

广东外语外贸大学
全国硕士研究生入学考试专业课试题册

专 业： 翻译硕士

考试科目： 翻译硕士英语

考生须知

1. 本试卷共 16 页。
2. 答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试题册上无效。
3. 答题时一律使用蓝、黑色墨水笔或圆珠笔，用其它笔作答不给分。
4. 考试时间为 3 小时，成绩满分 100 分。

Part I. Vocabulary and Grammar (30 points, 1 point for each)

Directions: After each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

1. Although she gives badly _____ titles to her musical compositions, they _____ unusual combinations of materials including classical music patterns and rhythms, electronic sounds, and bird songs.

- A. conventional ... incorporate B. eccentric ... deploy
C. traditional ... exclude D. imaginative ... disguise

2. Even though the folktales Perrault collected and retold were not solely French in origin, his versions of them were so decidedly French in style that later anthologies of French folktales have never _____ them.

- A. excluded B. admired C. collected D. comprehended

3. In arguing against assertions that environmental catastrophe is imminent, her book does not ridicule all predictions of doom but rather claims that the risks of harm have in many cases been _____.

- A. exaggerated B. ignored C. scrutinized D. derided

4. There seems to be no _____ the reading public's thirst for books about the 1960's: indeed, the normal level of interest has _____ recently because of a spate of popular television documentaries.

- A. quenching ... moderated B. whetting ... mushroomed
C. slaking ... increased D. ignoring ... transformed

5. Despite a tendency to be overtly _____, the poetry of the Middle Ages often sparks the imagination and provides lively entertainment, as well as pious sentiments.

- A. diverting B. emotional C. didactic D. romantic

6. One of the first _____ of reduced burning in Amazon rain forests was the chestnut industry: smoke tends to drive out the insect that, by pollinating chestnut tree, allow chestnuts to develop.

A. reformers B. discoveries C. casualties D. beneficiaries

7. The research committee urged the archaeologist to _____ her claim that the tomb she has discovered was that of Alexander the Great, since her initial report has been based only on _____.

A. disseminate ... supposition B. withdraw ... evidence
C. undercut ... caprice D. document ... conjecture

8. Although Heron is well known for the broad comedy in the movies she has directed previously, her new film is less inclined to _____: the gags are fewer and subtler.

A. understatement B. preciosity C. symbolism D. melodrama

9. Bebop's legacy is _____ one: bebop may have won jazz the right to be taken seriously as an art form, but it _____ jazz's mass audience, which turned to other forms of music such as rock and pop.

A. a mixed.....alienated B. a troubled.....seduced
C. an ambiguous.....aggrandized D. a valuable.....refined

10. The exhibition's importance lies in its _____: curators have gathered a diverse array of significant works from many different museums.

A. homogeneity B. sophistry C. scope D. farsightedness

11. Despite the fact that the commission's report treats a vitally important topic, the report will be _____ read because its prose is so _____ that understanding it requires an enormous effort.

A. seldom.....transparent B. carefully.....pellucid
C. little.....turgid D. eagerly.....digressive

12. Carleton would still rank among the great _____ of nineteenth century American art even if the circumstance of her life and career were less _____ than they are.

A. celebrities.....obscure B. failures.....illustrious
C. charlatans.....impeccable D. enigmas.....mysterious

13. Although based on an actual event, the film lacks _____: the director shuffles events, simplifies the tangle of relationships, and

- _____ documentary truth for dramatic power.
 A. conviction.....embraces B. expressiveness.....exaggerates
 C. verisimilitude.....sacrifices D. realism.....substitutes
14. When Adolph Ochs became the publisher of *The New York Times*, he endowed the paper with a uniquely _____ tone, avoiding the _____ editorials that characterized other major papers of the time.
 A. abstruse....scholarly B. dispassionate...shrill
 C. argumentative...tendentious D. cosmopolitan...timely
15. There are as good fish in the sea _____ ever came out of it.
 A. than B. like C. as D. so
16. *All the President's Men* _____ one of the important books for historians who study the Watergate Scandal.
 A. remain B. remains C. remained D. is remaining
17. "You _____ borrow my notes provided you take care of them", I told my friend.
 A. could B. should C. must D. can
18. If only the patient _____ a different treatment instead of using the antibiotics, he might still be alive now.
 A. had received B. received C. should receive D. were receiving
19. 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
20. She _____ fifty or so when I first met her at the conference.
 A. must be B. had been C. could be D. must have been
21. It is not _____ much the language as the background that makes the book difficult to understand.
 A. that B. as C. so D. very
22. The committee has anticipated the problems that _____ in the

road construction project.

