

扬州大学

2019年硕士研究生招生考试初试试题（ A 卷）

科目代码 211 科目名称 翻译硕士英语

满分 100

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！

Section One Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: In this part, there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the **ONE** that best completes the sentence and then write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (30 points, 1 point each)

- _____ in an atmosphere of simple living was what her parents wished for.
[A] The girl was educated [B] The girl educated
[C] The girl's being educated [D] The girl to be educated
- Farmers have been replacing wheat with more _____ crops like corn.
[A] rewarded [B] well-paid [C] beneficiary [D] lucrative
- If nothing else, the _____ breeze keeps the weather pleasantly cool and bug-free.
[A] recessive [B] incessant [C] transcendent [D] contingent
- He said the information will make health care more _____ and affordable.
[A] accessible [B] affable [C] comprehensible [D] straightforward
- She is remembered for stories that are _____ and grotesque, populated by freaks and clubfoots.
[A] caliber [B] massacre [C] macabre [D] calendar
- It is not unusual for workers in that region _____.
[A] to be paid more than a month late
[B] to be paid later than more a month
[C] to pay later than a month more
[D] to pay late more than a month
- Interstellar travel is made impossible by the _____ distance between even the closest stars.
[A] abominable [B] impenetrable [C] bottomless [D] unfathomable
- He attributed yesterday's _____ conditions to the cold Canadian winds, blowing here across a vast prairie.
[A] frigid [B] rigid [C] aloof [D] turgid
- It was a(n) _____ thing—it made the hair on the back of my neck stand up.
[A] eely [B] eerie [C] grotesquerie [D] grotesquely
- Nor, if conformity to a standard pattern is as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, _____ discriminating against the "odd persons" among researchers in favor of those who "work well with the team."
[A] is management to blame for
[B] is management blamed for

- [C] what management should be blamed for
[D] what management should blame for
11. Many of the options you choose may be _____. You basically have one chance to get it right.
[A] irresistible [B] irrespective [C] irresponsible [D] irrevocable
12. The headlands became progressively more rugged, barren, and _____ of all but basic vegetation.
[A] vacant [B] devoid [C] lacking [D] blank
13. That night, streetlights _____ in shivering puddles, darkened only briefly by the shadows of bicycles.
[A] slimmered [B] shuddered [C] shimmered [D] shuttered
14. Furthermore, there are particular reasons which _____ me to that conclusion. The first is that this opportunity will never come again.
[A] impel [B] motivate [C] rationalize [D] extrapolate
15. There are illusory curtains, from ceiling to floor, which gently _____ into the room as if blown by a warm, gentle breeze.
[A] hollow [B] bellow [C] hallow [D] billow
16. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I _____ fully occupied the whole of last week.
[A] were [B] had been [C] have been [D] was
17. Your advice would be _____ valuable to him, who is now at a loss as to what to do first.
[A] exceedingly [B] excessively [C] extensively [D] exclusively
18. The manifesto promised equal franchise rights to all citizens, regardless of race, class or _____.
[A] bleed [B] creed [C] greed [D] reed
19. Help will come from the UN, but the aid will be _____ near what's needed.
[A] everywhere [B] somewhere [C] nowhere [D] anywhere
20. Such conduct should be seen as _____ behaviour, contrary to the dominant management culture.
[A] associable [B] acceptable [C] aboriginal [D] aberrant
21. In most simple microeconomic stories of supply and demand a static _____ is observed in a market.
[A] tranquility [B] equality [C] equilibrium [D] transaction
22. She has changed a lot after going through the hardship. She is not the cheerful woman _____ she was five years ago.
[A] that [B] what [C] who [D] which
23. It was a bold idea to build a power station in the deep valley, but it _____ as well as we had hoped.
[A] brought out [B] came off [C] went off [D] made out
24. The windows of the _____ shops are like cemeteries for unloved and unwanted goods.
[A] dingy [B] flashy [C] stingy [D] fussy
25. Increased consumption of water has led to rapid _____ of groundwater reserves.
[A] deletion [B] suppletion [C] completion [D] depletion

26. Issues of price, place, promotion, and product are _____ conventional concerns in planning marketing strategies.
 [A] these of the most [B] most of those
 [C] among the most [D] among the many of
27. He was held in a _____ position by his seat-belt, with his head bent back and his mouth open.
 [A] reclining [B] recoiling [C] recouping [D] recounting
28. I was so preoccupied with the book that I was _____ of the surroundings.
 [A] negligible [B] discerned [C] ignorant [D] oblivious
29. Linda was _____ the experiment a month ago, but she changed her mind at the last minute.
 [A] to start [B] to have started [C] to be starting [D] to have been starting
30. The desk is named square, after but one of an infinite number of sensations which it yields the rest of them _____ sensations of two acute and two obtuse angles, but I call the latter perspective, views, and the four right angles the true form of the desk.
 [A] is [B] are [C] being [D] be

