

机密★启用前

重 庆 邮 电 大 学

2019 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目名称： 翻译硕士英语

科目代码： 211

考生注意事项

- 1、答题前，考生必须在答题纸指定位置上填写考生姓名、报考单位和考生编号。
- 2、所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在其他地方无效。
- 3、填（书）写必须使用 0.5mm 黑色签字笔。
- 4、考试结束，将答题纸和试题一并装入试卷袋中交回。
- 5、本试题满分 100 分，考试时间 3 小时。

I. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR: Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (本大题共 40 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 共 20 分)

1. We have been told that under no circumstances _____ the telephone in the office for personal affairs.

- A. did we use B. we may use
C. may we use D. we could use

2. As Commander-in-Chief on the armed forces, I have directed that all measures _____ defense.

- A. be taken B. would be taken
C. to be taken D. had been taken

3. This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen _____ comfortably.

- A. is worn B. wears C. wearing D. are worn

4. She was using somebody else's computer, _____.

- A. not ours' B. not our's C. not our D. not ours

5. Galileo's opponents found an excuse and had him _____ from the University of Pisa.

- A. dismiss B. dismissed C. dismissing D. to dismiss

6. The streets are wet; it must have rained last night, _____?

- A. didn't it B. mustn't it C. haven't it D. aren't it

7. It's already midnight. It's high time we _____ to bed.

- A. are going B. go C. must go D. went

8. We agreed to accept _____ they thought was the best tourist guide.

- A. whatever B. whomever C. whoever D. whichever

9. _____, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor.

- A. Were other things equal B. Other things being equal
C. To be equal to other things D. Other things to be equal

10. Nine is to three _____ three is to one.

- A. when B. that C. which D. what

11. The following are all correct responses to "Who told the news to the teacher?" EXCEPT _____.

- A. Jim did this B. Jim did so
C. Jim did that D. Jim did

12. The Clarks haven't decided yet which hotel _____.
A. to stay B. is to stay C. to stay at D. is for staying
13. Fool _____ Jerry is, he could not have done such a thing.
A. who B. as C. like D. that
14. Areas of fertile soil called deltas, usually _____, are formed by mud deposited at the mouth of a river between two or more branches.
A. shape is triangular B. have a triangular shape
C. triangular in shape D. shape triangular
15. You can't imagine _____ when they received these nice Christmas presents.
A. how they were excited B. how excited were they
C. they were how excited D. how excited they were
16. Essentially, a theory is an abstract, symbolic representation of _____ reality.
A. what it is conceived B. that is conceived
C. that is being conceived of D. what is conceived to be
17. _____ raw materials into useful products is called manufacturing.
A. Transform B. Being transformed
C. Transforming D. When transforming
18. I should like to rent a house with a bathroom, a garden and a garage, and _____ near school.
A. above all B. after all C. all in all D. over all
19. Her confidence and qualification give her an advantage _____ other interviewees for the job.
A. than B. over C. to D. above
20. Fortunately she _____ the fire which swallowed hundreds of people.
A. survived B. sustained C. stood D. suppressed
21. People in most law-governed democracies _____ the United States do not have an individual right to bear arms.
A. less than B. more than
C. other than D. rather than
22. The research team _____ in spite of the extremely difficult conditions.
A. carried out B. carried into
C. carried on D. carried off
23. All imported wine were made to pay heavy _____.

- A. responsibilities B. duties C. prices D. money
24. New problems _____ immediately as a result of the fear of another economic crisis.
- A. risen B. raised C. rose D. arose
25. Professor Smith and Professor Brown will _____ in giving lectures.
- A. alter B. alternate C. alternative D. change
26. You have to explain the story to the children when they do not _____ it.
- A. comprehend B. contend C. compress D. compose
27. Due to his carelessness, Jim _____ to fail in the exam.
- A. is forced B. is determined C. destined D. is destined
28. Scarlett always remembered the _____ smell of her mother. To her it was the symbol of peace and love.
- A. flagrant B. fragment C. fragrant D. fractious
29. Although the manufacturer claimed that the fabric was _____ to water, the rain soaked through it within a few minutes.
- A. impenetrable B. impregnable C. impermeable D. unsaturated
30. To _____ our correct understanding of his meaning, he at first condensed his ideas into the smallest possible compass.
- A. prompt B. reflect C. accelerate D. facilitate
31. Jim, the newly elected director, had to reorganize the entire office; he angrily complained of his _____, who had been so incompetent that everything was left in a mess.
- A. successor B. predecessor C. ancestor D. forefather
32. This is indeed a highly challenging and meaningful task which members of our Correctional Services should _____ themselves on.
- A. brag B. pride C. boast D. vaunt
33. A _____ of children were surrounding the ice-cream van.
- A. heap B. load C. school D. throng
34. It is important to _____ the furnace from any neighboring woodwork with brick and asbestos.
- A. circumvent B. prevent C. insulate D. refrain

