

赣南师范大学

2020年硕士研究生招生考试试题

科目代码: 211 科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

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- 注: 1、此页为试题纸, 答题必须使用规定答题纸, 答案写在试题纸上
无效。
2、本卷满分为 100 分, 答题时间为 3 小时。
3、选择题答案 5 个一组, 横向排列。如 1-5:ABABC。

I. Multiple Choices (共三十题, 每题 1 分, 共 30 分)

Directions:

There are thirty 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. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

1. You climb a hill, and as the contours of the map fall away before you, you trace the shapes of grassy slopes and valleys _____ horizon.
A. as long as
B. as black as
C. as far as
D. as white as
2. Xenon has a number of applications, _____ may be mentioned its use in flash lamps for high-speed photography.
A. among which
B. which
C. and which
D. each of which
3. Her letter was in such a casual scrawl, and in such pale ink, that it was _____.
A. unintelligible
B. vague
C. obscure
D. illegible
4. The individual TV viewer invariably senses that he or she is _____ an anonymous, statistically insignificant part of a huge and diverse audience.
A. everything except
B. anything but
C. no less than
D. nothing more than
5. His health failing, _____ in 1903.
A. so Johnson went on leave from army
B. the army gave Johnson leave
C. Johnson went on leave from the army
D. when the army gave Johnson leave

6. _____, he is ready to accept suggestions from different sources.
 A. Instead of his contributions
 B. For all his notable contributions
 C. His making notable contributions
 D. However his notable contributions
7. The _____ physicist has been challenged by others in his field.
 A. respectable B. respectful C. respective D. respecting
8. On a rainy day I was driving north through Vermont _____ I noticed a young man holding up a sign reading "Boston".
 A. which B. where C. when D. that
9. Doctors are often caught in a _____ because they have to decide whether they should tell their patients the truth or not.
 A. puzzle B. perplexity C. dilemma D. bewilderment
10. All things are interrelated with and interact _____ each other.
 A. from B. on C. in D. down
11. Astronauts are _____ all kinds of tests before they are actually sent up in a spacecraft.
 A. inclined to B. subjected to C. prone to D. bound to
12. The prospect of increased prices has already _____ worries.
 A. provoked B. irritated C. inspired D. hoisted
13. The solution works only for couples who are self-employed, don't have small children and get along _____ to spend most of their time together.
 A. so well B. too well C. well as D. well enough
14. The Eskimo is perhaps one of the most trusting and considerate of all Indians but seems to be _____ the welfare of his animals.
 A. critical about B. indignant at
 C. indifferent to D. subject to
15. _____ income tax, rates, and the cost of repairs to the house, Mr. White has saved very little this year.
 A. By means of B. With reference to
 C. In excess of D. What will
16. We will transfer you to another department when an opportunity _____.
 A. rises B. raises C. arouses D. arises
17. He caused a false account of the event _____ in a newspaper.
 A. had published B. to have published
 C. to be published D. being published
18. If you see a doctor leaving a house, you may _____ that someone in

- the house is ill.
 A. conduct B. deduce C. induce D. conduce
19. Although he was slight in _____, he was strong and respected by others.
 A. status B. statue C. statute D. stature
20. In the course of the conversation with your American friends you are sure to learn _____ your England friends are used to calling a "cupboard" goes by the name of "closet" in America.
 A. that if B. that what C. what if D. that that
21. There is not much time left; so I'll tell you about it _____.
 A. in detail B. in brief C. in short D. in all
22. I must go now. _____, if you want that book I'll bring it next time.
 A. Incidentally B. Accidentally
 C. Occasionally D. Subsequently
23. During the week we spent camping and mountain-climbing in Yellowstone National Park, we got up at 5:00 and always _____ around 8:00 in the evening.
 A. turned on B. turned away C. turned in D. turned off
24. All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, we decided to take the train instead.
 A. were canceled B. had been canceled
 C. having canceled D. having been canceled
25. It is nature that I _____ dwell rather upon his successes than upon his failures.
 A. need B. should C. would D. can
26. Mr. Simpson _____ paying so much for such bad food.
 A. grudged B. complained C. groused D. grumbled
27. There seemed little hope that the explorer, _____ in the tropical forest, would find his way through it.
 A. to be deserted B. having deserted
 C. to have been deserted D. having been deserted
28. _____ can help but be fascinated by the world into which he is taken by the science fiction.
 A. Everybody B. Anybody C. Somebody D. Nobody
29. To _____ fields, they chopped the trees down and then chopped them up into sections that were easy to carry away.
 A. clean B. clear C. cleanse D. cleave
30. The discovery of new oil-fields in various parts of the country filled the government with _____ hope.