Section Two Reading Comprehension

Part One: Multiple Choice

Directions: *In this part, there are three passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and then decide on the BEST choice. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (24 points, 2 points each)*

Passage One

When I talk about spirituality, I'm not necessarily addressing religion, but rather engagement in deep introspection or meditation as part of the human condition.

Spirituality has many meanings, and it may mean something different to you than me. This section refers to spirituality as one means of turning inward to foster a peaceful existence and to remove oneself from the hurried society. Sometimes spirituality takes the form of engaging in prayer, meditation, and other relaxation procedures.

Spirituality provides all of us techniques to slow down, turn inward, reduce the negative physiological effects of chronic stress on our brain and body, and help us to generate a more pleasing sense of homeostasis. Consider these additional tips and ideas for you to express formal and informal spirituality in your daily life:

- Visit your favorite setting two to three times a week. This might be a community park, lake, beach, mountain base, river, or anywhere you feel at peace. Enjoy the beauty of your environment—taking in the beauty of your surrounding can also be considered spiritual.
- Get outside or simply remove your body and mind from the tasks that are in front of you. Everything else will be waiting for you when you return.
- Sometimes music helps when you retreat to your spiritual place. I like to download sounds of the ocean and waves and listen to soothing music while I pray or meditate.

Engaging in spirituality is a great way to stop, reflect, meditate, and relax to take a respite

from our hurried lifestyle. While that is easily said and understood, it is also very difficult to change behavior. In order for you to achieve success with the spiritual domain as part of the brain health lifestyle, you must first identify stress in your life, where you experience stress in your body, and how you deal with stress now.

Meditation can help you to slow down and turn inward for balance and symmetry. Your brain can adapt to a chaotic world, but it will function more efficiently over a longer period of time if you provide moments of inward reflection and rest. Meditation offers one technique to achieve such inner peace, and western cultures are now more accepting of meditation and yoga.

Part of your brain health program can include a lesson or two on meditation so you can engage in this behavior on a daily basis. Fortunately, other cultures have already embraced the power of meditation and the benefits derived from deep introspection.

1. Engaging in spirituality can take the form of the following EXCEPT _____.
[A] praying to your God
[B] drinking and chatting with your best friends
[C] sorting out your stresses in life
[D] thinking about nothing
2. The underlined word "homeostasis" in the third paragraph may mean _____.
[A] a tendency to break apart
[B] a possibility of being assimilated
[C] an unstable state of disequilibrium
[D] mental or emotional balance
3. Which one of the following is NOT true about meditation?
[A] Meditation can help you to enjoy a life with slower pace.
[B] Meditation provides a period of physical rest so your brain can work better and longer after that.
[C] Meditation offers one path that leads to inner peace.
[D] Meditation is a technique that one can acquire through taking courses.
4. Which one of the following statements is FALSE according to the text?
[A] Our brain can adapt to a chaotic world and work well.
[B] Most people in the Western culture tend to pursue physical pleasures.
[C] People usually get stressed from hurried lifestyle.
[D] Meditation is being practiced by many Western people because it is originally a part of their culture.

Passage Two

Imagine for a moment that you are an impoverished citizen of ancient Egypt, hopefully hoeing the desert and wondering when it will bloom. Suddenly, a cloud of dust appears on the horizon which eventually resolves itself into a gallop of horses and chariots commanded by heavily armed soldiers followed, eventually, by a crocodile of exhausted slaves lugging building materials.

They all come to a halt outside your home and you make a strategic withdrawal indoors, from where you watch them through a slit in the wall. In an amazingly short time, the slaves build a 40-foot high obelisk which is then surrounded by a swarm of stonemasons. Then, when the

work, whatever it is, has been completed, the entire company withdraws as quickly as it came.

Once the coast is clear, you creep outside to examine their handiwork. The obelisk is covered with carvings of soldiers, looking remarkably like those who have just left, engaged in countless victorious battles, decimating the countryside and gruesomely killing people who look remarkably like you. Prominently portrayed, surveying sphinx-like the carnage committed in his name, is the Pharaoh. You can't read, but you get the picture. You, in consort with your disaffected neighbors, had been contemplating, in rather desultory fashion, a small uprising. You change your mind in what is one of the earliest examples of the power of propaganda.