35. The company _____ making a promise of pay rise to the angry employees.
A. ended in B. ended with C. ended up D. ended of
36. The public can rest _____ that those detectives are doing everything possible to find the murderer.
A. assured B. ensured C. insured D. guaranteed
37. A new Chinese film had had its _____ at the Cannes Film Festival this year.
A. premier B. premiere C. premise D. premium
38. In previous time, when flesh meat was in short _____, pigeons were kept by many households as a source of food.
A. storage B. reserve C. provision D. supply
39. The organization issued a cry of alarm last week, citing “_____ evidence” that those children are not receiving the same quality of education as their richer peers.
A. comparing B. completing C. compelling D. composing
40. The professor stopped for a drink and then _____ with his lecture on the Indian culture.
A. proceeded B. processed C. preferred D. presented

II. CLOZE: There are 20 blanks in the following two passages. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best fits into the passage. (本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分)

Passage One

Maureen Shackelford slips into old habits sometimes. The Annapolis mother of three (1) dirty laundry from one of her children's rooms on her way downstairs, or picks up clothes in her son's bedroom and puts them (2). She has to stop and (3) herself: Kyle is 23, Erin is 22 and Colin is 19. They are adults. But they are living at home.

Finding the (4) between supporting and enabling your recent graduate is a typical experience in the life of a family with “boomerang” children who move back home after (5). With the economy (6) the past few years, 39 percent of adults aged 18 to 34 say they have had to move in with their parents in recent years, according to a 2011 study by the Pew Research Center. A few analysis of Census Bureau data showed that (7) adults are living in multi-generational households than at any time since the 1950s. “It's really common for parents to help their kids

(8) their 20s,” said Liz Weston, a personal finance columnist. “If what you’re doing is helping to launch your kid into living (9), it’s a good thing. But if what you’re doing is enabling your kid to (10) a teenager, that’s not a good thing.”

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|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. grips | B. grabs | C. snaps | D. crabs |
| 2. A. across | B. about | C. aside | D. away |
| 3. A. help | B. speak | C. remind | D. enjoy |
| 4. A. line | B. link | C. connection | D. conflict |
| 5. A. school | B. college | C. work | D. study |
| 6. A. boomed | B. booming | C. lagged | D. lagging |
| 7. A. more | B. less | C. many | D. few |
| 8. A. for | B. in | C. during | D. at |
| 9. A. wonderfully | B. meaningfully | C. independently | D. comfortably |
| 10. A. make | B. reverse | C. remain | D. return |

Passage Two

The ancients, of course, had only a limited knowledge of science, so the science fiction of ancient times had only a fleeting relation to reality. With the invention of the telescope at the debut of the 17th century, (11), this began to change. Man continued to dream, but increasingly his dreams became (12) on fact. They became prophecies, many of which have since come true.

Many of the great science-fiction writers of modern times have been well grounded in science, some have (13) been scientists. In fact, the first great science-fiction writer of modern times was Johannes Kepler, the astronomer. He wrote *Somnium*, a story of a voyage to the moon that anticipated many of the problems (14) by space scientists who came after him.

Even in 1643, 269 years before the Wright brothers, Kepler realized that flying within the earth’s atmosphere and traveling in outer space could not be (15), and he anticipated many of the special problems that the space voyager would face – the cold and the lack of air. Writing 31 years before Sir Issac Newton developed his theory of (16), Kepler recognized that both the earth and the moon (17) what he called “a magnificent influence.” In *Somnium*, Kepler’s hero reaches a point in space (18) the magnetic influence of the moon exceeds that of the earth and pulls him to a landing.

As a scientist who also wrote science fiction, Johanne Kepler was the (19) of man like Dr. Arthur C. Clarke, today's (20) popularizer of space.

