

## 青 岛 科 技 大 学

### 二 0 一 一 年 硕 士 研 究 生 入 学 考 试 试 题

#### 考 试 科 目：翻 译 硕 士 英 语

- 注意事项：1. 本试卷共 6 道大题（共计 61 个小题），满分 100 分；  
2. 本卷属试题卷，答题另有答题卷，答案一律写在答题卷上，写在该试题卷上或草纸上均无效。要注意试卷清洁，不要在试卷上涂划；  
3. 必须用蓝、黑钢笔或签字笔答题，其它均无效。

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**I. There are 20 sentences in this part. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (10 points)**

1. The word “artery” is often used \_\_\_\_ to refer to main rivers or railways that are important in transportation.  
A. materially      B. similarly      C. exemplarily      D. metaphorically
2. Thousands of people turned out into the streets to \_\_\_\_\_ against the local authorities’ decision to build a highway across the field.  
A. contradict      B. reform      C. counter      D. protest
3. He was reported missing in the war, and was \_\_\_\_\_ dead. Nobody expected to see him suddenly appear after 10 long years.  
A. assumed      B. supposed      C. presumed      D. resumed
4. We all know the person who has a string of \_\_\_\_\_ anecdotes; they have nothing new to tell.  
A. stock      B. block      C. strange      D. peculiar
5. We have \_\_\_\_\_ many environmentally-friendly features into the design of the building.  
A. invented      B. operated      C. cooperated      D. incorporated
6. We often advise him not to drink more wine \_\_\_\_\_ is good for his health.  
A. as      B. that      C. than      D. but
7. Neither Tom nor I had ever heard of, let alone \_\_\_\_\_ such a fascinating book.  
A. see      B. to see      C. seeing      D. seen

8. Barry had an advantage over his mother \_\_\_\_\_ he could speak French.  
A. since that      B. in that      C. so that      D. at that
9. They have \_\_\_\_\_ the dance many times before they perform in the theater.  
A. rehearsed      B. overheard      C. entreated      D. interchanged
10. He failed to \_\_\_\_\_ himself to the new environment.  
A. adopt      B. adapt      C. adept      D. addict
11. The men who went through the violent battle \_\_\_\_\_ themselves with a thought: later generations would remember what they did there.  
A. consoled      B. canceled      C. concealed      D. consulted
12. At that time all worries about his personal safety \_\_\_\_\_ his mind. He was determined to secure the secret documents.  
A. varnished from      B. varnished off      C. vanished from      D. vanished off
13. We have only one day in Paris, so we'd better \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. make of      B. make for      C. make up for      D. make do with
14. It was not until he came back \_\_\_\_\_ where he had put his book.  
A. and he remembered      B. when he remembered  
C. did he remember      D. that he remembered
15. \_\_\_\_\_ that you win the prize, you will be notified by mail.  
A. In the event      B. In any event      C. At the event      D. At any event
16. In those days, buses, schools, restaurants and hotels were all \_\_\_\_\_ in South Africa.  
A. separated      B. divided      C. split      D. segregated
17. What keen satisfaction we find in belittling the opinions, or attacking the opinions, of somebody \_\_\_\_\_ whom we are jealous, or of somebody \_\_\_\_\_ whom we bear a grudge!  
A. for...against      B. of...for      C. of... against      D. of...for
18. She looked closely at the picture for a long time \_\_\_\_\_ every detail in it.  
A. jeopardizing      B. scrutinizing      C. visualizing      D. disconcerting
19. The criminal \_\_\_\_\_ of drug-taking prevents many addicts from seeking help.  
A. stigma      B. stamina      C. streak      D. stern
20. \_\_\_\_\_ the Atlantic Ocean crosses the equator, the trade winds cause a flow of water to the west.  
A. Where      B. And      C. That      D. As

**II. In each of the following 10 sentences is an underlined word or phrase. Beneath each sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one word or phrase which will best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. (5 points)**