- A. eternal B. infinite C. ceaseless D. everlasting

II. Reading Comprehension (共二十题, 每题 2 分, 共 40 分)

Directions:

In this section, there are four reading passages. Read the passages and give your choices or your answers on your answer sheet.

Passage One

Hawaii's native minority is demanding a greater degree of sovereignty over its own affairs. But much of the archipelago's political establishment, which includes the White Americans who dominated until the Second World War and people of Japanese, Chinese and Filipino origin, is opposed to the idea.

The islands were annexed by the US in 1898 and since then Hawaii's native peoples have fared worse than any of its other ethnic groups. They make up over 60 per cent of the state's homeless, suffer higher levels of unemployment and their life span is five years less than the average Hawaiians. They are the only major US native group without some degree of autonomy.

But a sovereignty advisory committee set up by Hawaii's first native governor, John Waihee, has given the natives' cause a major boost by recommending that the Hawaiian natives decide by themselves whether to re-establish a sovereign Hawaiian nation.

However, the Hawaiian natives are not united in their demands. Some just want greater autonomy within the state's as enjoyed by many American Indian natives over matters such as education. This is a position supported by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), a state agency set up in 1978 to represent the natives' interests and which has now become the moderate face of the native sovereignty movement. More ambitious is the Ka Lahui group, which declared itself a new nation in 1987 and wants full, official independence from the US.

But if Hawaiian natives are given greater autonomy, it is far from clear how many people this will apply to. The state authorities only count as native those people with more than 50 per cent Hawaiian blood.

Native demands are not just based on political grievances, though. They also want their claim on 660,000 hectares of Hawaiian crown land to be accepted. It is on this issue that native groups are facing most opposition from the state authorities. In 1933, the state government paid the OHA US\$136 million in back rent on the crown land and many officials say that by

accepting this payment the agency has given up its claims to legally own the land. The OHA has vigorously disputed this.

- 31. Which of the following statements is true of the Hawaiian natives?**
- A. Sixty percent of them are homeless or unemployed.
 - B. Their life span is 5 years shorter than average Americans.
 - C. Their life is worse than that of other ethnic groups in Hawaii.
 - D. They are the only native group without sovereignty.
- 32. Which of the following is NOT true of John Waihee?**
- A. He is Hawaii's first native governor.
 - B. He has set up a sovereignty advisory committee.
 - C. He suggested the native people decide for themselves.
 - D. He is leading the local independence movement.
- 33. Which of the following groups holds a less radical attitude on the matter of sovereignty?**
- A. American Indian natives.
 - B. Office of Hawaiian Affairs.
 - C. The Ka Lahui group.
 - D. The Hawaiian natives.
- 34. Various native Hawaiians demand all the following EXCEPT _____.**
- A. a greater autonomy within the state
 - B. more back rent on the crown land
 - C. a claim on the Hawaiian crown land
 - D. full independence from the US
- 35. Hawaii's native minority refers to _____.**

Passage Two

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to moment on their disorganized bosses.

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on.

Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatement. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

36. To make your humor work, you should _____.

- A. take advantage of different kinds of audience
- B. make fun of the disorganized people
- C. address different problems to different people
- D. show sympathy for your listeners.

37. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are _____.

- A. impolite to new arrivals
- B. very conscious of their godlike role
- C. entitled to some privileges
- D. very busy even during lunch hours

38. It can be inferred from the text that public services _____.

- A. have benefited many people
- B. are the focus of public attention
- C. are an inappropriate subject for humor

- D. have often been the laughing stock
39. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered _____.
- A. in well-worded language
 - B. as awkwardly as possible
 - C. in exaggerated statements
 - D. as casually as possible
40. The best title for the text may be _____.

Passage Three

A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So, as a police officer, I have some urgent things to say to good people

Day after day my men and I struggle to hold back a tidal wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our once proud American way of life. It has happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing, and I think I know what it is: accountability.

Accountability isn't hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and liable for their consequences.

Of the many values that hold civilization together ---honesty, kindness, and so on --- accountability may be the most important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law --- and, ultimately, no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or have never learned, to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, external controls on people's behavior are far less effective than internal restraints such as guilt, shame and embarrassment.

Fortunately there are still communities --- smaller towns, usually --- where schools maintain discipline and where parents hold up standards that proclaim: "In this family certain things are not tolerated --- they simply are not done!"

Yet more and more, especially in our larger cities and suburbs, these inner restraints are loosening. Your typical robber has none. He considers your property his property; he takes what he wants, including your life if you enrage him.