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|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. moreover | B. however | C. therefore | D. afterwards |
| 12. A. founded | B. realized | C. verified | D. assured |
| 13. A. consequently | B. previously | C. actually | D. naturally |
| 14. A. confronted | B. proposed | C. prophesied | D. contemplated |
| 15. A. likely | B. alike | C. same | D. like |
| 16. A. relativity | B. infinity | C. gravity | D. gravitation |
| 17. A. performed | B. developed | C. generated | D. exerted |
| 18. A. thus | B. where | C. though | D. which |
| 19. A. representative | B. counterpart | C. forerunner | D. prophet |
| 20. A. flourishing | B. diminishing | C. watching | D. marching |

III. READING COMPREHENSION: There are six passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice. (本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分)

Passage One

Potatoes have been a staple food of the Old World for so long that it's easy to forget that they originated in the New World. The first ones came to England from Chile in 1586 and the new vegetable soon became popular and in parts of Europe replaced bread as the staple diet of the poor. The original potatoes were misshapen and full of large deep eyes, unlike modern varieties which have been bred to be disease-free, smooth-skinned and free from deep eyes. Potatoes tend to be either floury or waxy in texture, the former being good for boiling whilst the latter are best for frying or eating cold. You can't do better than to grow your own, which is easier than you may think – you can even grow them in large flower pots on a balcony. If you buy potatoes in a greengrocer's, however, make sure you look for them with plenty of damp soil on them because they're likely to be fresher than the ones that have been around long enough to have been washed, graded and bagged in polythene! Flavor and nutrition are better retained if the potatoes are cleaned and then boiled in their skins, rather than peeled before boiling. New potatoes taste great unpeeled and steamed with butter and salt.

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Most of the city's buildings were made of wood, and have long since been demolished, or have burnt down or rotted away. In some parts of modern York, however, near the rivers Ouse and Foss which run through the center of the city, archaeologists have found that remains of Jorvik do still survive. They are buried deep below the streets and buildings of the 20th century city. Here the damp soils have preserved the timber buildings. Whole streets of houses, shops, workshops and warehouses are to be found, often still standing shoulder high. All the debris and rubbish left by the people of Jorvik in and around their homes is still there, awaiting discovery.

- 注：所有答案必须写在答题纸上，试卷上作答无效！ 第 8 页（共 16 页）

- A. are all waiting to be found under the streets of modern York
 - B. have all disappeared
 - C. have not disappeared altogether
 - D. were all pulled down
6. York's early prosperity should be attributed to _____.
A. the diligence of Vikings
B. the active participation of Vikings in business
C. the traders from all parts
D. both A and B

Passage Three

The relation between storms and temperature patterns is one of the reasons why it is so difficult to stimulate climate changes. The major aspects of climate – temperature, precipitation and storms – are so interrelated that it is impossible to understand one independently of the others. In the global climate system, for example, the familiar cycle of evaporation and precipitation transfers not only water from one place to another but also heat. The heat used at the surface by evaporation of the water is released high in the atmosphere when the water condenses again into clouds and precipitation, warming the surrounding air. The atmosphere then loses this heat by radiating it out into space.

With or without additional greenhouse gases, the earth takes in the same amount of solar energy and radiates the same amount back out into space. With a greater concentration of greenhouse gases, however, the surface is better insulated and can radiate less heat directly from the ground to space. The efficiency with which the planet radiates heat to space goes down, which means that the temperature must go up in order for the same amount of heat to be radiated. And as the temperature increases, more evaporation takes place, leading to more precipitation, averaged across the globe.

Precipitation will not increase everywhere and throughout the year, however. (In contrast, all areas of the globe should have warmer temperature by the end of the next century.) The distribution of precipitation is determined not only by local processes but also by the rates of evaporation and the atmosphere circulations that transport moisture.

7. This passage mainly talks about _____.
A. the greater concentration of greenhouse gases
B. the variation of the amount of precipitation
C. the difficulty in bringing about climate changes
D. the cause of more precipitation
8. According to the passage, _____.
A. temperature and storms are not interrelated
B. the evaporation and precipitation transfers only water, but not heat, from one place to another
C. the concentration of greenhouse gases weakens the efficiency with which the planet radiates heat
D. the higher the temperature, the less the precipitation
9. Which of the following determines the distribution of precipitation?
A. Local process.
B. The rate of evaporation.
C. The circulation of atmosphere.
D. All the above.

Passage Four

The camel family is larger and more varied than most people realize. It includes some animals that we normally think of as camels and some that we don't usually recognize as camels. Everybody knows about the one-humped camel, or dromedary. And many people have heard of the Bactrian camel, which has two humps. But did you know that llamas and some other animals without humps are also camels?

Camels have played an important role in the lives of many people for at least four thousand years. And this is mainly because camels have the ability to live in places where other large animals could never survive. In huge deserts like the Sahara, the climate can be too hot and dry for most animals. There are places where rain doesn't fall for months, or even years. The sand may stretch for hundreds of miles, and animals may have to walk for days to reach water. The deserts of Africa and Arabia are not the only places where camels live.

