

浙江工商大学 2012 年翻译硕士专业学位研究生入学考试试卷 (A) 卷

招生专业: 英语笔译、英语口语译

考试科目: 211 翻译硕士英语 总分: 100 分 考试时间: 180 分钟

题号	项目	分值
I	Vocabulary and Structure	30 分
II	Reading Comprehension	40 分
III	Writing	30 分

(请在答题纸上答题, 写在本试卷上无效!)

**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 the answer on the Answer Sheet.

- No agreement was reached in the discussion as neither side would give way to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the other                      B. any other                      C. another                      D. other
- Do you know \_\_\_\_\_? He seems to know you well.  
A. the name of the                      B. the name of the                      C. the man's the                      D. name of the man's  
man                      man's                      name
- It is reported that \_\_\_\_\_ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.  
A. the most                      B. most of                      C. most                      D. the most of
- These surveys indicate that many crimes go \_\_\_\_\_ by the police, mainly because not all victims report them.  
A. unrecorded                      B. to be unrecorded                      C. unrecording                      D. to have been  
unrecorded
- I'd rather read than watch television; the programs seem \_\_\_\_\_ all the time.  
A. to get worse                      B. getting worse                      C. to have got worse                      D. to be getting  
worse
- You \_\_\_\_\_ her in her office last Friday; she's been out of town for two weeks.  
A. needn't have seen                      B. must have seen                      C. might have seen                      D. can't have seen
- No one would imagine that that city was just a night's journey from here. It seemed as though \_\_\_\_\_ in another world.  
A. it being of                      B. it were                      C. it was                      D. it to be
- The \_\_\_\_\_ from childhood to adulthood is always a critical time for everybody.  
A. conversion                      B. transition                      C. turnover                      D. transformation
- Europe's earlier industrial growth was \_\_\_\_\_ by availability of key resources, abundant and cheap labor, coal, iron ore, etc.  
A. constrained                      B. remained                      C. sustained                      D. detained
- The mayor is a woman with great \_\_\_\_\_ therefore deserves our political and financial support.  
A. intention                      B. instinct                      C. integrity                      D. intensity
- The old lady has developed a \_\_\_\_\_ cough which cannot be cured completely in a short time.

- A. perpetual      B. permanent      C. chronic      D. sustained
12. A good education is an \_\_\_\_ you can fall back on for the rest of your life.  
A. asset      B. ethic      C. inventory      D. obligation
13. He is a man who is \_\_\_\_ of judging works of art.  
A. able      B. capable      C. likely      D. impossible
14. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and \_\_\_\_ in a quiet neighborhood.  
A. all in all      B. above all      C. after all      D. over all
15. China exploded \_\_\_\_ atom bomb in October 1964.  
A. its first      B. its one      C. a first      D. the its first
16. While \_\_\_\_ from influenza, you should keep from getting wet or over-tired.  
A. recovering      B. recovered      C. recover      D. to recover
17. A human's eyesight is not as \_\_\_\_ as that of an eagle.  
A. eccentric      B. acute      C. sensible      D. sensitive
18. He does not speak \_\_\_\_ others do.  
A. like      B. after      C. before      D. as
19. Two of the children have to sleep in one bed, but the other three have \_\_\_\_ ones.  
A. similar      B. singular      C. different      D. separate
20. It is \_\_\_\_ that women should be paid less than men for doing the same kind of work.  
A. abrupt      B. absurd      C. adverse      D. addictive
21. \_\_\_\_ the temperature falling so rapidly, we couldn't go on with the experiment.  
A. Since      B. For      C. As      D. With
22. Astronauts are \_\_\_\_ all kinds of tests before they are actually sent up in a spacecraft.  
A. inclined      B. subjected to      C. prone to      D. bound to
23. The government has promised to do \_\_\_\_ lies in its power to ease the hardships of the victims in the flood-stricken area.  
A. however      B. whichever      C. whatever      D. wherever
24. Susan is very hardworking, but her pay is not \_\_\_\_ for her work.  
A. enough good      B. good enough      C. as good enough      D. good as enough
25. \_\_\_\_ at in his way, the situation does not seem so desperate.  
A. Looking      B. Looked      C. Being looked      D. To look
26. 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
27. After \_\_\_\_ seemed an endless wait, it was her turn to enter the personnel manager's office.  
A. that      B. there      C. what      D. it
28. The party, \_\_\_\_ I was the guest of honor, was extremely enjoyable.  
A. by which      B. for which      C. to which      D. at which
29. In order to repair barns, build fences, grow crops, and care for animals a farmer must indeed be \_\_\_\_.  
A. restless      B. skilled      C. strong      D. versatile
30. Things went well for her during her early life but in her middle age her \_\_\_\_ seemed to change.  
A. affair      B. luck      C. event      D. chance
31. Taking photos is strictly \_\_\_\_ here, as it may damage the precious cave paintings.