Of course, as is often the case with big ideas when they are in their infancy, the methods employed in ancient Egypt were far from subtle. But over subsequent centuries, the use of propaganda was conscientiously honed.

It was not until the First World War that propaganda made the quantum leap from the gentler arts of persuasion to become the tool of coercion. As Philip Taylor says in *War and the Media*: "Before 1914, it simply meant the means by which the proponent of a particular doctrine propagated his beliefs among his audience ... propaganda is simply a process of *persuasion*. As a concept, it is neutral and should be devoid of value judgments".

It is unlikely, at least in the West, that propaganda will ever be rehabilitated as a neutral concept. The very word is now so loaded with sinister connotations that it evokes an immediate and visceral sense of outrage. For the use of propaganda reached its apogee in the machinery of the Third Reich. Hitler and Goebbels between them elevated it to a black art of such diabolical power that it has been permanently discredited among those who witnessed its expression. Indeed in 1936 at Nuremberg, Hitler attributed his entire success to the workings of propaganda. He said: "Propaganda brought us to power, propaganda has since enabled us to remain in power, and propaganda will give us the means of conquering the world".

It is therefore unsurprising that Western governments and politicians are liable to perform the most extreme presentational acrobatics in their efforts to avoid the dreaded 'p' word being applied to any of their activities. They have developed impressive lexicons of euphemisms and doublespeak to distance themselves from any taint of it, real or imagined.

Inevitably, the media is alive to this hypersensitivity and the 'p' word has become a potent weapon in its arsenal. It is used pejoratively, with intent to discredit and wound, as governments are painfully aware. For propaganda is the specter that haunts many a government-inspired media fest. It is the uninvited guest, the empty chair which serves to remind the hosts precisely why the gathering has been convened and forces them to run quality tests on the fare on offer—is it factually nutritious, is it presented in a balanced and truthful way, is its integrity intact?

In this one respect, at least, the negative connotations attached to propaganda actually perform a positive function. They offer a salutary reminder of all that government information is supposed not to be, and act as a ferocious curb on any runaway tendency to excess. Most importantly, the public is alive to the dangers of propaganda and alert to its manifestations whether overt or covert. They know that propaganda is the serpent lurking in the tree of knowledge; that it is subtle, it beguiles, it seduces, it obfuscates, it holds out simple dreams and turns them into nightmare realities, it subverts, it pretends to be other than it is. They know that it is the poisoned fruit of the goblin market, not the plain bread of truth that is the staple diet of information. And they will not tolerate it.

They succumb instead to the more blatant blandishments of advertising, which might be

regarded as the wolf of propaganda, tamed and turned to domestic use. Safe in the knowledge that the wolf has been securely trussed by the rules and regulations of the *Advertising Standards Authority*, they knowingly consent to being deceived.

5. The imagined story of obelisk shows that propaganda _____.

- [A] is always connected with killing and conquering
- [B] has been implicit in ancient times
- [C] has always been a neutral force
- [D] has been direct and overt in old times of ruling

6. According to Philip Taylor, propaganda _____.

- [A] is needed to propagate people's beliefs
- [B] was a tool of coercion before 1914
- [C] has been merely a process of persuading
- [D] was a neutral concept up until 1914

7. Politicians in the West _____.

- [A] Will do anything to avoid using the word propaganda
- [B] like using the word propaganda in the media
- [C] do not dread the 'p' word
- [D] are consummate acrobats

8. The public _____.

- [A] are happy to be deceived by advertisers
- [B] are deceived by advertisers
- [C] are not deceived by advertisers
- [D] respect the advertisers

Passage Three

Tim Sparks slides a small leather-bound notebook out of an envelope. The book's yellowing pages contain bee-keeping notes made between 1941 and 1969 by the late Walter Coates of Kilworth, Leicestershire. He adds it to his growing pile of local journals, birdwatchers' lists and gardening diaries. "We're uncovering about one major new record each month," he says, "I still get surprised." Around two centuries before Coates, Robert Marsham, a landowner from Norfolk in the east of England, began recording the life cycles of plants and animals on his estate—when the first wood anemones flowered, the dates on which the oaks burst into leaf and the rooks began nesting. Successive Marshams continued compiling these notes for 211 years.

