

## 浙江工商大学 2011 年翻译硕士专业学位研究生入学考试 B 卷

招生专业：英语笔译、英语口语

考试科目：211 翻译硕士英语 总分：100 分 考试时间：180 分钟

### I. Vocabulary and Structure (每小题 0.5 分，共 30 分) (60 minutes)

Directions: There are 60 sentences in this part. Complete them by choosing the best from the four alternatives. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

1. Her interest in redecorating the big house kept her \_\_\_\_\_ for a whole week.

- A. constrained
- B. dominated
- C. restricted
- D. occupied

2. The manager gave her his \_\_\_\_\_ that her complaint would be investigated.

- A. assurance
- B. assumption
- C. sanction
- D. insurance

3. The course normally attracts 20 students per year, \_\_\_\_\_ up to half will be from overseas.

- A. in which
- B. for whom
- C. with which
- D. of whom

4. Once you get to know your mistakes, you should \_\_\_\_\_ them as soon as possible.

- A. rectify
- B. reclaim
- C. refrain
- D. reckon

5. His remarks left me \_\_\_\_\_ about his real purpose.

- A. wondered
- B. wonder
- C. to wonder
- D. wondering

6. He wouldn't answer the reporter's questions, nor would he \_\_\_\_\_ for a photograph.

- A. summon
- B. highlight
- C. pose
- D. marshal

7. Although they plant trees in this area every year, the tops of some hills are still \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. blank
- B. hollow
- C. vacant
- D. bare

- 8.If you don't \_\_\_\_ the children properly, they'll just run riot.  
A. mobilize  
B. warrant  
C. manipulate  
D. supervise
- 9.When people become unemployed, it is \_\_\_\_ which is often worse than lack of wages.  
A. laziness  
B. poverty  
C. idleness  
D. inability
- 10.A human's eyesight is not as \_\_\_\_ as that of an eagle.  
A. eccentric  
B. acute  
C. sensible  
D. sensitive
- 11.This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen \_\_\_\_ comfortably.  
A. is worn  
B. wears  
C. wearing  
D. are worn
- 12.Many pure metals have little use because they are too soft, rust too easily, or have some other \_\_\_\_ .  
A. drawbacks  
B. handicaps  
C. bruises  
D. blunders
- 13.We agreed to accept \_\_\_\_ they thought was the best tourist guide.  
A. whatever  
B. whomever  
C. whichever  
D. whoever
- 14.Military orders are \_\_\_\_ and can't be disobeyed.  
A. defective  
B. conservative  
C. alternative  
D. imperative
- 15.It is our \_\_\_\_ policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means.  
A. consistent  
B. continuous  
C. considerate  
D. continual
- 16.Several guests were waiting in the \_\_\_\_ for the front door to open.  
A. porch  
B. vent

C. inlet

D. entry

17. Although many people view conflict as bad, conflict is sometimes useful \_\_\_\_ it forces people to test the relative merits of their attitudes and behaviors.

A. by which

B. to which

C. in that

D. so that

18. The toy maker produces a \_\_\_\_ copy of the space station, exact in every detail.

A. minimal

B. minimum

C. miniature

D. minor

19. The director was critical \_\_\_\_ the way we were doing the work.

A. at

B. in

C. of

D. with

20. They have decided to \_\_\_\_ physical punishment in all local schools.

A. put away

B. break away from

C. do away with

D. pass away

21. In Britain people \_\_\_\_ four million tons of potatoes every year.

A. swallow

B. dispose

C. consume

D. exhaust

22. All the ceremonies at the Olympic Games had a unique flavor, \_\_\_\_ of their multicultural communities.

A. noticeable

B. indicative

C. conspicuous

D. implicit

23. I'd \_\_\_\_ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan.

A. take into account

B. account for

C. make up for

D. make out

24. I bought an alarm clock with a(n) \_\_\_\_ dial, which can be seen clearly in the dark.

A. supersonic

B. luminous

C. audible

D. amplified

25. A lot of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough .

A. nuisance

B. trouble

C. worry

D. anxiety

26. She had recently left a job and had helped herself to copies of client data, which she intended to \_\_\_\_ in starting her own business.