- A. forbidden      B. rejected      C. excluded      D. denied
32. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used \_\_\_\_ late for his lecture.  
A. to have students      B. for students' being      C. for students to be      D. to students' being
33. The beggar always asks for a \_\_\_\_ of bread and a glass of beer.  
A. section      B. column      C. loaf      D. part
34. If tap water were as dangerous as some people think, \_\_\_\_ would be getting sick.  
A. a lot of more us      B. more a lot of us      C. a lot of us more      D. a lot more of us
35. The naughty girl said to her parents that she wanted to be a good girl and set her heart \_\_\_\_ a trail of her own.  
A. to blazing      B. to blaze      C. blazed      D. blaze
36. He must have had an accident, or he \_\_\_\_ then.  
A. would have been      B. had to be here      C. should be here      D. would be here here
37. \_\_\_\_ the help of their group, we would not have succeeded in the investigation.  
A. Besides      B. But for      C. Regardless of      D. Despite
38. Through worldly loss he came to an insight into spiritual truth to which he might \_\_\_\_ have been a stranger.  
A. no more      B. no less      C. neither      D. otherwise
39. Some educators try to put students of similar abilities into the same class because they believe this kind of \_\_\_\_ grouping is advisable.  
A. homogeneous      B. instantaneous      C. spontaneous      D. anonymous
40. It was \_\_\_\_ that the restaurant discriminated against black customers.  
A. addicted      B. alleged      C. assaulted      D. ascribed
41. Few people knew the successful businessman was of humble \_\_\_\_.  
A. origins      B. start      C. beginning      D. source
42. The \_\_\_\_ talks between China and the United States were the base of the later agreement.  
A. original      B. primary      C. initial      D. primitive
43. Grain production in the world is \_\_\_\_, but still millions are hungry.  
A. staggering      B. shrinking      C. soaring      D. suspending
44. Individual sports are run by over 370 independent governing bodies whose functions usually include \_\_\_\_ rules, holding events, selecting national teams and promoting international links.  
A. drawing on      B. drawing in      C. drawing up      D. drawing down
45. As I was just getting familiar with this job, I had \_\_\_\_ to ask my boss.  
A. many      B. most      C. more      D. much
46. All the students have to \_\_\_\_ to the rules and regulations of the school.  
A. confirm      B. confront      C. confine      D. conform
47. The rope was catching fire. She let \_\_\_\_ just in time.  
A. go of it      B. I go alone it      C. go it      D. alone it
48. We'll be very careful and keep what you've told us strictly \_\_\_\_.  
A. rigorous      B. confidential      C. private      D. mysterious
49. The magician made us think he cut the girl into pieces but it was merely an \_\_\_\_.  
A. illusion      B. impression      C. image      D. illumination
50. Giving a gift can convey a wealth of meaning about your appreciation of their \_\_\_\_ and the

