acceptable C. available D. beneficial
14. After a day filled with meetings at the United Nations General Assembly, Trump talked to reporters for over an hour, facing questions on everything from trade policy to his embattled Supreme Court nominee Brett Kavanaugh. His answers were rambling and at times incoherent, and even for those accustomed to his unusual rhetorical style, this was a wild ride.
A. agitating B. troublesome C. chaotic D. annoying
15. Trump didn't offer much in the way of concrete answers in response to several questions about the multiple sexual assault allegations against Brett Kavanaugh, except to claim it was a "big fat con job" by the Democrats.
A. crime B. hurt C. attack D. offend
16. The policy incurred queries from the public. Many said that establishing a link between employment rate and college courses is reasonable because colleges have the responsibility to provide useful human resources to promote social development, but deciding a major's fate based solely on that rate, however, in not.
A. caused B. demanded C. eliminated D. associated
17. President Obama, who purportedly grew up around different languages and cultures, understands and supports these efforts.
A. allegedly B. sluggishly C. subjectively D. purposefully
18. The organizers also prepared thematic interactive platforms and photo zones, showing military chronicles and domestic films about the war throughout the day.
A. programs B. actions C. annals D. affairs
19. According to Bianca Nijhof, managing director of the Netherlands Water Partnership, the network of Dutch organizations in the water sector is a first point of call for anyone seeking Dutch water expertise, do it was no coincidence that this invention and development started in the Netherlands.
A. specialist B. equipment C. special knowledge D. skillfulness
20. There's nothing flashy about this habit, but it works for him. "I'm not a morning person, so I need my time with my paper and tea to wake up and kind of get going," Christina told Swinburne.
A. gaudy B. fiscal C. manic D. piddling

II. In each of the following sentences, there are four underlined parts, marked with A, B, C and D. Identify and correct the part that is grammatically incorrect. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET (10 points).

1. No one in this department has ever accused the governor for taking advantage of his position; he is
A B C
hard-working and considerate.
D
2. It is an accepting custom in western countries for men to open the door for women and always to let
A B C
ladies go first on social occasions.
D
3. The teacher said that if we believed something was true and good we should hold on to them.
A B C D
4. Abraham Lincoln once spoke of democracy by saying that he would not be a slave and nor he would be
A B C D
a master.
5. No one can predict that the consequences of urban growth on such a scale will be for the people living
A B C D
there or elsewhere.
6. The university, faced with tightening budgets and declining enrollments, is casting about for new ways
A B C
to support and enlarge their research activities.
D
7. Human beings are social animals who usually prefer not living in physical or psychological isolation.
A B C D
8. They cannot go camping right now because they are taking care of a three-weeks-old baby.
A B C D
9. The chairman of the department, together with some other teachers, are planning a conference
A B
for the purpose of laying down certain regulations.
C D
10. The suggestion that taxes were cut was not accepted by the mayor who foresaw a deficit that was not yet
A B C D
public knowledge.

III. Reading Comprehension. TWO SECTIONS are included in this part. Section A consists of some multiple-choice questions and Section B consists of some short-answer questions (40 points).

SECTION A MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

In this section there are 4 passages followed by 17 multiple-choice questions. For each question, there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer. **Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.**

Passage 1

Being a problem is a strange experience, —peculiar even for one who has never been anything else, save perhaps in babyhood and in Europe. It is in the early days of rollicking boyhood that the revelation first bursts upon one, all in a day, as it were. I remember well when the shadow swept across me. I was a little thing,

away up in the hills of New England, where the dark Housatonic winds between Hoosac and Taghkanic to the sea. In a wee wooden schoolhouse, something put it into the boys' and girls' heads to buy gorgeous visiting-cards—ten cents a package—and exchange. The exchange was merry, till one girl, a tall newcomer, refused my card, —refused it peremptorily, with a glance. Then it dawned upon me with a certain suddenness that I was different from the others; or like, mayhap, in heart and life and longing, but shut out from their world by a vast veil. I had thereafter no desire to tear down the veil, to creep through; I held all beyond it in common contempt, and lived above it in a region of blue sky and great wandering shadows. That sky was bluest when I could beat my mates at examination-time, or beat them at a foot-race, or even beat their stringy heads. Alas, with the years all this fine contempt began to fade; for the words I longed for, and all their dazzling opportunities, were theirs, not mine. But they should not keep these prizes, I said; some, all, I would wrest from them. Just how I would do it I could never decide: by reading law, by healing the sick, by telling the wonderful tales that swam in my head, —some way. With other black boys the strife was not so fiercely sunny: their youth shrunk into tasteless sycophancy, or into silent hatred of the pale world about them and mocking distrust of everything white; or wasted itself in a bitter cry, Why did God make me an outcast and a stranger in mine own house? The shades of the prison-house closed round about us all: walls strait and stubborn to the whitest, but relentlessly narrow, tall, and unscalable to sons of night who must plod darkly on in resignation, or beat unavailing palms against the stone, or steadily, half hopelessly, watch the streak of blue above.