Today, such records are being put to uses that their authors could not possibly have expected. These data sets, and others like them, are proving invaluable to ecologists interested in the timing of biological events, or phenology. By combining the records with climate data, researchers can reveal how, for example, changes in temperature affect the arrival of spring, allowing ecologists to make improved predictions about the impact of climate change. A small band of researchers is combing through hundreds of years of records taken by thousands of amateur naturalists. And more systematic projects have also started up, producing an overwhelming response. "The amount of interest is almost frightening," says Sparks, a climate researcher at the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology in Monks Wood, Cambridgeshire.

Sparks first became aware of the army of "closet phenologists", as he describes them, when

a retiring colleague gave him the Marsham records. He now spends much of his time following leads from one historical data set to another. As news of his quest spreads, people tip him off to other historical records, and more amateur phenologists come out of their closets. The British devotion to recording and collecting makes his job easier—one man from Kent sent him 30 years' worth of kitchen calendars, on which he had noted the date that his neighbour's magnolia tree flowered.

Other researchers have unearthed data from equally odd sources. Rafe Sagarin, an ecologist at Stanford University in California, recently studied records of a betting contest in which participants attempt to guess the exact time at which a specially erected wooden tripod will fall through the surface of a thawing river. The competition has taken place annually on the Tenana River in Alaska since 1917, and analysis of the results showed that the thaw now arrives five days earlier than it did when the contest began.

Overall, such records have helped to show that, compared with 20 years ago, a raft of natural events now occur earlier across much of the northern hemisphere, from the opening of leaves to the return of birds from migration and the emergence of butterflies from hibernation. The data can also hint at how nature will change in the future. Together with models of climate change, amateurs' records could help guide conservation. Terry Root, an ecologist at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, has collected birdwatchers' counts of wildfowl taken between 1955 and 1996 on seasonal ponds in the American Midwest and combined them with climate data and models of future warming. Her analysis shows that the increased droughts that the models predict could halve the breeding populations at the ponds. "The number of waterfowls in North America will most probably drop significantly with global warming," she says.

But not all professionals are happy to use amateur data. "A lot of scientists won't touch them, they say they're too full of problems," says Root. Because different observers can have different ideas of what constitutes, for example, an open snowdrop. "The biggest concern with ad hoc observations is how carefully and systematically they were taken," says Mark Schwartz of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, who studies the interactions between plants and climate. "We need to know pretty precisely what a person's been observing—if they just say 'I noted when the leaves came out', it might not be that useful." Measuring the onset of autumn can be particularly problematic because deciding when leaves change color is a more subjective process than noting when they appear.

Overall, most phenologists are positive about the contribution that amateurs can make. "They get at the raw power of science: careful observation of the natural world," says Sagarin. But the professionals also acknowledge the need for careful quality control. Root, for example, tries to gauge the quality of an amateur archive by interviewing its collector. "You always have to worry—things as trivial as vacations can affect measurement. I disregard a lot of records because they're not rigorous enough," she says. Others suggest that the right statistics can iron out some of the problems with amateur data. Together with colleagues at Wageningen University in the Netherlands, environmental scientist Arnold van Vliet is developing statistical techniques to account for the uncertainty in amateur phenological data. With the enthusiasm of amateur phenologists evident from past records, professional researchers are now trying to create standardized recording schemes for future efforts. They hope that well-designed studies will generate a volume of observations large enough to drown out the idiosyncrasies of individual recorders. The data are cheap to collect, and can provide breadth in space, time and range of

species. "It's very difficult to collect data on a large geographical scale without enlisting an army of observers," says Root.

Phenology also helps to drive home messages about climate change. "Because the public understand these records, they accept them," says Sparks.

It can also illustrate potentially unpleasant consequences, he adds, such as the finding that more rat infestations are reported to local councils in warmer years. And getting people involved is great for public relations. "People are thrilled to think that the data they've been collecting as a hobby can be used for something scientific—it empowers them," says Root.

9. Why do a lot of scientists discredit the data collected by amateurs?

- [A] Scientific methods were not used in data collection.
- [B] Amateur observers are not careful in recording their data.
- [C] Amateur data is not reliable.
- [D] Amateur data is produced by wrong candidates.

10. Mark Schwartz used the example of leaves to illustrate that _____.

- [A] amateur records can't be used
- [B] amateur records are always unsystematic
- [C] the colour change of leaves is hard to observe
- [D] valuable information is often precise

11. How do the scientists suggest amateur data should be used?

- [A] Using improved methods.
- [B] Being more careful in observation.
- [C] Using raw materials.
- [D] Applying statistical techniques in data collection.