- importance you place upon the relationship.  
A. solidarity                      B. priority                      C. superiority                      D. hospitality
51. \_\_\_\_ is said that she has become an actress.  
A. That                      B. It                      C. This                      D. She
52. The house has been \_\_\_\_ ever since the Johnsons moved out two years ago.  
A. vaccinate                      B. vacate                      C. versatile                      D. vacant
53. The first place \_\_\_\_ in the factory was the tool room.  
A. we visited                      B. where we visited                      C. which we visited                      D. we visited in
54. The statistics \_\_\_\_ that living standards in the area have improved drastically in the recent times.  
A. proves                      B. is proving                      C. are proving                      D. prove
55. 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
56. He \_\_\_\_ unwisely, but he was at least trying to do something helpful.  
A. may have acted                      B. must have acted                      C. should act                      D. would act
57. It's absolutely essential that William \_\_\_\_ his study in spite of some learning difficulties.  
A. will continue                      B. continued                      C. continue                      D. continues
58. \_\_\_\_, he always tries his best to complete it on time.  
A. However the task                      B. However hard the task is                      C. Though hard the task is                      D. Though hard is the task
59. Do help yourselves to some fruit, \_\_\_\_ you?  
A. can't                      B. don't                      C. wouldn't                      D. won't
60. The popularity of the film shows that the reviewer's fears were completely \_\_\_\_.  
A. unjustified                      B. unjust                      C. misguided                      D. unaccepted

## 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

Of all the musical riches that exist in our lives, the orchestra affords us the most varied source of genuine listening pleasure. Countless communities look upon their local orchestras, whether small or large, as their most treasured cultural possessions. Many of the larger orchestral ensembles maintain fairly extensive travel schedules that bring them to towns and cities without a regular orchestra of their own.

In addition, the great orchestras of the world can now reach even the most remote areas due to a profusion of recorded performances, as well as through radio and television broadcasts. An enormous repertoire is available for anyone who cares to listen. Works in this repertoire range from early orchestral literature for smaller orchestras to grand creations written for the full orchestra by major composers, from the giant orchestral masterpieces to the avant-garde complexities of modern times.

Without a doubt, the orchestra has become the most important vehicle for the transmission of musical thought. The musicians within the orchestra's ranks enrich their community immeasurably

by ensuring that new generations of musicians, or simply music lovers, are given the kind of superior instruction that only an actively engaged, practicing musician can impart. In Europe, orchestras usually enjoy either direct or indirect government support. In the United States—where there are today close to one thousand orchestras of all sizes and of varying importance—it is more a matter of civic consciousness and pride for the people of local communities to take on the responsibility of supporting their orchestras, thereby getting personally involved in individual as well as group efforts in behalf of music. However, these private contributions rarely keep an orchestra out of debt, and some public funds are used in the United States to support orchestras. For example, the National Endowment for the Arts, an independent federal agency, distributes a portion of its funds to orchestra societies.

Both in a musical and sociological sense, the orchestra today occupies a central position in our cultural life. A look at the evolution of the orchestra not only provides us with invaluable insight into the development of music but also affords us a capsule history of the patronage of the arts.

61. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - A. The history of the orchestra.
  - B. The need for increased funding of orchestras.
  - C. The cultural role of the orchestra.
  - D. Various kinds of orchestral music.
62. The author mentions European and American orchestras in paragraph 3 in order to compare their\_\_\_\_.
  - A. different sizes
  - B. type of financing
  - C. musical styles
  - D. popularity
63. It can be inferred from the passage that the purpose of the National Endowment for the Arts is to\_\_\_\_.
  - A. promote artistic activity
  - B. schedule performances for government functions
  - C. license orchestras to play in the United States
  - D. hire musicians
64. The passage mentions all of the following methods used by orchestra members to encourage music appreciation EXCEPT\_\_\_\_.
  - A. touring
  - B. teaching
  - C. recording performances
  - D. writing new pieces of music
65. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses the\_\_\_\_.
  - A. types of people who attend orchestra performances today
  - B. training necessary to become an orchestra musician
  - C. factors that have shaped the modern orchestra
  - D. different instrumental sections of the orchestra

## Passage 2

The objective of agriculture is to collect and store solar energy as food energy in plant and animal products, which are then distributed to serve as food for the human population. To collect solar energy in plants and animals and to help crops convert this solar energy into food energy and then to distribute the food products, farmers spend fossil-fuel energy and electric energy in tilling the soil, fertilizing, irrigating, harvesting, and processing.