21. Martin Luther King was regarded as an indefatigable fighter for the rights of the blacks.  
A. legendary      B. confidential      C. determined      D. authoritative
22. The war and its aftermath changed me; it gave me a respect and affection for the so-called common man that I have never lost.  
A. consequence      B. destruction      C. sanity      D. contempt
23. Japan is projected to grow 1.4 percent in 2000, the same as the OECD is predicting for 1999 but a big improvement from the 2.8 percent drop in 1998.  
A. predicted      B. believed      C. reported      D. planned
24. I'll cheerfully acknowledge my defeat if I do not find you by midnight of the third day.  
A. agree on      B. come to know about      C. admit      D. confess
25. When I ask you this question, I need an instantaneous reply.  
A. sudden      B. appropriate      C. deliberate      D. prompt
26. Each member of the committee helped to gather the information contained in the report.  
A. surmount      B. compile      C. consign      D. devise
27. The most important parts of the collection are even inaccessible to scholars.  
A. not useful      B. not clear      C. not attractive      D. not available
28. Between 1870 and 1914 the United States changed from an agrarian economy to an industrial economy.  
A. a gold      B. an urban      C. a farming      D. a manufacturing
29. To find out the deficiencies of our elders satisfies the young ego but doesn't make for personal security.  
A. weaknesses      B. thoughts      C. contempt      D. justification
30. Drugs are a symptom of deeper ills in certain segments of our society, particularly the impoverished segments.  
A. underdeveloped      B. desperately poor      C. extremely evil      D. very dirty

**III. There are 10 sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined which are marked A, B, C and D. Identify which is wrong. (5 points)**

31. If only you didn't tell Tom what I said about him, everything would have been all right.

32. If you compare Bill and Joe as far as scholarship goes, you will have to conclude that Bill is  
A B  
without any question the brightest.  
C D
33. John's wisdom teeth were troubling him, so he went to a dental surgeon to see about having  
A B  
them pull.  
C D
34. Foreign books have become such a luxury over the last few years therefore we can  
A B C  
no longer afford them.  
D
35. The refugees are very much upset because they have been deprived to their homeland and  
A B C  
their families.  
D
36. As you know that water is a compound produced from the reaction between hydrogen and  
A B C D  
oxygen.
37. It is necessary that the directors will sign all of the copies, not just the top one.  
A B C D
38. While I was explaining my purpose, she looked uneasy but in the end she made no  
A B C  
objection of it.  
D
39. Commercials on the educational television network are generally shorter comparing those  
A B C D  
on other networks.
40. We veterans often fail taking advantage of the scholarship programs at the university level.  
A B C D

**IV. There are 3 passages and each is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. Choose from the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D the one you think is the best answer. (30 points)**

Passage 1

Sequoyah was a young Cherokee Indian, son of a white trader and an Indian woman. At an early age, he became fascinated by “the talking leaf,” an expression that he used to describe the white man’s written records. Although many believe this “talking leaf” to be a gift from the Great Spirit, Sequoyah refused to accept that theory. Like other Indians of the period, he was illiterate, but his determination to remedy the situation led to the invention of a unique 86-character alphabet based on the sound patterns that he heard.

His family and friends thought him mad, but while recuperating from a hunting accident, he diligently and independently set out to create a form of communication for his own people as well as for other Indians. In 1821, after twelve years of work, he had successfully developed a written language that would enable thousands of Indians to read and write.

Sequoyah’s desire to preserve words and events for later generation has caused him to be remembered among the important inventors. The giant redwood trees of California, called “sequoias” in his honor, will further imprint his name in history.

41. What is the most important reason that Sequoyah will be remembered?
- A California redwoods were named in his honor.
  - B He was illiterate.
  - C He created a unique alphabet.
  - D He recovered from his madness and helped mankind.
42. How did Sequoyah’s family react to his idea of developing his own “talking leaf”?
- A They arranged for his hunting accident.
  - B They thought he was crazy.
  - C They decided to help him.
  - D They asked him to teach them to read and write.
43. What prompted Sequoyah to develop his alphabet?
- A People were writing things about him that he couldn’t read.
  - B He wanted to become famous.
  - C After his hunting accident, he needed something to keep him busy.
  - D He wanted the history of his people preserved for future generations.
44. How would you describe Sequoyah?
- A Determined.
  - B Mad.
  - C Backward.
  - D Meek/obedient

45. Which of the following is not true?

- A Sequoyah developed a form of writing with the help of the Cherokee tribe.
- B Sequoyah was a very observant young man.
- C Sequoyah spent twelve years developing his alphabet.
- D Sequoyah was honored by having some trees named after him.

