**桂林电子科技大学2015年研究生统一入学考试试题**

**科目代码：211 科目名称：翻译硕士英语**

**请注意：**答案必须写在答题纸上（写在试题上无效）。

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| **I.  Vocabulary and Grammar (30’)**  **Multiple Choice Questions**  **Directions: *Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best fits the blank or best paraphrases the underlined word or words to complete each statement. Mark your answers on your answer sheet*.**  1. This little girl is very much attached \_\_\_\_\_\_ her father.  A. to B. for C. with D. on  2. His face is \_\_\_\_\_\_ me, but I can’t recall his name.  A. familiar on B. familiar to C. familiar at D. familiar with  3. The troops advanced \_\_\_\_\_\_ because the area had been mined by the enemy.  A. careful B. cautious C. carefully D. cautiously  4. Since the conference was held on Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_, security was no problem.  A. earth B. dirt C. mud D. soil  5. The financial \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the company for the last half year were very satisfactory.  A. effect B. outcome C. results D. consequences  6. The lady had to remain nameless for diplomatic \_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. why B. cause C. source D. reason  7. He had a unique way of putting \_\_\_\_\_ thoughts into simple words.  A. simple B. simplistic C. complex D. complicated  8. She was unhappy because her request was \_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. turned in B. turned down C. turned on D. turned up  9. The local authorities tried to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the accident.  A. reduce B. diminish C. dwindle D. minimize  10. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ the responsibility placed on us.  A. sense B. feel C. are conscious of D. are aware of  11. Broke and discouraged, he accepted a job as reporter.  A. penniless B. barge C. twinge D. façade  12. It’s no go.  A. useless B. not bad C. bad D. useful  13. Well now, there’s no call for being hasty.  A. useless B. sloth C. need D. revere  14. Older drivers are more likely to be seriously injured because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their bones.  A. shift B. fragility C. resiliency D. flexibility  15. Starvation and disease over much of Asia and Europe in the 1950s were Truman’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as  President.  A. inheritance B. confidence C. grievance D. existence  16. Sue is a woman of \_\_\_\_\_\_ who has never abandoned her principles for the sake of winning a vote.  A. honesty B. integrity C. reputation D. modesty  17. The trial jury met again after an adjournment of two weeks.  A. a continuation B. a suspension C.an accomplishment D.a commencement  18. Some ethnic groups of people in this area still practice the customs of their fathers.  A. formulator B. advocate C. ancestors D. plagiarizer  19. The wild and rampant spread of Ebola forced a vigorous war against the disease.  A. powerful B. lengthy C. prolonged D. pretentious  20. The film star has an incredible car in addition to a super luxurious large house.  A. terrible B. incongruous C. incredulous D. unbelievable  21. Mr. Woodward adored his wife and wanted to do everything to please her.  A. hated B. admonished C. loved D. abated  22. After the election of Taipei, KMT Chairman Ma Ying-jeou was forced to submit his resignation under publish pressure for the remarks by leaders of the Taiwan authority met with scathing criticism from all sides.  A. bitter B. static C. dynamic D. gentle  23. In June 1941 Hitler suddenly \_\_\_\_\_\_ an attack on Russia.  A. launched B. exerted C. developed D. created  24. Police followed the would-be thieves and caught them red-handed.  A. enraged B. likely C. attempted D. timid  25. Weapons of mass destruction must be strictly forbidden. Otherwise, if a nuclear war started, it  would be the cataclysm for all humankind.  A. termination B. destruction C. devastation D. calamity  26. She was sanding outside in the snow, \_\_\_\_ with cold.  A. spinning   B. shivering   C. shaking   D. staggering  27. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I am thinking of particularly is entered by a Gothic-arched gateway of aged brick and stone.  A. bazaar B. market C. mart D. exchange  28. Mr. Johnson is to preside over this Asian-European ministerial meeting.  A. declare B. prepare C. host D. supervise  29. I now stood on the site where thousands upon thousands of others had lingered on to die in slow agony.  A. great pain B. suffering C. distress D. misery  30. As the offender confessed his crime, he was dealt with leniently.  A. admitted B. declared C. confirmed D. affirmed  **II. Reading Comprehension (40’)**  **Section 1 Multiple Choice Questions (30’)**  **Directions: *In this section, there are reading passages followed by multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.***  **Passage A**  Imagine eating everything delicious you want - with none of the fat. That would be great, wouldn't it? New “fake fat” products appeared on store shelves in the United States recently, but not everyone is happy about it. Makers of the products, which contain a compound called olestra, say food manufacturers can now eliminate fat from certain foods. Critics, however, say the new compound can rob the body of essential vitamins and nutrients(营养物) and can also cause unpleasant side effects in some people. So it's up to consumers to decide whether the new fat-free products taste good enough to keep eating.  　　