A. arise B. will arise C. arose D. have arisen

23. The student said there were a few points in the essay he _____ impossible to comprehend.

A. had found B. finds C. has found D. would find

24. He would have finished his college education, but he _____ to quit and find a job to support his family.

A. had had B. has C. had D. would have

25. The research requires more money than _____.

A. have been put in B. has been put in
C. being put in D. to be put in

26. Overpopulation poses a terrible threat to the human race. Yet it is probably _____ a threat to the human race than environmental destruction.

A. no more B. not more C. even more D. much more

27. It is not uncommon for there _____ problems of communication between the old and the young.

A. being B. would be C. be D. to be

28. _____ at in his way, the situation does not seem so desperate.

A. Looking B. Looked C. Being looked D. To look

29. It is absolutely essential that William _____ his study in spite of some learning difficulties.

A. will continue B. continued C. continue D. continues

30. The painting he bought at the street market the other day was a _____ forgery.

A. man-made B. natural C. crude D. real

Part II. Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Section 1 Multiple choice questions (20 points, 2 points for each)

Directions: In this section there are reading passages followed by multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then write your answers on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

On New Year's Day, 50,000 inmates in Kenyan jails went without lunch. This was not some mass hunger strike to highlight poor living conditions. It was an extraordinary humanitarian gesture: the money that would have been spent on their lunches went to the charity Food Aid to help feed an estimated 3.5 million Kenyans who, because of a severe drought, are threatened with starvation. The drought is big news in Africa, affecting huge areas of east Africa and the Horn. If you are reading this in the west, however, you may not be aware of it—the media is not interested in old stories. Even if you do know about the drought, you may not be aware that it is devastating one group of people disproportionately: the pastoralists. There are 20 million nomadic or semi-nomadic herders in this region, and they are fast becoming some of the poorest people in the continent. Their plight encapsulates Africa's perennial problem with drought and famine.

How so? It comes down to the reluctance of governments, aid agencies and foreign lenders to support the herders' traditional way of life. Instead they have tended to try to turn them into commercial ranchers or agriculturalists, even though it has been demonstrated time and again that pastoralists are well adapted to their harsh environments, and that moving livestock according to the seasons or climatic changes makes their methods far more viable than agriculture in sub-Saharan drylands.

Furthermore, African pastoralist systems are often more productive, in terms of protein and cash per hectare, than Australian, American and other African ranches in similar climatic conditions. They make a substantial contribution to their countries' national economies. In Kenya, for example, the turnover of the pastoralist sector is worth \$800 million per year. In countries such as Burkina Faso, Eritrea and Ethiopia, hides from pastoralists' herds make up over 10 per cent of export earnings. Despite this productivity, pastoralists still starve and

their animals perish when drought hits. One reason is that only a trickle of the profits goes to the herders themselves; the lion's share is pocketed by traders. This is partly because the herders only sell much of their stock during times of drought and famine, when they need the cash to buy food, and the terms of trade in this situation never work in their favour. Another reason is the lack of investment in herding areas.

Funding bodies such as the World Bank and-USAID tried to address some of the problems in the 1960s, investing millions of dollars in commercial beef and dairy production. It didn't work. Firstly, no one bothered to consult the pastoralists about what they wanted. Secondly, rearing livestock took precedence over human progress. The policies and strategies of international development agencies more or less mirrored the thinking of their colonial predecessors. They were based on two false assumptions: that pastoralism is primitive and inefficient, which led to numerous failed schemes aimed at converting herders to modern ranching models; and that Africa's drylands can support commercial ranching. They cannot. Most of Africa's herders live in areas with unpredictable weather systems that are totally unsuited to commercial ranching.

What the pastoralists need is support for their traditional lifestyle. Over the past few years, funders and policy-makers have been starting to get the message. One example is intervention by governments to ensure that pastoralists get fair prices for their cattle when they sell them in times of drought, so that they can afford to buy fodder for their remaining livestock and cereals to keep themselves and their families alive (the problem in African famines is not so much a lack of food as a lack of money to buy it). Another example is a drought early-warning system run by the Kenyan government and the World Bank that has helped avert livestock deaths.

This is all promising, but more needs to be done. Some African governments still favour forcing pastoralists to settle. They should heed the latest scientific research demonstrating the productivity of traditional cattle-herding. Ultimately, sustainable rural development in pastoralist areas will depend on increasing trade, so one thing going for them is the growing demand for livestock products: there will likely be an additional 2 billion consumers worldwide by 2020, the vast majority in developing countries. To ensure that pastoralists benefit, it will be crucial to give them a greater say in local policies.