A. dwell on

B. come upon

C. base on

D. draw upon

27. Some women a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.

A. must make

B. should have made

C. would make

D. could have made

28. Everything we eat and drink contains some salt; we can meet the body's need for it from natural sources without turning the salt bottle.

A. to

B. over

C. on

D. up

29. Movie directors use music to the action on the screen.

A. contaminate

B. compliment

C. contemplate

D. complement

30. He always did well at school having to do part-time jobs every now and then.

A. in case of

B. in spite of

C. regardless of

D. on account of

31. Some people think that a translation, or word-for-word translation, is easier than a free translation.

A. literal

B. literary

C. liberal

D. linear

32. All the key words in the article are printed in type so as to attract readers' attention.

A. dark

B. bold

C. dense

D. black

33. Mary once \_\_\_\_\_ with another musician to compose a piece of pop music.

A. merged

B. collaborated

C. coincided

D. constituted

34. Agriculture was a step in human progress \_\_\_\_\_ which subsequently there was not anything comparable until our own machine age.

A. to

B. in

C. for

D. from

35. He attends to the \_\_\_\_\_ of important business himself.

A. transaction

B. transition

C. transmission

D. transformation

36. When I try to understand \_\_\_\_\_ that prevent so many Americans from being as happy as one might expect, it seems to me that there are two causes.

A. why it does

B. what it does

C. what it is

D. why it is

37. We rarely perceive more than a minute \_\_\_\_\_ of the sights and sounds that fall upon our sense organs; the great majority pass us by.

A. fiction

B. function

C. fraction

D. friction

38. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, \_\_\_\_\_ all practical value by the time they were finished.

A. had lost

B. would have lost

C. would lose

D. should have lost

39. Although it was his first experience as chairman, he \_\_\_\_\_ over the meeting with great skill.

A. presided

B. administered

C. mastered

D. executed

40. Only a selected number of landladies in the neighborhood have been allowed by the university to take in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. residents

B. lodgers

C. settlers

D. inhabitants

41. How is it                      your roommate's request and yours are identical?

A. if

B. so

C. what

D. that

42. If you want to get into that tunnel, you first have to                      away all the rocks.

A. haul

B. transfer

C. repel

D. dispose

43. Improved consumer confidence is                      to an economic recovery.

A. crucial

B. subordinate

C. cumulative

D. satisfactory

44. The damage to the car was                      ; therefore, he could repair it himself.

A. considerable

B. appreciable

C. negligible

D. invisible

45. Both parties promised to                      the contract to be signed the following day.

A. keep with

B. tangle with

C. adhere to

D. devote to

46. Fifty years ago, wealthy people liked hunting wild animals for fun        sightseeing.

A. rather than to go

B. more than going

C. other than going

D. than to go

47. The Space Age                      in October 1957 when the first artificial satellite was launched by the Soviet Union.

A. initiated

B. originated

C. embarked

D. commenced

48. Extensive reporting on television has helped to                      interest in a wide variety of sports and activities.

A. assemble

B. generate

C. yield

D. gather



49. John said that he didn't quite \_\_\_\_\_ and asked me to repeat what I had said.
- A. snatch up
  - B. summon up
  - C. catch on
  - D. watch out
50. He wasn't appointed chairman of the committee, \_\_\_\_\_ not very popular with all its members.
- A. considering
  - B. being considered
  - C. to be considered
  - D. having considered
51. Satellite communications are so up to date that even when \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the Pacific, businessmen can contact their offices as if they were next door.
- A. gliding
  - B. cruising
  - C. piloting
  - D. patrolling
52. During the construction of skyscrapers, cranes are used to \_\_\_\_\_ building materials to the upper floors.
- A. toss
  - B. tow
  - C. hoist
  - D. hurl
53. Since the two countries couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ their differences, they decided to stop their negotiations.
- A. rectify
  - B. oblige
  - C. reconcile
  - D. obscure
54. Mike just discovered that his passport had \_\_\_\_\_ three months ago.
- A. abolished
  - B. expired
  - C. amended
  - D. constrained
55. Attempts to persuade him to stay after she felt insulted were \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in no way
  - B. on the contrary
  - C. at a loss
  - D. of no avail
56. We'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ a table for five for dinner this evening.
- A. preserve
  - B. reserve
  - C. retain
  - D. sustain