Chemists discovered olestra in the late 1960s, when they were searching for a fat that could be digested by infants more easily. Instead of finding the desired fat, the researchers created a fat that can't be digested at all.  　　Normally, special chemicals in the intestines(肠) “grab” molecules of regular fat and break them down so they can be used by the body. A molecule of regular fat is made up of three molecules of substances called fatty acids.  　　The fatty acids are absorbed by the intestines and bring with them the essential vitamins A, D, E, and K. When fat molecules are present in the intestines with any of those vitamins, the vitamins attach to the molecules and are carried into the bloodstream.  　　Olestra, which is made from six to eight molecules of fatty acids, is too large for the intestines to absorb. It just slides through the intestines without being broken down. Manufacturers say it's that ability to slide unchanged through the intestines that make olestra so valuable as a fat substitute. It provides consumers with the taste of regular fat without any bad effects on the body. But critics say olestra can prevent vitamins A, D, E, and K from being absorbed. It can also prevent the absorption of carotenoids(类胡萝卜素), compounds that may reduce the risk of cancer, heart disease, etc.  　　Manufacturers are adding vitamins A, D, E, and K as well as carotenoids to their products now. Even so, some nutritionists are still concerned that people might eat unlimited amounts of food made with the fat substitute without worrying about how many calories they are consuming.  **Multiple Choice Questions (10’)**  1. We learn from the passage that olestra is a substance that \_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. contains plenty of nutrients  B. renders foods calorie-free while retaining their vitamins  C. makes foods easily digestible  D. makes foods fat-free while keeping them delicious  2. The result of the search for an easily digestible fat turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. commercially useless B. just as anticipated  C. somewhat controversial D. quite unexpected  3. Olestra is different from ordinary fats in that \_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. it passes through the intestines without being absorbed  B. it facilitates the absorption of vitamins by the body  C. it helps reduce the incidence of heart disease  D. it prevents excessive intake of vitamins  4. What is a possible negative effect of olestra according to some critics?  A. It may impair the digestive system. B. It may increase the risk of cancer.  C. It may affect the overall fat intake. D. It may spoil the consumers' appetite.  5. Why are nutritionists concerned about adding vitamins to olestra?  A. It may lead to the over-consumption of vitamins.  B. People may be induced to eat more than is necessary.  C. The function of the intestines may be weakened.  D. It may trigger a new wave of fake food production.  **Passage B**  Every day there’s a steady stream of children and their mothers entering the doors of the Saint Camille Hospital in Ouagadougou--Burkina Faso’s capital--patiently waiting to be seen by a doctor.  The well-maintained one-storey buildings of the Saint Camille Hospital are known to many. More than five thousand women give birth at the hospital each year, making it the facility with the highest birth rate in the country. Established in the 1960s, it’s one of the principal areas for health for mothers and their children in the capital.  The Saint Camille Hospital deals with the main chronic health problems facing Burkina Faso malaria, HIV/AIDS and child malnutrition. On average, there are 100 children seen daily at the Catholic medical centre. Most of those children are suffering from malaria --the number one killer of children in Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso is in the forefront of African countries to develop a national multi-sectoral strategy to fight HIV/AIDS. While HIV/AIDS is not as widespread in West Africa as Southern Africa, Burkina Faso has among the highest HIV prevalence rates in West Africa. About 2 percent of adults are infected nationally, but rates are higher in urban areas and among high risk groups such as truck drivers and commercial sex workers.  The Saint Camille Hospital is the pilot site for the country’s national program to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS. And with backing from the World Bank, the Global Fund, and other donors, the facility now also offers AIDS treatment.  It’s in the facility’s pre-natal counseling centre, World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz, will have a chance to see firsthand hospital staff discussing AIDS with women and encouraging them to be tested. As elsewhere in Africa, children born with HIV develop AIDS quickly, and generally die within one to two years. But with treatment, pregnant women can largely avoid passing HIV to their infants.  And just outdoors in the facility’s grounds, in a child feeding centre, the World Bank president will see the staff’s efforts to deal with child malnutrition. Child malnutrition is worse than it was a decade ago in Burkina Faso, with more than a third of children mal nourished. In the feeding centre, the impact on children of HIV/AIDS is *starkly* brought home. Children, who don’t gain weight after feedings, are tested, and generally found to be HIV positive.  