Other key tasks include giving a greater say to women, who play critical roles in livestock production. The rich world should pay proper attention to the plight of the pastoralists. Leaving them dependent on foreign food aid is unsustainable and will lead to more resentment, conflict, environmental degradation and malnutrition. It is in the rich world's interests to help out.

31. Which of the following CANNOT be concluded from the passage?

(A) Forcing Africa's nomadic herders to become ranchers will save them from drought.

(B) The difference between pastoralist and agriculturalist is vital to the African people.

(C) The rich world should give more support to the African people to overcome drought.

(D) Environmental degradation should be the major concern in developing Africa's pastoralism.

32. The word "encapsulates" in the sentence "Their plight encapsulates Africa's perennial problem with drought and famine." (para. 1) can be replaced by _____.

(A) concludes.

(B) involves.

(C) represents.

(D) aggravates.

33. What is the author's attitude toward African drought and traditional lifestyle of pastoralism?

(A) Neutral and indifferent.

(B) Sympathetic and understanding.

(C) Critical and vehement.

(D) Subjective and fatalistic.

34. When the author writes "the policies and strategies of international development agencies more or less mirrored the thinking of their colonial predecessors." (para.4), he implies all the following EXCEPT that the aid agencies did not _____.

(A) have an objective view of the situation in Africa

(B) understand the unpredictable weather systems there

- (C) feel themselves superior in decision making
- (D) care about the development of the local people

35. The author's main purpose in writing this article is _____.

- (A) to evaluate the living conditions of Kenyan pastoralists
- (B) to give suggestions on the support of the traditional pastoralism in Africa
- (C) to illustrate the difference between commercial ranching and pastoralism
- (D) to criticize the colonial thinking of western aid agencies

Passage 2

Civil-Liberties advocates reeling from the recent revelations on surveillance had something else to worry about last week: the privacy of the billions of search queries made on sites like Google, AOL, Yahoo and Microsoft. As part of a long-running court case, the government has asked those companies to turn over information on its users' search behavior. All but Google have handed over data, and now the Department of Justice (DOJ) has moved to compel the search giant to turn over the goods.

What makes this case different is that the intended use of the information is not related to national security, but the government's continuing attempt to police Internet pornography. In 1998, Congress passed the Child Online Protection Act (COPA), but courts have blocked its implementation due to First Amendment concerns. In its appeal, the DOJ wants to prove how easy it is to inadvertently stumble upon pore. In order to conduct a controlled experiment—to be performed by a UC Berkeley professor of statistics—the DOJ wants to use a large sample of actual search terms from the different search engines. It would then use those terms to do its own searches, employing the different kinds of filters each search engine offers, in an attempt to quantify how often “material that is harmful to minors” might appear. Google contends that since it is not a party to the case, the government has not right to demand its proprietary information to perform its test. “We intend to resist their motion vigorously,” said Google attorney Nicole Wong.

DOJ spokesperson Charles Miller says that the government is

requesting only the actual search terms, and not anything that would link the queries to those who made them. (The DOJ is also demanding a list of a million Web sites that Google indexes to determine the degree to which objectionable sites are searched.) Originally, the government asked for a treasure trove of all searches made in June and July 2005; the request has been scaled back to one week's worth of search queries.

One oddity about the DOJ's strategy is that the experiment could conceivably sink its own case. If the built-in filters that each search engine provides are effective in blocking porn sites, the government will have wound up proving what the opposition has said all along—you don't need to suppress speech to protect minors on the Net. "We think that our filtering technology does a good job protecting minors from inadvertently seeing adult content," says Ramez Naam, group program manager of MSN Search.

Though the government intends to use these data specifically for its COPA-related test, it's possible that the information could lead to further investigations and, perhaps, subpoenas to find out who was doing the searching. "What if certain search terms indicated that people were contemplating terrorist actions or other criminal activities?" Says the DOJ's Miller, "I'm assuming that if something raised alarms, we would hand it over to the proper authorities." Privacy advocates fear that if the government request is upheld, it will open the door to further government examination of search behavior. One solution would be for Google to stop storing the information, but the company hopes to eventually use the personal information of consenting customers to improve search performance. "Search is a window into people's personalities," says Kurt Opsahl, an Electronic Frontier Foundation attorney. "They should be able to take advantage of the Internet without worrying about Big Brother looking over their shoulders."

36. When the American government asked Google, AOL, Yahoo and Microsoft to turn over information on its users' search behavior, the major intention is _____.