57. By signing the lease we made a \_\_\_\_\_ to pay a rent of \$150 a week.  
A. conception  
B. commission  
C. commitment  
D. confinement
58. In fact, Peter would rather have left for San Francisco than \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.  
A. to stay  
B. stayed  
C. staying  
D. stay
59. The doctor doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ that he will live much longer.  
A. articulate  
B. anticipate  
C. manifest  
D. monitor
60. Britain has the highest \_\_\_\_\_ of road traffic in the world -- over 60 cars for every mile of road.  
A. popularity  
B. density  
C. intensity  
D. prosperity

II. Reading Comprehension (共 40 分)

(60 minutes)

Section A: Multiple Choice (每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: Read the following 4 passages and complete the statements after them by choosing the best from the four alternatives. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

The concept of norms is important in two respects in linguistic approaches to translation. On the one hand, they are concerned with the linguistic norms of the two languages, i.e. how to produce utterances and texts that are correct according to the respective rules and norms. On the other hand, the relations and regularities between the two linguistic systems that were discovered on the basis of contrastive analyses were 'translated' into guidelines or rules for the translator, mostly with prescriptive intent (cf. frequently encountered formulations such as 'translators must not ...', 'should ...', etc.). Translation procedures and similar guidelines, however, were formulated in a rather general way and gave the impression that they are applicable throughout. A chosen target language form may well be correct according to the rules of the language system, but this does not necessarily mean that the text as a whole appropriately fulfils its communicative function in the target language situation and culture. Since we do not translate words or grammatical forms, but texts with a specific communicative function, the limitations of a narrow linguistic approach soon became obvious. Thus, a logical development was that in the 1970s, the insights and approaches of text-linguistics, a new (sub-)discipline of (applied) linguistics, were adopted in translation studies. Thus, regularities of the text itself, of the genre, and of the context were given more consideration.

61. The belief that to translate is to produce utterances and texts that are correct according to the respective rules and norms implies that \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. translation is only a matter of language transferring according to the respective language norms
- B. language is a norm-governed system
- C. translation is possible with the guidelines of rules and norms
- D. language rules and norms are completely equivalent in the two languages
62. The author's attitude towards "prescriptive intent" (line 6) is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. approval  
B. disapproval  
C. satisfying  
D. unpleasant
63. The choosing of a target language form depends on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. whether it is correct in terms of the target language norms  
B. whether it can make the translation sound coherent  
C. whether it is equivalent to the source language form  
D. whether it can meet the purpose of the source writer
64. "A narrow linguistic approach" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the translation approach concerning only parts of language aspects  
B. the translation approach only concerning the language forms  
C. the translation approaching theme in a narrow sense  
D. a narrow sense of translation
65. The purpose of the passage is to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. translation is a language norm-governed process  
B. communicative function should be the main concern in translating  
C. the academic development of translation studies  
D. other aspects except language norms such as genre and context are also important

#### Passage 2

Philosophy, like all other studies, aims primarily at knowledge. The knowledge it aims at is the kind of knowledge which gives unity and system to the body of the sciences, and the kind which results from a critical examination of the grounds of our convictions, prejudices, and beliefs. But it cannot be maintained that philosophy has had any very great measure of success in its attempts to provide definite answers to its questions. If you ask a mathematician, a mineralogist, a historian, or any other man of learning, what definite body of truths has been ascertained by his science, his answer will last as long as you are willing to listen. But if you put the same question to a philosopher, he will, if he is candid, have to confess that his study has not achieved positive results such as have been achieved by other sciences. It is true that this is partly accounted for by the fact that, as soon as definite knowledge concerning any subject becomes possible, this subject ceases to be called philosophy, and becomes a separate science. The whole study of the heavens, which now belongs to astronomy, was once included in philosophy; Newton's great work was called "the mathematical principles of natural philosophy". Similarly, the study of the human mind, which was a part of philosophy, has now been separated from philosophy and has become the science of psychology. Thus, to a great extent, the uncertainty of philosophy is more apparent than real: those questions which are already capable of definite answers are placed in the sciences, while those only to which, at present, no definite answer can be given, remain to form the residue which is called philosophy.