After the Egyptian and Indian, the Greek and Roman, the Teuton and Mongolian, the Negro is a sort of seventh son, born with a veil, and gifted with second-sight in this American world, —a world which yields him no true self-consciousness, but only lets him see himself through the revelation of the other world. It is a peculiar sensation, this double-consciousness, this sense of always looking at one's self through the eyes of others, of measuring one's soul by the tape of a world that looks on in amused contempt and pity. One ever feels his twoness, — an American, a Negro; two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled strivings; two warring ideals in the dark body, whose dogged strength alone keeps it from being torn asunder.

The history of the American Negro is the history of this strife, —this longing to attain self-conscious manhood, to merge his double self into a better and truer self. In this merging he wishes neither of the older selves to be lost. He would not Africanize America, for America has too much to teach the world and Africa. He would not bleach his Negro soul in a flood of white Americanism, for he knows that Negro blood has a message for the world. He simply wishes to make it possible for a man to be both a Negro and an American, without being cursed and spit upon by his fellows, without having the doors of Opportunity closed roughly in his face.

This, then, is the end of striving: to be a co-worker in the kingdom of culture, to escape both death and isolation, to husband and use his best powers and his latent genius.

1. The underlined word “revelation” refers to _____.
 - A. the author's realization that despite their different skin color whites and blacks are fundamentally the same
 - B. the author's realization that blacks are not part of the white people's world
 - C. the author's learning that not everyone is kind
 - D. the author's realization that he could beat his white classmates at examinations and in a foot-race
2. From his experience with the visiting-cards that narrator learns that _____.

- A. as a black man he is fundamentally different from white people
B. white people accept all blacks except him
C. he is fundamentally the same as white people but separated from them by their attitudes toward blacks
D. white boys but not white girls accept him
3. The underlined word “end” in the last paragraph most nearly means ____.
- A. conclusion
B. closing stages
C. result
D. goal
4. The most appropriate title of this passage would be ____.
- A. Blacks Can Never Be Fully American
B. Blacks Must Give Up Their Heritage to Be Truly American
C. The Problem of Black Identity in America
D. The Black Experience in America

Passage 2

The first professional higher educators in the Western world were the group brilliant talkers and keen thinkers who appeared in Greece during the fifth century B.C. They were called “sophists.”

They were exclusively lecturers. All that we hear of them shows them as phenomenally graceful and subtle talkers, usually to fairly large audiences. In that they are the direct ancestors of the modern “authority” who tours the large cities giving a carefully prepared speech in which his own personal power or charm is combined with well-spaced jokes and memorable epigrams, the whole varying very little from one repetition to another. Like him, they were highly paid and widely advertised and welcomed by a reception committee and entertained by ambitious hosts. But unlike him, some of them professed to be authorities on everything. They said they could lecture on any subject under the sun. Often they were challenged to speak on odd and difficult topics, and accepted the dare. However, they did not pretend to know more facts than others, but rather to be able to think and talk better. In that, perhaps, they are the ancestors of the modern journalists who have the knack of turning out a bright and interesting article on any new subject, without using special or expert information. The sophists dazzled everyone without convincing anyone of anything positive. They argued unsystematically and unfairly, but painted over the gaps in their reasoning with glossy rhetoric. They had few constructive ideas, and won most applause by taking traditional notions and showing they were based on convention rather than logic. They demonstrated that almost anything could be proved by a fast talker—sometimes they made a powerful speech on one side of a question in the morning, and an equally powerful speech on the opposite side in the afternoon.

To some of his contemporaries Socrates looked like a sophist. But he distrusted and opposed the sophists wherever possible. They made carefully prepared continuous speeches; he only asked questions. They took rich fees for their teaching; he refused regular payment, living and dying poor. They were elegantly dressed, with secretaries and servants. Socrates wore the workingman’s clothes, and bare feet. They spoke in specially prepared lecture-halls; he talked to people at street-corners and in the gymnasium, where every afternoon the young men exercised, and old men talked. Socrates said he trained people to think. The sophists said they knew everything and were ready to explain it. Socrates said he knew nothing and was trying to find

out.