New kinds of energy have helped to make a revolution in farm life, farmwork, and farm output since 1900. Only a hundred years ago in the United States most people were rural people: farmers, planters, trappers, and pioneers. In the nineteenth century, most work was done on farms by muscle power, human or animal. The chief sources of energy for heating were wood and coal. Many farms were fortunate enough to have a windmill for pumping water. In 1900 one farmworker was able to supply the needs of about seven people. In contrast, a farmworker today supplies the needs of 50 people.

The first major contributions that energy made to farming were in the use of commercial fertilizer, an energy-intensive product, and in factory-made farm machinery, which required energy to produce. Motorized farm machinery, which also required energy for its operation, first became practical for the farmer around 1910 when farm tractors became available.

During the period of 1900 to 1971, the size of the average farm in the United States more than doubled while the farm population declined to one-third of its 1900 level. This change was made possible by the introduction of new technologies to the farming process, including the use of tractors, commercial fertilizers, motorized harvesters, and new scientific methods of farming. By 1975 there were approximately 5 million tractors in use in the United States with a total capacity of 250 million horsepower, consuming 21 gallons of gasoline and 20 gallons of diesel fuel per capita in the United States. The use of commercial fertilizer grew by a factor of approximately 14 during the period 1900 to 1970 and is a critical factor in the ability to increase crop yield per unit of land cultivated.

66. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. The contributions of different types of energy to the development of farming.
  - B. The importance of solar energy to successful farming.
  - C. The increase in crop yield since 1900.
  - D. The objective of agriculture since the early 1900's.
67. Which of the following does the author imply about pumped water?
- A. It was a luxury some farms did not have.
  - B. It was introduced on farms after 1900.
  - C. It was of better quality than water taken directly from a stream.
  - D. It was unknown in the United States before the 1900's.
68. Between 1900 and today, the efficiency of the farmworker has increased\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. less than four times
  - B. approximately seven times
  - C. by 50 percent
  - D. by almost 100 percent
69. According to the passage, commercial fertilizer is responsible for which of the following?
- A. The increased cost of farm maintenance.
  - B. Increased crop yield.

- C. Lower energy consumption.
  - D. The decreased need for tractors and harvesters.
70. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the passage?
- A. Motorized farm equipment will become powered by solar energy sometime in the near future.
  - B. Farm output increased more from 1970 to the present than during the period from 1900 to 1970.
  - C. As new technologies become available, farms may become more efficient.
  - D. Because of the increased size of farms, there is a greater demand for farmworkers than there was in the past.

### Passage 3

Because most people do not volunteer to pay taxes or police their own financial affairs, governments cannot influence economic activity simply by asking people to pollute less, to give money to the poor, or to be innovative. To accomplish these things, governments have to pass laws. Since the early twentieth century, governments of countries with advanced industrial or service economies have been playing an increasing role in economics. This can be seen in the growth of government taxation and spending, in the growing share of national income devoted to income-support payments, and by the enormous increase in the control of economic activity.

The large-scale organization of business, as seen in mass production and distribution, has led to the formation of large-scale organizations—corporations, labor unions, and government structures—that have grown in importance in the past several decades. Their presence and growing dominance have shifted capitalist economies away from traditional market forces and toward government administration of markets.

In the United States, government provides a framework of laws for the conduct of economic activity that attempt to make it serve the public interest. For instance, the individual states and the federal government have passed laws to shield investors against fraud. These laws specify what information has to be disclosed to prospective investors when shares of stocks or bonds are offered for sales. Another important area of law concerns the labor force, such as regulation of work hours, minimum wages, health and safety conditions, child labor and the rights of workers to form unions, to strike, to demonstrate peacefully, and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

In other nations, the ways in which governments intervene in their economies have varied; however, governments everywhere deal with essentially the same issues and participate in economic activity. Even governments that are reluctant to regulate commerce directly have undertaken large-scale projects such as hydroelectric and nuclear energy developments, transportation networks, or expansion of health, education, and other public service.