This is, however, only a part of the truth concerning the uncertainty of philosophy. There are many questions – and among them those that are of the profoundest interest to our spiritual life – which, so far as we can see, must remain insoluble to the human intellect unless its powers become of quite a different order for what they are now. Has the universe any unity of plan or purpose, or is it a fortuitous concourse of atoms? Is consciousness a permanent part of the universe, giving hope of indefinite growth in wisdom, or is it a transitory accident on a small planet on which life must ultimately become impossible? Are good and evil of importance to the universe or only to man? Such questions are asked by philosophy, and variously answered by various philosophers. But it would seem that, whether answers are otherwise discoverable or not, the answers suggested by philosophy are none of them demonstrably true. Yet, however slight may be the hope of discovering an answer, it is part of the business of philosophy to continue the consideration of such questions, to make us aware of their importance, to examine all the approaches to them, and to keep alive that speculative interest in the universe which is apt to be killed by confining ourselves to definitely ascertainable knowledge.

66. The writer intends to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the philosophy's differences from other sciences
- B. the philosophy's interest in the nature of universe
- C. the uncertain nature of philosophy
- D. the functions of the uncertain philosophy

67. Which one of the following statements is TRUE according to the author?

- A. The distinction of philosophy and concrete sciences lies in the uncertainty of philosophy.
- B. Concrete sciences are superior to philosophy for they can give definite answers to some questions.
- C. Philosophy concerns more with the to-be-solved spiritual questions.
- D. Philosophy is the guide for concrete sciences, and therefore successful in solving all kinds of problems.

68. When the author praises the function of philosophy as “keeping alive that speculative interest in the universe which is apt to be killed by confining ourselves to definitely ascertainable knowledge” (the last sentence), he implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. concrete sciences stop us from understanding the universe
- B. the universe is still beyond us
- C. concrete sciences have found the nature of the universe
- D. with philosophy, we have found out the nature of universe

69. The word “insoluble” (line 3 in the last paragraph) means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. impossible
- B. uncertain
- C. confused
- D. unsolvable

70. This passage is an excerpt from a long article. From the last paragraph here, we can guess, the purpose of the whole article is to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the value of philosophy
- B. the distinctions between philosophy and concrete sciences
- C. the interests of philosophy
- D. the nature of philosophy

Passage 3

That our students rarely get the chance to use their imagination was an open secret among Chinese people. Now, a global survey has brought it to the notice of the rest of the world.

The survey covering 21 countries, conducted by International Educational Progress Evaluation Organization, showed Chinese students excelled at math, beating their peers from other countries. But when it came to using their imagination, they were tied for the last place. And in creativity, they were fifth from the bottom.

The survey results are not shocking, given the way our children are taught in schools and at home. But they are a stern reminder to our educators and parents to change their ways.

Chinese students rarely get the time or chance to use their imagination. Right from the day they enter school they are pushed into a culture of exams and more exams. Teachers and parents teach them the way that education is all about passing these exams with flying colors. And to pass those exams, they are made to learn by rote standard answers.

Teachers dare not encourage students to think outside the box. Teachers don't like students questioning them, stifling the curiosity of the young minds. For children, there's hardly any room for bright ideas either in class or at home.

Israel shares the value of education with China. But there is a world of difference between the way Israeli parents treat their children and we do. Israeli parents do not mollycoddle their children. Instead, they encourage them to learn how to live by themselves. In contrast, Chinese parents go to extremes, pampering their children one moment for doing what they think is good and punishing them severely the next for committing a "mistake".

The global study should make us swing into action and help our students to throw open their young minds to imagination and creativity. It is time for our education officials and educators to ask themselves what they should do to let our children's imagination and creativity blossom.

Creativity stems from imagination. To make students creative, educators should encourage them to use their imagination to the full. It is important for students to give wings to their imagination beyond school hours, too. And parents can contribute to the creative development of their children by encouraging them to be more inquisitive.