The sophists were the first lecturers. Socrates was the first tutor. His invention was more radical than theirs. Speeches such as they delivered could be heard elsewhere—in the new democratic law-courts, where clever orators tried to sway large juries by dozens of newly developed oratorical tricks, and in the theatres, where tragic kings, queens, gods, and heroes accused and defied one another in long speeches, and in the assemblies of the people, where any citizen could speak on the destinies of Athens. And traveling virtuosi like the sophists were fairly common in other fields—touring musicians, painters, and eminent poets, were all welcome in Greek cities and at the rich court of the “tyrants.” It was not too hard, then for the sophists to work out a performance of their own, as brilliant and sometimes as impermanent as a harpist’s recital. The innovations Socrates made were to use ordinary conversation as a method of teaching, and to act on one society only, his own city of Athens, instead of detaching himself and traveling. And he made the other fellow do most of the talking. He merely asked questions.

But anyone who has watched a cross-examination in court knows that this is more difficult than making a prepared speech. Socrates questioned all sorts, from schoolboys to elderly capitalists, from orthodox middle-of-the-road citizens to extremists, friends and enemies, critics and admirers, the famous and the obscure, prostitutes and politicians, average Athenians and famous visitors. It was incredibly difficult for him to adapt himself to so many different characters and outlookers, and yet we know that he did. Socrates looked ugly. He had good manners, but no aristocratic polish. Yet he was able to talk to the cleverest and the toughest minds of this age and to convince them that they knew no more than he did. His methods were, first, the modest declaration of his own ignorance—which imperceptibly flattered the other man and made him eager to explain to such an intelligent but naïve inquirer; second, his adaptability—which showed him the side on which each man could be best approached; and, third, his unfailing good humor—which allowed him always to keep the conversation going and at crises, when the other lost his temper, to dominate it.

5. What is a sophist most likely? ____
 - A. a scientist
 - B. a painter
 - C. a doctor
 - D. a paid teacher of philosophy and rhetoric in ancient Greece
6. The underlined phrase “glossy rhetoric” most nearly means ____.
 - A. colorful language
 - B. elaborate language with little meaning
 - C. specious conclusions
 - D. fascinating but distracting details
7. According to the author all of the following were true about the sophists EXCEPT ____.
 - A. they made speeches that had been prepared in advance
 - B. they were well paid
 - C. some of them said that they were experts on everything
 - D. they were always scrupulously fair in argument
8. The most appropriate title for this passage would be ____.
 - A. Sophists and Socrates
 - B. The Greek World at the Time of Socrates

- C. The Influence of the Sophists on Socrates
- D. Socrates: A Man in Search of Truth

Passage 3

Work is a very important part of life in the United States. When the early Protestant immigrants came to this country, they brought the idea that work was the way to God and heaven. This attitude, the Protestant Work Ethic, still influences American today. Work is not only important for economic benefits, the salary, but also for social and psychological needs, the feeling of doing something for the good of the society. Americans spend most of their lives working, being productive. For most Americans, their work defines them: they are what they do. What happens then, when a person can no longer work? Almost all Americans stop working at age sixty-five or seventy and retire. Because work is such an important part of life in this culture, retirement can be very difficult. Retirees often feel that they are useless and unproductive. Of course, some people are happy to retire; but leaving one's job, whatever it is, is a difficult change, even for those who look forward to retiring. Many retirees do not know how to use their time or they feel lost without their jobs. Retirements can also bring financial problems. Many people rely on Social Security checks every month. During their working years, employees contribute a certain percentage of their salaries to the government. Each employer also gives a certain percentage to the government. When people retire, they receive this money as income. These checks do not provide enough money to live on, however, because prices are increasing very rapidly. Senior citizens, those over sixty-five, have to have savings in the bank or other retirement plans to make ends meet. The rate of inflation is forcing prices higher each year; Social Security checks alone cannot cover these growing expenses. The government offers some assistance, like Medicare and welfare, but many senior citizens have to change their life styles after retirement. They have to spend carefully to be sure that they can afford to buy food, fuel and other necessities.