- (A) to protect national security
- (B) to help protect personal freedom
- (C) to monitor Internet pornography

(D) to implement the Child Online Protection Act

37. Google refused to turn over “its proprietary information”(para.2) required by DOJ as it believes that _____.

- (A) it is not involved in the court case
- (B) users’ privacy is most important
- (C) the government has violated the First Amendment
- (D) search terms is the company’s business secret

38. The phrase “scaled back to” in the sentence “the request has been scaled back to one week’s worth of search queries” (para.3) can be replaced by _____.

- (A) maximized to
- (B) minimized to
- (C) returned to
- (D) reduced to

39. In the sentence “One oddity about the DOJ’s strategy is that the experiment could conceivably sink its own case.”(para.4), the expression “sink its own case” most probably means that _____.

- (A) counterattack the opposition
- (B) lead to blocking of porn sites
- (C) provide evidence to disprove the case
- (D) give full ground to support the case

40. When Kurt Opsahl says that “They should be able to take advantage of the Internet without worrying about Big Brother looking over their shoulders.” (para.5), the expression “Big Brother” is used to refer to _____.

- (A) a friend or relative showing much concern
- (B) a colleague who is much more experienced
- (C) a dominating and all-powerful ruling power
- (D) a benevolent and democratic organization

Section 2 Answering questions (20 points, 4 points for each)

Directions: Read the following passages and then answer IN COMPLETE SENTENCES the questions following each passage.

Use only information from the passage you have just read and write your answer in the corresponding space in your ANSWER SHEET.

Passage 3

Millions of elderly Germans received a notice from the Health & Social Security Ministry earlier this month that struck a damaging blow to the welfare state. The statement informed them that their pensions were being cut. The reductions come as a stop-gap measure to control Germany's ballooning pension crisis. Not surprisingly, it was an unwelcome change for senior citizens such as Sabine Wetzels, a 67-year-old retired bank teller, who was told her state pension would be cut by \$12.30, or 1% to \$1,156.20 a month. "It was a real shock," she says. "My pension had always gone up in the past."

There's more bad news on the way. On Mar. 11, Germany's lower house of Parliament passed a bill gradually cutting state pensions -- which have been rising steadily since World War II -- from 53% of average wages now to 46% by 2020. And Germany is not alone. Governments across Western Europe are racing to curb pension benefits. In Italy, the government plans to raise the minimum retirement age from 57 to 60, while France will require that civil servants put in 40 years rather than 37.5 to qualify for a full pension. The reforms are coming despite tough opposition from unions, leftist politicians, and pensioners' groups.

The explanation is simple: Europeans are living longer and having fewer children. By 2030 there will only be two workers per pensioner, compared with four in 2000. With fewer young workers paying into the system, cuts are being made to cover a growing shortfall. The gap between money coming in and payments going out could top \$10 billion this year in Germany alone. "In the future, a state pension alone will no longer be enough to maintain the living standards employees had before they retired," says German Health & Social Security Minister Ulla Schmidt. Says Italian Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti: "The welfare state is producing too few cradles and too few graves."

Of course, those population trends have been forecast for years. Some countries, such as Britain and the Netherlands, have responded by making individuals and their employers assume more of the responsibility for pensions. But many Continental governments

dragged their feet. Now, the rapid runup in costs is finally forcing them to act. State-funded pension payments make up around 12% of gross domestic product in Germany and France and 15% in Italy—two percentage points more than 20 years ago. Pensions account for an average 21% of government spending across the European Union. The U.S. Social Security system, by contrast, consumes just 4.8% of GDP. The rising cost is having serious repercussions on key European nations' commitments to fiscal restraint. "Governments have no choice but to make pension reform a priority," says Antonio Cabral, deputy director of the European Commission's Directorate General for Economic & Financial Affairs.

Just as worrisome is the toll being exacted on the private sector. Corporate contributions to state pension systems -- which make up 19.5% of total gross pay in Germany -- add to Europe's already bloated labor costs. That, in turn, blunts manufacturers' competitiveness and keeps unemployment rates high. According to the Institute of German Economics in Cologne, benefit costs reached a record 41.7% of gross wages in Germany last year, compared with 37.4% a decade before. French cement manufacturer Lafarge says pension cost of \$121 million contributed to a 9% fall in operating profits last year.

To cope, Germany and most of its EU partners are using tax breaks to encourage employees to put money into private pensions schemes. But even if private pensions become more popular, European governments will have to increase minimum retirement ages and reduce public pensions. While today's seniors complain about reduced benefits, the next generation of retirees may look back on their parents' pension checks with envy.

41. Paraphrase Italian Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti's statement "The welfare state is producing too few cradles and too few graves." (para.3)

42. What is implied by the last sentence of the passage "While today's seniors complain about reduced benefits, the next generation of retirees may look back on their parents' pension checks with envy."?

