**桂林电子科技大学2016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 marks)**  **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. He knows that Iran -- which has not started a war in modern history -- poses no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ military threat to the United States.  A. conceivable B. imaginable C. considerable D. forceful  2. Many Chinese are fascinated by the US and it remains a top \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for China’s young people to study.  A. opportunity B. destination C. target D. route  3. Late in the morning, we stopped where some other boats\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the shadows of the cliffs and jumped in for a swim.  A. were anchored B. were placed C. were attached D. were stopped  4. The way they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on their instruments always had melody laced in with these great guitar parts.  A. construct B. write C. work D. compose  5. The girl's aunt told the police station that her niece is constantly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the incident and "won't sleep by herself."  A. scared B. worried C. shocked D. haunted  6. Citizens are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by their government to denounce criminals, though 98.5 per cent of criminal investigations are never solved.  A. exhorted B. exhausted C. exerted D. excused  7. We have also not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the subtleties of mutant screens or details of phenotypes as these topics have been covered in detail by a large number of excellent reviews.  A. put on B. written on C. done D. dwelt on  8. Still, Canada has moved over the years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ savings from taxation – in order to encourage investment – while taxing consumption.  A. to spend B. to spare C. to expend D. to extend  9. Due to the fact that universities can not enroll all the candidates, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to university is competitive.  A．admission B．affidavit C．admiration D．allegiance  10. The villagers were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the news of the criminal's release from the prison.  A．indignant B．puzzled C．overjoyed D．elusive  11. Each individual expresses his opinion in the group by where he stands when a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ together in a chat.  A．squeeze B．stick C．pad D．cluster  12. But later my hair began to fall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and my belly turned to water.  A．off B. out C. through D. away  13. At last this intermezzo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and I found myself in front of the gigantic City Hall.  A. came to an end B. came to the end C. came to end D. came to ending  14. Since he had never been in such a situation before, his *apprehension* was understandable.  In this sentence “apprehension” means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. eagerness B. fear C. hesitation D. excitement  15. He *tarried* to tell his hostess how much he had enjoyed the party. In this sentence “tarried” means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. neglected B. attempted C. lingered D. struggled  16. During the owners’ absence, the lawn became dreadfully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. sloppy B. slipshod C. slovenly D. unkempt  17. She is looking for a more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place to live in.  A. congenial B. congressional C. congaing D. cognizant  18. The patient read about car racing and experienced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thrills.  A. repulsive B. elusive C. vicarious D. covetous  19. Can you vouch for Fred’s integrity?  A. withdraw B. deny C. believe D. attest to  20. The newspaper tabulation will show how each precinct voted.  A. chart B. taboo C. tact D. ratio  21. The landlord threw them out because they hadn’t paid their rent for six months.  A. evicted B. discharged C. demolished D. dismissed  22. His apparel showed him to be a successful man.  A. clothing B. confidence C. answer D. manner  23. Your mood seems very meditative this evening.  A. gleeful B. thoughtful C. desperate D. stern  24. John was forced to make an extemporaneous speech.  A. sharp B. foolish C. offhand D. critical  25.He survey presents a useful classification of statistical data.  A. breakup B. breakthrough C. breakdown D. breakaway  26. You may be athletic, but a monkey is more agile.  A. clever B. nimble C. stupid D. quick  27. The picture is tilted; please straighten it.  A. high B. level C. crooked D. adjustable  28. If it goes on to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its responsibilities, then the British government must act immediately in its place.  A. discipline B. abdicate C. bash D. challenge  29. They tell the people in their community not to store apples in the refrigerator because fresh fruit like apples is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. perishable B. vanishing C. exquisite D. fickle  30. When she called me a thief, I decided to sue her for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. ridicule B. scandal C. slander D. encumber  **II. Reading Comprehension (40 marks)**  **Multiple Choice Questions**  **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**  The purpose of the home was to rehabilitate patients as far as possible, so that they could face the harsh realities of life outside hospital. Most of them not only suffered from some form of nervous disease but had other handicaps as well. (There were those who were deaf, those who were partially blind, and those who were partially paralyzed.) For most of them, the hospital had been their refuge for some time and the idea of being rehabilitated was somewhat frightening. They doubted their own capabilities, and were nervous of the effort which would be required from them.  