Of course, many senior citizens are happy with retirement. They have time to spend with their families or enjoy their hobbies. Some continue to work part time; others do volunteer work. Some, like those in the Retired Business Executives Association, even help young people to get started in new business. Many retired citizens also belong to "Golden Age" groups. These organization plan trips and social events. There are many chances for retirees.

American society is only beginning to be concerned about the special physical and emotional needs of its senior citizens. The government is taking steps to ease the problem of limited income. They are building new housing, offering discounts in stores and museums and on buses, and providing other services such as free courses, food service, and help with housework. Retired citizens are a rapidly growing percentage of the population. This part of the population is very important and we must meet their needs. After all, every citizen will be a senior citizen someday.

9. The author believes that work first became important to Americans because of ____.
- A. religion B. economy C. psychology D. family
10. The passage is mainly about ____.
- A. money and check B. senior and junior
 - C. work and retirement D. Protestants and Americans
11. When Americans stop work, it's difficult for them to ____.
- A. get Social Security checks B. feel productive
 - C. enjoy themselves D. be religious

12. The author mentions ___ examples of the government's steps to ease the problem of limited income.
A. two B. three C. four D. five

Passage 4

Over the past several decades, the U.S., Canada, and Europe have received a great deal of media and even research attention over unusual phenomena and unsolved mysteries. These include UFOs as well as sightings and encounters with “nonhuman creatures” such as Bigfoot and the Loch Ness monster. Only recently has Latin America begun to receive some attention as well. Although the mysteries of the Aztec, Mayan, and Inca civilizations have been known for centuries, now the public is also becoming aware of unusual, paranormal phenomena in countries such as Peru.

The Nazca “lines” of Peru were discovered in the 1930s. These lines are deeply carved into a flat, stony plain, and form about 300 intricate pictures of animals such as birds, a monkey, and a lizard. Seen at ground level, the designs are a jumbled senseless mess. The images are so large that they can only be viewed at a height of 1,000 feet —meaning from an aircraft. Yet there were no aircrafts in 300 B.C., when it is judged the designs were made. Nor were there then, or are there now, any nearby mountain ranges from which to view them. So how and why did the native people of Nazca create these marvelous designs? One answer appeared in 1969, when the German researcher and writer Erich von Daniken proposed that the lines were drawn by extraterrestrials as runways for their aircraft. The scientific community did not take long to scoff at and abandon von Daniken's theory. Over the years several other theories have been put forth, but none had been accepted by the scientific community.

Today there is a new and heightened interest in the Nazca lines. It is a direct result of the creation of the Internet. Currently there are over 60 sites dedicated to this mystery from Latin America's past, and even respected scientists have joined the discussion through e-mail and chat rooms.

Will the Internet help explain these unsolved mysteries? Perhaps it is a step in the right direction.

13. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT? ___
A. Latin America has long received attention for unusual phenomena
B. public attention is now directed towards countries like Peru
C. public interest usually focuses on North America and Europe
D. some ancient civilizations have unsolved mysteries
14. According to the passage, the Nazca lines were found _____.
A. in mountains B. in stones C. on animals D. on a plain
15. We can infer from the passage that the higher the lines are seen, the images they present _____.
A. smaller B. larger C. clearer D. brighter
16. There has been increasing interest in the Nazca lines mainly because of _____.
A. the participation of scientists
B. the emergence of the Internet
C. the birth of new theories
D. the interest in the Internet
17. The author is ___ about the role of the Internet in solving mysteries.
A. cautious B. pessimistic C. uncertain D. optimistic

SECTION B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

In this section there are 3 short-answer questions based on the passages in Section A. Answer the questions

in simple sentences. **Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.**

Passage 1

18. According to the passage, what is “double consciousness”?

Passage 2

19. What were Socrates’ methods of cross-examination?

Passage 3

20. According to the passage, what do the senior citizens do to make their ends meet after their retirement?

IV. The following excerpt is taken from a press report. The primary purpose of this passage is to provide a source of inspiration for writing rather than tempt you to copy the same thing in your composition.

Facial recognition technology has increasingly been used in China, from airports, hotels, hospitals, restaurants and even tourist spots. Guo Bing, an associate professor of law at Zhejiang Sci-tech University, has filed a lawsuit against a local safari park for requiring members to walk through a mandatory facial recognition lane for admission. While facial technology has many benefits, there are still privacy concerns and risks of personal data leaks. Forum readers share their opinions.

Write an argumentative essay of about 400 words on the following topic. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET (30 points).

Should We Worry About Facial Recognition Technology?