Passage 2

Yellowstone National Park is managed to protect cultural and natural resources and outstanding scenery, and to provide for visitor use. Angling has been a major visitor activity for over a century. Present regulations reflect the park's primary purposes of resource protection and visitor use. The objectives of the fishing program are to:

- Manage aquatic resources as an important part of the ecosystem.
- Preserve and restore native fishes and their habitats.
- Provide recreational fishing opportunities for the enjoyment of park visitors, consistent with the first two objectives.

In Yellowstone, bald eagles, ospreys, pelicans, otters, grizzly bears, and other wildlife take precedence over humans in utilizing fish as food. None of the fish in Yellowstone are stocked, and populations depend on sufficient number of spawning adults to maintain natural reproduction and genetic diversity. In Yellowstone National Park, we place less emphasis upon providing fishing for human consumption and put more emphasis upon the quality for recreational fishing. Anglers, in return, have the opportunity to fish for wild trout in a natural setting.

Because of the increasing number of anglers in the park, more restrictive regulations have been adopted in Yellowstone. These restrictions include: season opening/closing dates, restrictive use of bait, catch-and-release only areas, and number/size limits according to species. A few places are closed to the public to protect threatened and endangered species, sensitive nesting birds, and to provide scenic viewing areas for visitors seeking undisturbed wildlife.

As of the summer of 2001, all native sport fish species in Yellowstone National Park became subject to catch-and-release-only fishing rules. The native species affected by this change are the cutthroat trout and its several subspecies, Montana grayling, and mountain whitefish. Most of the park's native fishes have been included under catch-and-release-only fishing rules since the early 1970's. The changes effective in 2001 primarily affect populations in Yellowstone Lake, its tributaries (支流), and the upper Lamar River.

Due to evidence that invasive introduced organisms such as lake trout, whirling disease, and New Zealand mud snails are having negative effects on Yellowstone's native sport fish, the 2001 changes seem to be the next logical step to help repair the tremendous damage being done to the native species.

Yellowstone cutthroat trout have declined throughout the west and are currently designated as a Species of Special Concern-Class A by the American Fisheries Society. A formal petition to list this subspecies as threatened throughout its range was submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1998. Yellowstone National Park represents approximately 91% of the current range of Yellowstone cutthroat trout and contains 85% of the historical lake habitat for this subspecies, so the park is considered crucial to the survival of the species.

In addition to the catch-and-release-only fishing rules, the opening date of the fishing season on Yellowstone Lake returned to its historical date of June 15 for the 2001 fishing season. From 1998 through 2000, Yellowstone Lake's opening date was moved forward to June 1 in an attempt to give anglers a greater chance of catching nonnative lake trout, but monitoring showed that during the early June period, anglers caught several thousand cutthroat trout for every lake trout caught. Because of incidental hooking mortality of released fish, this negates the positive impact of the angler catch of lake trout.

46. The word 'ecosystem' in line 5 means:

- A ecological balance      B ecological community
- C ecological resources      D ecological planning

47. In Yellowstone, as far as fish is concerned, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A humans are always given the priority in the utilization of fish.
- B fish can only be used as food.
- C the need of wildlife should first be satisfied.
- D humans are not allowed to utilize fish as food.

48. Which of the following is not included in the more restrictive regulations adopted to protect fish in the park:

- A Forbidding anglers to catch small fish in any species.
- B Closing some of the areas.
- C Restricting the time available for angling.
- D Being stricter with the use of bait.

49. As for the summer of 2001, Yellowstone National Park enforces catch-and-release-only fishing rule to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A all the fish in the park
- B all the sport fish in the park
- C all the indigenous sport fish in the park
- D to some of the native sport fish in the park

50. From 1998 through 2000, Yellowstone Lake changed its opening date to June 1 to protect the native trout. The author thinks \_\_\_\_\_.