The home contains within a research unit which is mainly concerned with overcoming the technical problems which arise from the patient’s physical disabilities. Full rehabilitation involves a need for a patient to be as independent as possible physically. It is in the research center that all types of electronic equipment are pioneered, much of it exceedingly delicate and complex. One of the things I found astonishing as I watched what was going on in the workshop was the ease with which the patients became accustomed to the equipment. This of course has the dual effect of making them physically independent and giving then the psychological satisfaction of having mastered a difficult problem. And this extra confidence is, of course, a further step towards rehabilitation.  While I was there, I was fortunate enough to be able to talk to a couple of patients (or rather ex-patients) who had been fully rehabilitated and who had come back for the weekend to visit their friends. One, a former physical education teacher who suffered from paralysis from the waist down, was now teaching general studies in a primary school. After his accident, he told me, he had had a complete nervous breakdown and had indeed tried to commit suicide several times. “But when I got here, I realized that there were still some things I could do, and that there were people worse off than me who were out in the world doing them,” he said.” Yes, I expect I shall get depressions again. You can’t completely cure that kind of thing. But they’ll pull me out of it, at least I know that now.” I asked him if he felt that everyone in the home could be rehabilitated.  “Well, of course, one can’t really. There are some people in here with really terrible problems. But I should say that about 70% of them will be fully rehabilitated by this time next year.” And that is a fantastic claim, from my observation of what is going on, may well be substantiated.  **Multiple Choice Questions (10 marks)**  1. The “home” in this passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. the hospital B. the place away from reality  C. the research center D. the refuge camp  2. The word “rehabilitate” (Line 1, Para. 1) probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. overcome physical disabilities B. train to get used to a new situation  C. restore to relatively normal life D. cure nervous diseases  3. The research unit aims to help people to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. gain confidence about their abilities B. become physically independent  C. solve difficult problems D. make complex electronic equipment  4. Which of the following is true about the teacher mentioned in this passage?  A. He was aware that he was more fortunate than others.  B. He was cured of his paralysis.  C. He thought highly of the rehabilitation place.  D. He had a traffic accident and almost committed suicide.  5. The author thinks that the teacher’s claim of the percentage of full rehabilitation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. pessimistic B. groundless C. underestimated D. optimistic  **Passage B**  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 comment 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 understatements. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.  **Multiple Choice Questions (10 marks)**  6. 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  7. 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  8. 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.  9. 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  10. The best title for the text may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Use Humor Effectively  B. Various Kinds of Humor  C. Add Humor to Speech  D. Different Humor Strategies  **Passage C**  The fox really exasperated them both. As soon as they had let the fowls out, in the early summer mornings, they had to take their guns and keep guard; and then again as soon as evening began to mellow, they must go once more. And he was so sly. He slid along in the deep grass; he was difficult as a serpent to see. And he seemed to circumvent the girls deliberately. Once or twice March had caught sight of the white tip of his brush, or the ruddy shadow of him in the deep grass, and she had let fire at him. But he made no account of this. The trees on the wood edge were a darkish, brownish green in the full light—for it was the end of August. Beyond, the naked, copper like shafts and limbs of the pine trees shone in the air. Nearer the rough grass, with its long, brownish stalks all agleam, was full of light. The fowls were round about—the ducks were still swimming on the pond under the pine trees. March looked at it all, saw it all, and did not see it. She heard Banford speaking to the fowls in the distance—and she did not hear. What was she thinking about? Heaven knows. Her consciousness was, as it were, held back. She lowered her eyes, and suddenly saw the fox. He was looking up at her. His chin was pressed down, and his eyes were looking up. They met her eyes. And he knew her. She was spellbound—she knew he knew her. So he looked into her eyes, and her soul failed her. He knew her, he has not daunted. She struggled; confusedly she came to herself, and saw him making off, with slow leaps over some fallen boughs, slow, impudent jumps. Then he glanced over his shoulder, and ran smoothly away. She saw his brush held smooth like a feather; she saw his white buttocks twinkle. And he was gone, softly, soft as the wind.  