The main cause of this break-down is a radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered the victim. Now, in a shocking reversal, it's the criminal who is considered victimized: by his underprivileged upbringing, by the school that didn't teach him to read, by the church that failed to reach him with moral guidance, by the parents who

didn't provide a stable home.

I don't believe it. Many others in equally disadvantaged circumstances choose not to engage in criminal activities. If we free the criminal, even partly, from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything.

We in America desperately need more people who believe that the person who commits a crime is the one responsible for it.

- 41. What the wise man said suggests that _____.**
- A. it's unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil
 - B. it's certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it
 - C. it's only natural for virtue to defeat evil
 - D. it's desirable for good men to keep away from evil
- 42. Compared with those in small towns, people in large cities have _____.**
- A. less self-discipline
 - B. better sense of discipline
 - C. more mutual respect
 - D. less effective government
- 43. The writer is sorry to have noticed that _____.**
- A. people in large cities tend to excuse criminals
 - B. people in small towns still stick to old discipline and standards
 - C. today's society lacks sympathy for people in difficulty
 - D. people in disadvantaged circumstances are engaged in criminal activities
- 44. The key point of the passage is that _____.**
- A. stricter discipline should be maintained in schools and families
 - B. more good examples should be set for people to follow
 - C. more restrictions should be imposed on people's behavior
 - D. more people should accept the value of accountability
- 45. According to the author, if a person is found guilty of a crime, _____.**

Passage Four

Since 1992, the US has offered Israel an additional \$2 billion annually in loan guarantees. Congressional researchers have disclosed that between 1974 and 1989, \$16.4 billion in US military loans were converted to grants and that this was the understanding from the beginning. Indeed, all past US loans to Israel have eventually been forgiven by Congress, which has undoubtedly helped Israel's often-touted claim that they have never defaulted on a US

government loan. US policy since 1984 has been that economic assistance to Israel must equal or exceed Israel's annual debt repayment to the United States. Unlike other countries, which receive aid in quarterly installments, aid to Israel since 1982 has been given in a lump sum at the beginning of the fiscal year, leaving the US government to borrow from future revenues. Israel even lends some of this money back through US treasury bills and collects the additional interest.

In addition, there is the more than \$1.5 billion in private US funds that go to Israel annually in the form of \$1 billion in private tax-deductible donations and \$500 million in Israeli bonds. The ability of Americans to make what amounts to tax-deductible contributions to a foreign government, made possible through a number of Jewish charities, does not exist with any other country. Nor do these figures include short-and-long-term commercial loans from US banks, which have been as high as \$1 billion annually in recent years.

Totally US aid to Israel is approximately one-third of the American foreign-aid budget, even though Israel comprises just 0.001 percent of the world's population and already has one of the world's higher per capita incomes. Indeed, Israel's GNP is higher than the combined GNP of Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza. With a per capita income of about \$14,000, Israel ranks as the sixteenth wealthiest country in the world; Israelis enjoy a higher per capita income than oil-rich Saudi Arabia and are only slightly less well-off than most Western European countries.

AID does not term economic aid to Israel as development assistance, but instead uses the term "economic support funding". Given Israel's relative prosperity, US aid to Israel is becoming increasingly controversial. In 1994, Yossi Beilen, deputy foreign minister of Israel and a Knesset member, told the Women's International Zionist Organization, "If our economic situation is better than in many of your countries, how can we go on asking for your charity?"

- 46. According to the passage, American economic assistance to Israel took all the following forms EXCEPT _____.**
- A. private funds
 - B. commercial loans from US banks
 - C. government grants
 - D. government donations
- 47. What is the main reason why US aid to Israel is becoming controversial?**
- A. The large sum of loans to Israel.

- B. American financial situation.
C. The relative prosperity of Israel economy.
D. Survey of US Congressional researchers.
48. The words of the deputy foreign minister of Israel indicate that _____.
- A. Jewish charities provided great help for Israel
B. Israel actually doesn't deserve American economic aid
C. American is obliged to give Israel economic aid
D. Israel's economy is worsening
49. It can be inferred from Israel's "often-touted claim" that _____.
- A. Israel was satisfied with the ability in repaying all the loans from America
B. US government should not worry about the Israel's economic development
C. US economic aid to Israel was a wrong action
D. American economic assistance to Israel was successful.
50. The writer's attitude towards American economic aid to Israel is _____.

III. Writing (共一题, 每题 30 分, 共 30 分)

It is reported that academic dishonesty has become endemic in all levels of education. Even some famous professors and experts cheat in their academic works. What is your opinion on the issue? Write an essay of about 400 words on the following topic:

My View on Academic Dishonesty