In speaking publicly about his planned trip to Africa, Wolfowitz stressed he wanted to meet representatives of women’s groups in Africa. He’ll have the chance to do just that at Saint Camille Hospital, as well as meet people living with HIV/AIDS.  The World Bank is supporting efforts to combat HIV/AIDS in Burkina Faso through its HIV/AIDS Disaster Response Project, approved in 2001 for $ 24 million. It was the second project approved as part of the US $ 500 million Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program for the Africa Region and finances nearly a quarter of the cost of the National HIV/AIDS strategy.  And under the multi-country HIV/AIDS Treatment Acceleration Program, known as TAP, Burkina Faso received US $18 million for scaling up AIDS treatment, through partnerships with the country’s Ministry of Health and local associations of people living with AIDS.  The Saint Camille Hospital’s laboratory will benefit under the TAP program with plans already underway to expand the laboratory’s facilities.  The World Bank also has plans to embark on a new integrated health and HIV/AIDS support program. A key focus of that will be combating malaria, but it will also seek to improve maternal and child health and nutrition, strengthen HIV prevention programs, and expand access to AIDS care and treatment.  **Multiple Choice Questions (10’)**  6. In the first paragraph, the writer seems to suggest that\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. the doctors in the Saint Camille Hospital are proficient in medical treatment  B. the mothers and children in Burkina Faso are prone to disease  C. the Saint Camille Hospital has made great contributions to helping women and children  against health problems  D. women and children are facing some severe endemic diseases  7. The word "starkly" in the sixth paragraph is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. cheerlessly B. surprisingly C. obviously D. entirely  8. The sixth paragraph indicates that\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. children in Burkina Faso are having a desperate life  B. many children in Burkina Faso are plagued by serious malnutrition  C. it is time that Burkina Faso make more efforts to solve the serious health problems confronted with children  D. the medical treatment in Burkina Faso should be improved quickly  9. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?  A. Burkina Faso has the highest HIV prevalence rates in West Africa.  B. There are more people suffering AIDS in villages than cities in Burkina Faso.  C. Child malnutrition is better than several years ago.  D. Malaria is the most threatening disease for the children in Burkina Faso.  10. It can be inferred from the World Bank president’s planned trip to the Saint Camille Hospital that\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. his plan was appropriate and necessary due to his position  B. the president was audacious in facing the infected diseases  C. the planned trip could undoubtedly earn the World Bank world acclaim  D. the World Bank was deeply concerned with the health problems of women and children in Burkina Faso  **Passage C**  Complaining about faulty goods or bad services is never easy. Most people dislike making a fuss. But something you have bought is faulty or does not do what was claimed for it, you are not asking for a favor to get it put right. It’s the shopkeeper’s responsibility to take the complaint seriously and to replace or repair a faulty article or put right poor service, because he is the person with whom you have entered into an agreement. The manufacturer may have a part to play but that comes later.  Complaints should be made to be a responsible person. Go back to the shop where you bought the goods, taking with you any receipt you may have. Ask to see a boss in a large store. In a small store the assistant may also be the owner so you can complain directly. In a chain store ask to see the manager. If you phone, ask the name of the person who handles your enquiry, otherwise you may never find out who dealt with the complaint later.  Even the bravest person finds it difficult to stand up in a group of people to complain, so if you do not want to do it in person, write a letter. Stick to the facts and keep a copy of what you write. At this stage you should give any receipt numbers, but you should not need to give receipts or other papers to prove you bought the article. If you are not satisfied with the answer you get, or if you do not get a reply, write to the managing director of the firm, shop, or organization. Be sure to keep copies of your own letters and any you receive.  