- A the change proved to be a success                      B the change proved to be a failure  
C it is a success in the long run                      D it is still too early to judge

### Passage 3

In an unusual instance of an established cultural organization taking an upstart arts group under its wing, the New Museum of Contemporary Art in SoHo is forging a partnership with Rhizome.org, an Internet site where digital artists can exhibit their online projects and pride on their status as art-world outsiders.

In an arrangement announced last week, Rhizome will become officially affiliated with the New Museum. Rhizome's staff has already moved into the New Museum's offices at 583 Broadway, between Houston and Prince Streets, and the museum will provide Rhizome with accounting, clerical and other administrative services. The partnership will allow Rhizome to expand its activities and audience while giving the New Museum's curators access to a fresh group of emerging artists.

Lisa Phillips, the New Museum's director, said, "Our audience and Rhizome's audience will have the potential to cross over and know more about each other."

In its last fiscal year Rhizome spent about \$323,000. Ms. Phillips said the affiliation would reduce Rhizome's expenses in the current year by more than \$100,000.

But a digital-arts group and a museum, no matter how progressively minded, can make strange bedfellows. When digital artists began to create online artworks in the mid-1990's, much of the art form's energy was derived from the notion that the works did not need museums or galleries to reach an audience. Spawned by that sensibility in 1996, Rhizome quickly became one of the most popular Internet sites devoted to the digital arts. It is an online-only meeting place where members can announce new artworks, request technical assistance or argue over obscure aesthetic issues.

As excitement about digital art spread, museums began to commission online artworks. After the dot-com boom went down, though, museum interest cooled along with the economy. The Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, for instance, dismissed its new-media curator earlier this year.

As a result it is not clear whether the New Museum-Rhizome partnership can be viewed as a step in extracting Internet art from its tiny niche or as a life preserver for a floundering art form. Tim Whidden, a digital artist in Brooklyn and a longtime Rhizome contributor, said, "I'm wondering if it means a strengthening of new media, that is, it's being taken out of its ghetto and put into a larger art-world context, or a weakening, that is, it can't stand on its own legs."

51. In the art world, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A digital artists have well established their status
  - B digital artists usually exhibit their works in museum
  - C digital artists would like to be outsiders
  - D digital artists normally make alliance with established cultural organizations
52. The main benefit of the partnership for the New Museum is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A the New Museum can lend out its offices
  - B the administrative services of the New Museum will be fully employed
  - C the Museum will have new offices at 583 Broadway
  - D the New Museum can have works by new artists
53. The director of the New Museum believes that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A the audience of the New Museum and that of Rhizome would get cross with each other.
  - B the audience of the New Museum and that of Rhizome will probably merge.
  - C the audience of the New Museum will possibly cross Broadway to see Rhizome.
  - D the audience of Rhizome will possibly cross the Broadway to meet people in the New Museum.
54. Digital-arts groups and a museum can make strange bedfellows because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A they do not have the same notion about energy
  - B the museums are threatened by digital arts
  - C there are more people visiting on-line digital arts sites than the museums
  - D the digital arts were developed as an art form that was independent of museums
55. Before the partnership between the New Museum and Rhizome \_\_\_\_\_.
- A the Internet art was limited to a special group of artists and a small audience
  - B the Internet art could stand on its legs
  - C the Internet art was very popular
  - D the Internet art was a flourishing art form

**V. Read the following article and answer the questions based on it. You are required to use your own words instead of copying original sentences; otherwise your performance will be discounted. (20 points)**

#### The End of Nature

The big ecological disasters of 2010 fit into the ancient cosmological model, in which the universe is made up of four basic elements: AIR, volcanic ash clouds from Iceland immobilizing airline traffic over Europe; EARTH, mudslides and earthquakes in China; FIRE, rendering Moscow almost unlivable; WATER, the tsunami in Indonesia, floods displacing millions in Pakistan.

Such recourse to traditional wisdom offers no true insight into the mysteries of our wild Mother Nature's whims, however. It's a consolation device, really, allowing us to avoid the

question we all want to ask: Will more events of such magnitude turn up on nature's agenda for 2011?