71. According to the passage, why do governments intervene in economic activity?
- A. People do not willingly regulate their own business affairs.
  - B. Governments understand the economy better than anyone else does.
  - C. Businesses pay governments to participate in economic activity.
  - D. The economic would fail without the help of government.
72. According to the passage, how has the growth of large-scale organizations such as corporations and labor unions affected capitalist economies?
- A. It has forced governments to pass laws protecting traditional markets.

- B. It has destroyed capitalism and replaced it with government ownership.  
C. It has led to the increasing role of government in economic activity.  
D. It has caused unfair competition between large and small businesses.
73. The author mentions laws to shield investors against fraud in paragraph 3 as an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. laws that organize business  
B. laws that serve the public interest  
C. laws that protect the labor force  
D. laws that set the price of stocks
74. What point does the author make about governments that do not want to regulate business directly?  
A. They cannot compete effectively with government-controlled economies.  
B. They have capitalist economies based on traditional market forces.  
C. They have no laws for protecting the environment and public health.  
D. They participate in the economy through public projects and services.
75. According to the passage, all of the following are examples of government participation in economic activity EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. taxation and spending  
B. small business ownership  
C. income-support payments  
D. transportation networks

#### Passage 4

A social group can be defined as a set of two or more people who interact regularly and in a manner that is defined by some common purpose, a set of norms (shared standards of behavior), and a structure of statuses and roles within the group. By this definition, the members of a college class, of a family, and of a workplace all qualify as social groups. In contrast, people standing on a corner waiting at a traffic light do not qualify, even if they do interact. There is no regularity to these people's interaction, nor any division of roles and statuses. They share a common purpose only to the extent that they all want to cross the street, but once across, they will all go their separate ways. Sociologists refer to such a cluster of people as an aggregate.

A particular kind of social group that is of great importance in modern society is the formal organization, which is defined as a relatively large-scale group having a name, some official purpose or goals, a structure of statuses and roles, and a set of rules designed to promote these goals. What distinguishes formal organizations from other kinds of groups is the official—and usually written—nature of the goals, rules, and status structure. The structure of a formal organization is sufficiently clear so that it can be put on paper in the form of an organizational chart.

Formal organizations can be grouped into three broad types. Some organizations are voluntary organizations—people choose to join them because they are interested in the group's purpose or activities. Examples of voluntary organizations are political groups and professional organizations. Another type, overlapping somewhat with voluntary organizations, is the utilitarian organization—an organization designed to accomplish some task. Businesses and neighborhood improvement associations are examples of this type, as are large-scale organizations such as governments and corporations. Finally, there are coercive organizations—organizations that

people are compelled to participate in, such as the military in some countries. Children frequently participate in, a wider range of coercive organizations, most notably schools.

76. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. How people interact in clusters.
  - B. The structure of coercive organizations.
  - C. Types and purposes of social groups and organizations.
  - D. Some types of leadership groups that are found in a society.
77. In paragraph 1, the author explains the difference between a social group and \_\_\_\_.
- A. a college class
  - B. an aggregate
  - C. a family
  - D. an organization
78. According to the passage, a formal organization is distinct from other groups mainly because \_\_\_\_.
- A. the official structure is written down
  - B. only a few people belong to it
  - C. its members interact regularly
  - D. its leadership roles change frequently
79. According to the passage, why do people join a voluntary organization?
- A. They prefer an informal structure to a formal one.
  - B. They do so as part of their job training.
  - C. They are not interested in becoming leaders.
  - D. They want to associate with people who have similar interests.
80. Which of the following best identifies a group of neighbors who work together to create a park for their children?
- A. A coercive organization
  - B. A government organization
  - C. A utilitarian organization
  - D. A professional organization

**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*) Do you agree with the author's statement that "... the orchestra today occupies a central position in our cultural life"? Why?
82. (Refer to *Passage 3*) Do you agree with the author's views on passing laws to regulate economic activity? Why?

**III. Writing (共 30 分)**

**(60 minutes)**

**Directions:** It has been said, "Not everything that is learned is contained in books." In your opinion, which is more important: knowledge gained from experience or knowledge gained from

books? Why?

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.**