Only by being imaginative can our students come up with creative solutions to problems and expand their world.

71. The expression "flying colors" (in paragraph 4) means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the colors of paper make students happy
- B. high marks
- C. high spirit
- D. imagination

72. Which statement about Israel's education is NOT TRUE according to the author?

- A. Israeli students rarely get the time or chance to use their imagination.
- B. Israeli teachers don't like students questioning them.
- C. Israel values exam achievements.
- D. Similar to Chinese parents, Israeli parents do not spoil children.

73. To improve children's creativity, parents should encourage children to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ask more questions
- B. learn more things by heart
- C. present more requirements

D. use imagination

74. The statement that “teachers dare not encourage students to think outside the box” (paragraph 5) means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teachers don't encourage students to step into the society
- B. teachers don't encourage unconventionalized way of thinking
- C. teachers ask students to recite the fixed answers
- D. teachers ask students to stay in the box

75. The author wants to urge \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chinese parents to be stricter to children
- B. Chinese teachers to give up their traditional way of teaching
- C. Chinese parents to learn from Israeli parents
- D. Chinese parents and teachers to reflect our education

#### Passage 4

Although passionate love burns hot, it inevitably simmers down. The cooling of passionate love over time and the growing importance of other factors, such as shared values, can be seen in the feelings of those who enter arranged versus love-based marriages in India. Usha Gupta asked 50 couples in Jaipur, India, to complete a love scale. They found that those who married for love reported diminishing feelings of love if they had been married more than five years. By contrast, those in arranged marriages reported more love if they were not newlyweds. Other studies provide a mixed picture of arranged marriages confirming Gupta and Singh's finding of successful arranged marriages in India, but observing that Chinese and Japanese women were happier if they chose their mates.

The cooling of intense romantic love often triggers a period of disillusion, especially among those who regard that romantic love as essential both for a marriage and for its continuation. Jeffry Simpson suspect “the sharp rise in the divorce rate in the past tow decades in linked, at least in part, to the growing importance of intense positive emotional experiences (e. g. romantic love) in people's lives, experiences that may be particularly difficult to sustain over time.”

The decline in intense mutual fascination may be natural and adaptive for species survival. The result of passionate love frequently is children, whose survival is aided by the parents waning obsession with each other. Nevertheless, for those married more than 20 years, some of the lost romantic feeling is often renewed as the family nest empties and the parents are once again free to focus their attention on each other. If the relationship has been intimate and mutually rewarding, companionate love rooted in a rich history of share experiences deepens.

76. According to the author, the cooling of passionate love \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is natural and unavoidable
- B. is a symbol of the death of love
- C. is disappointing
- D. occurs less in China and Japan than in India

77. Which statement is TRUE concerning marriage?

- A. Arranged marriage brings much happiness than love-based marriage.
- B. Most of Indian women's marriage is arranged by the family.
- C. In maintaining a marriage, shared values are more important than passionate romance.
- D. In a marriage, aspects like shared values will matter more than passionate romance.

78. What kind of person is more likely to divorce?



- A. Those who have children.  
B. Those who have no children.  
C. Those whose marriage is arranged.  
D. Those who value romance more than other things.
79. After children grow up and leave home, passionate love will be likely to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come back  
B. decrease  
C. be rewarding  
D. lose
80. The author's tone is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. criticizing  
B. worrying  
C. objective  
D. subjective

Section B: Question-Answering (每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: Below are 2 questions concerning the passages you have just read. Answer them on the Answer Sheet, each within 80 words.

81. (Refer to Passage 1) Give us an example to illustrate it is cultural contexts rather than language norms that matter in translation.
82. (Refer to Passage 4) How do you think of the view that if passionate romance goes away, there is no necessity for marriage?

III. Writing (共 30 分)

(60 minutes)

Directions: Nowadays, Internet mass hunting (人肉搜索) has become a powerful means to expose corrupt officials, but many people argue that it invades people's privacy. What's your opinion?

Write on the Answer Sheet a composition of about 400 words. You are to write in three parts. In the first part, state specifically what your idea is. In the second part, provide one or two reasons to support your idea or describe your idea. In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks. Don't forget to write a title.