Passage 4

In the old days, it was all done with cakes. For Marcel Proust, it was a visit to Mother's for tea and madeleines that provided the access to "the vast structure of recollection" that was to become his masterpiece on memory and nostalgia, "Remembrance of Past Things." These days, it's not necessary to evoke the past: you can't move without tripping over it.

In an age zooming forward technologically, why all the backward glances? The Oxford English Dictionary's first definition of nostalgia reads: "acute longing for familiar surroundings; severe homesickness." With the speed of computers doubling every 18 months, and the net doubling in size in about half that, no wonder we're aching for familiar surroundings. Since the cornerstone of the Information Age is change, anything enduring becomes precious. "People are looking for something authentic," says McLaren. Trouble is, nostalgia has succumbed to trends in marketing, demographics and technology. "Nostalgia ain't what it used to be," says Michael J. Wolf, senior partner at Booz-Allen & Hamilton in New York. "These are the new good old days."

Baby boomers form the core of the nostalgia market. The boomers, defined by American demographers as those born between 1946 and 1964, are living long and prosperous lives. In both Europe and America, they remain the Holy Grail for admen, and their past has become everyone's present. In a study on "entertainment imprinting," two American marketing professors, Robert Schindler and Morris Holbrook, asked people ranging in age from 16 to 86 which popular music from the past they liked best. People's favorite songs, they found, tended to be those that were popular when they were about 24, with their affection for pop songs diminishing on either side of that age. Doubtless Microsoft knows about entertainment imprinting, or at least nostalgia. The company hawks its latest Explorer to the strains of Simon and Garfunkel's "Homeward Bound," just as it launched Windows 98 to the tune of "Start Me up" by the Rolling Stones. Boomers remember both tunes from their 20s.

If boomers are one market that values memories, exiles are another. According to the International Organization of Migration, more than 150 million people live today in a country other than the one where they were born—double the number that did so in 1965. This mass movement has sources as dire as tyranny and as luxurious as

the freedoms of an EU passport. But exiles and refugees share one thing: homes left behind. Type in “nostalgia” on the search engine Google, and one of the first sites that pop up is the nostalgia page of The Iranian, an online site for Iran’s exiles, most of whom fled after 1978’s Islamic revolution. Perhaps the savviest exploitation of nostalgia has been the secondhand-book site alibris.com, which features stories of clients’ rediscovering long-lost books on it. One John Mason Mings writes of the glories of finding a book with information on “Kickapoo Joy Juice,” ad dreaded medicine of his youth. A Pennsylvanian waxes over alibris’s recovery of his first-grade primer” Down cherry Street.” The Net doesn’t merely facilitate nostalgia—it promotes it. Web-based auction houses have helped jump-start markets for vintage items, from marbles to Apple Macintoshes.

Cutting-edge technology, designed to be transient, has even bred its own instanostalgia. Last year a \$666 Apple I went for \$18,000 to a British collector at a San Francisco auction. “Historic! Microsoft Multiplan for Macintosh” crowns one item on eBay’s vintage Apple section. Surf to The Net Nostalgia Quiz to puzzle over questions like “In the old days, Altavista used to have which one of these URLs?”

Those who don’t remember their history are condemned to repeat it. Or so entertainment moguls hope, as they market ‘70s TV hits like “Charlie’s Angels” and “Scooby Doo,” out next year, to a generation that can’t remember them the first time round. If you’ve missed a Puff Daddy track or a “Sopranos” episode, panic not. The megahits of today are destined to be the golden oldies of 2020, says Christopher Nurko of the branding consultant FutureBrand. “I guarantee you, Madonna’s music will be used to sell everything,” he says. “God help me, I hope it’s not selling insurance.” It could be. When we traffic in the past, nothing’s sacred.

43. Explain the beginning sentence “In the old days, it was all done with cakes.”

44. What is the other big group besides baby boomers which values memories? What do these people share?

45. What is “nostalgia market”? What do they sell in the nostalgia

market?

Part III. Writing (30 points)

46. Please reflect on the following opinion and write an essay of about 400 words elaborating your view with a well-defined title.

Some people believe the key of the reform in the education system is a well-shared awareness that education is there, instead of simply offering the knowledge important to the students, to improve the students in an all-round way, and especially to guide them to a careful pondering over such fundamental issues as life itself and social responsibility. An undue emphasis on knowledge-education and the resultant ignorance over the guidance to the students to a proper understanding of life will bring us nothing but a large number of “memorizing machines”. We can never expect a group of young people well prepared for the real social life.