In our disenchanted, post-religious, ultra-technological era, catastrophes can no longer be rendered meaningful as part of a natural cycle or as an expression of divine wrath. Ecological catastrophes — which we can view continually — become the meaningless intrusions of a blind, destructive rage. It's as if we are witnessing the end of nature.

Today we look to scientific experts to know all. But they do not, and therein lies the problem. Science has transformed itself into specialized knowledge, offering an inconsistent array of conflicting explanations called "expert opinions." But if we blame the scientific-technological civilization for many of our difficulties, we cannot do without that same science to fix the damage — only scientists, after all, can "see" the ozone (臭氧) hole. Or, as a line from Wagner's "Parsifal" puts it, "The wound can only be healed by the spear that made it." There is no way back to pre-scientific holistic wisdom, to the world of Earth, Wind, Air and Fire.

While science can help us, it can't do the whole job. Instead of looking to science to stop our world from ending, we need to look at ourselves and learn to imagine and create a new world. For those of us, it's difficult to accept being passive observers who must sit and watch as our fates are revealed.

There is such an opinion: "We offended Mother Nature, so we are getting what we deserve!" It's deceptively reassuring to be ready to assume guilt for the threats to our environment. If we are guilty, then it all depends on us; we can save ourselves simply by changing our lives. We frantically and obsessively recycle old paper, buy organic food — whatever, just so we can be sure we are doing something, making our contribution.

But like the anthropomorphic (赋予人性的) universe, magically designed for man's comfort, the so-called balance of nature, which humankind brutally destroys with its arrogance, is a myth. Catastrophes are part of natural history. The fact that ash from a modest volcanic outburst in Iceland grounded most of the planes in Europe is a much-needed reminder of how we, humans, with our tremendous power over nature, are nothing but one of the living species on Earth, depending on the delicate balance of its elements.

So what might the future hold? One thing is clear: We should accustom ourselves to a much more mobile way of life. Gradual or sudden change in our environment, about which science can do little more than offer a warning, may force unheard-of social and cultural

transformations. Suppose a new volcanic eruption makes a place uninhabitable: Where will the inhabitants find a home? In the past, large population movements were spontaneous processes,

full of suffering and loss of civilizations. Today, when weapons of mass destruction are available not only to states but even to local groups, humanity simply can't afford a spontaneous population exchange.

What this means is that new forms of global cooperation, which do not depend on the market or on diplomatic negotiations, must be invented. Is this an impossible dream?

The impossible and the possible are simultaneously bursting into excess. In the realms of personal freedom and scientific technology, the impossible is more and more possible. We can entertain the prospect of enhancing our physical and psychic abilities; of manipulating our biological traits via interventions into the genome (基因组); of achieving the tech-gnostic dream of immortality by encoding our distinguishing traits and feeding the composite of our identities into a computer program. When it comes to socioeconomic relations, however, we perceive our era as one of maturity, and thus acceptance.

For us, it's easier to imagine the end of the world than serious social change. Witness the numerous blockbusters (影视大片) about global catastrophe and the conspicuous absence of films about alternate societies.

Maybe it's time to reverse our concept of what is possible and what isn't; maybe we should accept the impossibility of omnipotent immortality and consider the possibility of radical social change. If nature is no longer a stable order on which we can rely, then our society should also change if we want to survive in a nature that is no longer the good caring mother, but a pale and indifferent one.

56. What does the author think of the ancient cosmological model when we try to understand the catastrophes in our mother nature?

57. Why does the author quote Wagner's words, "The wound can only be healed by the spear that made it"?

58. What does the author think of the opinion: "We offended Mother Nature, so we are getting what we deserve!"

59. What makes the author believe "we should accustom ourselves to a much more mobile way of life"?

60. Write an abstract of the main ideas in this article in some 120 English words.

#### **VI. Writing (30 points)**

61. Popular culture seems to appeal to more and more young people; on the contrary classical culture seems declined. Write an essay of about 300 words to express your opinion. You should entitle your essay according to what you will express.