She put her gun to her shoulder, but even then pursed her mouth, knowing it was nonsense to pretend to fire. So she began to walk slowly after him, in the direction he had gone, slowly and pertinaciously. She expected to find him. In her heart she was determined to find him. What she would do when she saw him again she did not consider. But she was determined to find him. So she walked abstractedly about on the edge of the wood, with wide, vivid dark eyes, and a faint flush in her cheeks. She did not think. In strange mindlessness she walked hither and thither... As soon as supper was over, she rose again to go out, without saying why. She took her gun again and went to look for the fox. For he had lifted his eyes upon her, his knowing look seemed to have entered her brain. She did not so much think of him: she was possessed by him. She saw his dark, shrewd, unabashed eye looking into her, knowing her. She felt him invisibly master her spirit. She knew the way he lowered his chin as he looked up, she knew his muzzle, the golden brown, and the grayish white. And again she saw him glance over his shoulder at her, half inviting, half contemptuous and cunning. So she went, with her great startled eyes glowing, her gun under her arm, along the wood edge. Meanwhile the night fell, and a great moon rose above the pine trees…  **Multiple Choice Questions (10 marks)**  11. At the beginning of the story, the fox seems to the all EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. cunning B. fierce C. defiant D. annoying  12. As the story proceeds, March begins to feel under the spell of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. the light B. the trees C. the night D. the fox  13. Gradually March seems to be in a state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. blankness B. imagination C. sadness D. excitement  14. At the end of the story, there seems to be a sense of \_\_\_\_ between March and the fox.  A. detachment B. anger C. intimacy D. conflict  15. The passage creates an overall impression of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. mystery B. horror C. liveliness D. contempt  **Passage D**  In every known human society the male's needs for achievement can be recognized. In a great number of human societies men's sureness of their sex role is tied up with their right, or ability, to practice some activity that women are not allowed to practice. Their maleness in fact has to be underwritten by preventing women from entering some field or performing some feat.  This is the conclusion of the anthropologist Margaret Mead about the way in which the roles of men and women in society should be distinguished.  If talk and print are considered it would seem that the formal emancipation of women is far from complete. There is a flow of publications about the continuing domestic bondage of women and about the complicated system of defenses which men have thrown up around their hitherto accepted advantages, taking sometimes the obvious form of exclusion from types of occupation and sociable groupings, and sometimes the more subtle form of automatic doubt of the seriousness of women's pretensions to the level of intellect and resolution that men, it is supposed, bring to the business of running the world.  There are a good many objective pieces of evidence for the erosion of men's status. In the first place, there is the widespread postwar phenomenon of the woman Prime Minister, in India, Sri Lanka and Israel.  Secondly, there is the very large increase in the number of women who work, especially married women and mothers of children. More diffusely there are the increasingly numerous convergences between male and female behavior: the approximation to identical styles in dress and coiffure, the sharing of domestic tasks, and the admission of women to all sorts of hitherto exclusively male leisure-time activities.  Everyone carries round with him a fairly definite idea of the primitive or natural conditions of human life. It is acquired more by the study of humorous cartoons than of archaeology, but that does not matter since it is not significant as theory but only as an expression of inwardly felt expectations of people's sense of what is fundamentally proper in the differentiation between the roles of the two sexes. In this rudimentary natural society men go out to hunt and fish and to fight off the tribe next door while women keep the fire going. Amorous initiative is firmly reserved to the man, who sets about courtship with a club.  **Multiple Choice Questions (10 marks)**  16. The phrase “men's sureness of their sex role” in the first paragraph suggests that they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. are confident in their ability to charm women  B. take the initiative in courtship  C. have a clear idea of what is considered “manly”  D. tend to be more immoral than women are  17. The third paragraph does NOT claim that men \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. prevent women from taking up certain professions  B. secretly admire women's intellect and resolution  C. doubt whether women really mean to succeed in business  D. forbid women to join certain clubs and societies  18. The third paragraph \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. generally agrees with the first paragraph  B. has no connection with the first paragraph  C. repeats the argument of the second paragraph  D. contradicts the last paragraph  19. At the end of the last paragraph the author uses humorous exaggeration in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. show that men are stronger than women  B. carry further the ideas of the earliest paragraphs  C. support the first sentence of the same paragraph  D. disown the ideas he is expressing  20. The usual idea of the cave man in the last paragraph \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. is based on the study of archaeology  B. illustrates how people expect men to behave  C. is dismissed by the author as an irrelevant joke  D. proves that the man, not woman, should be the wooer  **III. Writing (30 marks)**  **Directions: *In many countries children are engaged in some kind of paid work. Some people regard this as completely wrong, while others consider it as valuable work experience, important for learning and taking responsibility.***  ***What are your opinions on this?***  ***Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.***  ***Write an essay of about 400 words on the above topic entitled:***  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the answer sheet. |