If your complaint is a just one, the shopkeeper may offer to replace or repair the faulty article. You may find this an attractive solution. In certain cases you may have the right to refuse the goods and ask for your money back but this is only where you have hardly used the goods and have acted at once. Even when you cannot refuse the goods you may be able to get some money back as well. And if you have suffered some special loss, if for example a new washing machine tears your clothes, you might receive money to replace them. If the shopkeeper offers you a credit note to be used to buy goods in the same shops but you would be used to buy goods in the same shops but you would rather have money. Say so. If you accept a credit note remember that later you will not be able to ask for your money. If the shopkeeper refuses to give you money, ask for advice from your Citizens Advice Bureau before you accept a credit note. In some cases the shopkeeper does not have to give you your money back--if, for example, the changes an articles simply because you don’t like it or it does not fit. He does not have to take back the goods in these circumstances.  **Multiple Choice Questions (10’)**  11. When complaining on the telephone, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. you should speak directly to the owner of the shop  B. you must ask for the manager  C. you may never find out who dealt with the matter  D. you should find out with whom you are discussing the matter  12. You can demand your money back only if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. you find something wrong with what you bought  B. the article you paid for cannot be replaced or repaired  C. the article has not gone up in price since you bought it  D. you are sure you have the right to refuse the goods  13. If you accept a credit note, \_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. you cannot use it anywhere else  B. you cannot say you’d prefer the money  C. you will have to ask for the money late  D. you can use it in another shop  14. If a shopkeeper does not give your money back, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. refuse to leave the shop B. ask your office for help  C. take a credit note instead D. find out your lawful rights  15. The shop keeper may change an article for you if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. he doesn’t like it either B. it is the wrong size  C. he is advised to by the bureau D. he is kind enough  **Section 2 Answering Questions (10’)**  **Directions: *Read the following passage and then answer each of the questions which follow the passage. Use only information from the passage you have just read and write your answer in the corresponding space in your answer sheet.***  **Passage D**  The health-care economy is filled with unusual and even unique economic relationships. One of the least understood involves the peculiar roles of producer or “provider” and purchaser or “consumer” in the typical doctor-patient relationship. In most sectors of the economy, it is the seller who attempts to attract a potential buyer with various inducements of price, quality, and utility, and it is the buyer who makes the decision. Such condition, however, does not prevail in most of the health-care industry.  　　In the health-care industry, the doctor-patient relationship is the mirror image of the ordinary relationship between producer and consumer. Once an individual has choice — it is the physician who usually makes all significant purchasing decisions: whether the patient should return “next Wednesday,” whether X-rays are needed, whether drugs should be prescribed, etc. It is a rare and sophisticated patient who will challenge such professional decisions or raise in advance questions about price, especially when the disease is regarded as serious.  　　This is particularly significant in relation to hospital care. The physician must certify the need for hospitalization, determine what procedures will be performed, and announce when the patient may be discharged. The patient may be consulted about some of these decisions, but in the main it is the doctor's judgments that are final. Little wonder that in the eye of the hospital it is the physician who is the real “consumer.” As a consequence, the medical staff represents the “power center” in hospital policy and decision-making, not the administration.  Although usually there are in this situation four identifiable participants — the physician, the hospital, the patient, and the payer (generally an insurance carrier or government) — the physician makes the essential for all of them. The hospital becomes an extension of the physician; the payer generally meets most of the bills generated by the physician/hospital; and for the most part the patient plays a passive role. We estimate that about 75-80 percent of health-care expenditures are determined by physicians, not patients. For this reason, economy directed at patients or the general is relatively ineffective.  **Questions:**  1. What is the author’s main purpose of writing this passage?  2. What roles do the patients perform in the health-care industry?  3. According to the author, what does the doctor intend to do when (s)he tells a patient to “return next Wednesday”?  4. What might be the possible reason(s) for the doctors to determine hospital policies?  5. What is the author most possibly leading up to according to this passage?  **III. Writing (30’)**  **Directions: *Many people enjoy taking part in some dangerous sports such as scuba diving and mountain climbing. They should take responsibility for their own safety and should not expect rescue workers to risk their lives to save them. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?*** Write an essay of about 400 words on the above topic entitled: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the answer sheet. |