12. What's the implication of phenology for ordinary people?

- [A] It empowers the public.
- [B] It promotes public relations.
- [C] It warns people of animal infestation.
- [D] It raises awareness about climate change in the public.

Part Two: Answer the questions

Directions: In this part, you are going to read one passage. Read the passages carefully and then answer the questions following the passage. Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (16 points, 4 points each)

The origins of the dingo are obscure and there is much controversy connected with this. It is not truly native to Australia but is thought to have arrived between 3,500 and 4,000 years ago. Whatever its origins, the dingo was a highly valued companion to the aborigines. They were hunting companions, guard dogs, and they kept them warm at night.

Some believe they were brought here on rafts or boats by the ancestral aborigines. It has also been suggested that they came with Indonesian or South-East Asian fishermen who visited the northern coast of Australia.

The dingo can be found in all areas of Australia—from harsh deserts to lush rainforests. The highly adaptable dingo is found in every habitat and every state of Australia, except

Tasmania. In deserts, access to drinking water determines where the animal can live. Pure-bred dingo numbers in the wild are declining as man encroaches deeper arid deeper into wilderness areas, often accompanied by his domestic dog.

The dingo is different from the modern dog in several ways: it does not bark, it has a different gait, and its ears are always erect. Dingoes are naturally lean and they are usually cream to reddish-yellow with white points, some are black with tan points. An adult dingo stands more than 60cm high and weighs about 15kg. It is slightly smaller than a German Shepherd.

In its natural state the dingo lives either alone or in a small group unlike many other wild dog species which may form packs. Dingoes have a clearly defined territory which they rarely leave and which they protect from other dingoes, but which may be shared with other dingoes when they form a group to hunt larger prey. The size of the home territory varies according to the food supply. Dingoes hunt mainly at night. Groups are controlled by a dominant male. Members of a group maintain contact by marking rocks and trees within their territory, and by howling, particularly in the breeding season.

The dingo's diet consists of native mammals, including kangaroos, although domestic animals and some farm stock are also on the menu. This makes the animal unpopular with farmers. The dingo is thought to have contributed to the mainland extinction of the thylacine (Tasmanian tiger) through increased competition for food.

The dingo is an intelligent animal. It is no more dangerous to man than any other feral dog. The natural prey of the dingo is small mammals and ground-dwelling birds, but with the introduction of white settlement, they became such a menace to sheep, calves and poultry that measures had to be taken in an attempt to control them, such as "dog-proof fences".

Dingoes start breeding when they reach the age of one or two but only the dominant members within an established group breed. They breed only once a year. Mating usually occurs in autumn/early winter and after a gestation of nine weeks (same as domestic dogs) a litter averaging 4-5 pups is born, which are reared in a hollow log, a rock-shelter, or an old rabbit warren. Both parents take part in raising the pups. The pups are fully grown at seven months of age. A dingo may live for up to ten years.

Wild dingoes are wary of humans and do not attack unless provoked. They will approach camps in the bush looking for food or perhaps out of curiosity. Dingoes can be kept as pets but should be obtained at a very young age to enable them to bond with humans. Even when raised from pups they never seem to lose their instinct for killing poultry or small animals. Not all states in Australia allow dingoes to be kept as pets and a permit is required. The export of dingoes is illegal.

Dingoes and domestic dogs interbreed freely resulting in very few pure-bred dingoes in southern or eastern Australia. This threatens the dingo's ability to survive as a separate species. Public hostility is another threat to the dingo. Because it takes some livestock, the dingo is considered by many to be a pest.

Answer the following questions based on Passage Three:

1. What are the possible origins of dingo in Australia?
2. What is the main factor that decides where the dingo can live in a desert?
3. In what ways is a dingo different to a domesticated dog?
4. What are the factors threatening dingoes?

Section Three Writing

Directions: *The invention of smartphones and their relevant technologies have disrupted the minutiae (细节) of daily life, from our commutes to our school education to the ways we share family photos. The prime example in China is that Alipay or WeChat payment almost revolutionized our lifestyles to such a degree that we are getting excessively addicted to or over reliant on the use of smartphones. Some people have started to question the negative effects of Alipay or WeChat payment and have claimed that the online shopping, though quick and convenient, may produce an impact on the traditional industries like banking and retailing industries.*

*What do you think are the positive or negative effects of use of Alipay or WeChat payment on our life styles? Write a composition of about **400 words** expressing your own opinions. You should use your own ideas, knowledge or experience to generate support for your argument. Write your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (30 points)*