Desert winds often blow sand into the air. To protect their eyes, camels have long eyelashes that catch most of the sand. If sand gets into an eye, a camel has a

third eyelid to get it out. Like a windshield wiper on a car, this extra eyelid moves from side to side and wipes the sand away. The eyelid is very thin, so a camel can see through it. In sandstorms camels often close their third eyelid and keep walking. You might say that a camel can find its way through a sandstorm with its eyes closed.

10. We understand from the passage that _____.

- A. the variety of camels is limited
- B. camels refer to those animals with one or two humps
- C. the camel family includes a large variety of species without humps
- D. some animals without humps are also included in the camel family

11. Camels have been important to human beings for long in history mainly because _____.

- A. they can go without water for a long time
- B. they have special structure in their eyes
- C. they can stand the heat and dryness of the desert
- D. they can carry heavy loads

12. Camels can protect their eyes from the desert wind because _____.

- A. their eyes are specially structured
- B. they have two eyelids
- C. their eyelids are specially long
- D. their third eyelid functions as a windshield wiper

Passage Five

One does not just wake up one day and announce to everybody, "Tomorrow I'm leaving to travel the world on a motorcycle". My trip took many days, months and even years of pondering before I found myself out on the big journey. The first time I went on a "real" bike ride, I went camping at a lake located three hours from my home. At that time I could have cared less about what I had carried with me, and I certainly didn't have the gadgets to make the journey perfect. Just having done the weekend trip with my friends was more than good enough for me.

Slowly but surely, my excitement about traveling shifted towards a desire for more comfort on the new journeys ahead, I had seen other bikers sleep in tents that actually kept out water after a long night in the rain, while I crawled out of a nylon hideaway that had collected enough water to fill a bathtub. What surprised me the

most, however, was when the “dry” people unfolded their miniature kitchen. Sitting cross-legged on a comfortable foam mattress in front of a nice, rainproof tent, they actually fired up their own gasoline fueled stove and cooked up a beautiful breakfast. From a distance, I pretended to thoroughly enjoy my inch thick layer of sardines on a dry piece of bread (the only dry thing I had), which I washed down by the “pure” rainwater I had collected from my leaking tent. I soon came to realize that it was entirely up to me to do something about this situation.

I bought camping related magazines and books describing the tricks of the trade and I also started to pay more attention to what other motorcyclists brought in their luggage. In the early years I tried many different products. I began with cheap imitations but soon came to learn that taking shortcuts was a waste of time and money.

13. What did other bikers have with them that impressed the writer most?
- A. Their rainproof tent.
 - B. Their kitchen.
 - C. Their stove.
 - D. A beautiful breakfast.
14. The word “pondering” in the first paragraph probably means _____.
A. weighing mentally
B. preparing
C. arranging
D. conceiving
15. “Taking shortcuts was a waste of time and money” is most likely to mean _____.
A. taking a short way to the destination is worthless
B. buying counterfeits is no way of saving time and money
C. finding an easier way to your goal is no good
D. finding a short way to a comfortable journey consumes both time and money

Passage Six

For many environmentalists, the world seems to be getting worse. They have developed a hit-list of our main fears: that natural resources are running out; that the population is ever growing, leaving less and less to eat; that species are becoming

extinct in vast numbers, and that the planet's air and water are becoming ever more polluted.

But a quick look at the facts shows a different picture. First, energy and other natural resources have become more abundant, not less so, since the book "The Limits to Growth" was published in 1972 by a group of scientists. Second, more food is now produced per head of the world's population than at any time in history. Fewer people are starving. Third, although species are indeed becoming extinct, only about 0.7% of them are expelled to disappear in the next 50 years, not 25-50%, as has so often been predicted. And finally, most forms of environmental pollution either appear to have been exaggerated, or are transient – associated with the early phases of industrialization and therefore best cured not by restricting economic growth, but by accelerating it. One form of pollution – the release of greenhouse gases that causes global warming – does appear to be a phenomenon that is going to extend well into our future, but its total impact is unlikely to pose a devastating problem. A bigger problem may well turn out to be an inappropriate response to it.

Yet opinion polls suggest that many people nurture the belief that environmental standards are declining and four factors seem to cause this disjunction between perception and reality.

One is the lopsidedness built into scientific research. Scientific funding goes mainly to areas with many problems. That may be wise policy, but it will also create an impression that many more potential problems exist than is the case.

Secondly, environmental groups need to be noticed by the mass media. They also need to keep the money rolling in. Understandably, perhaps, they sometimes overstate their arguments. In 1997, for example, the Worldwide Fund for Nature issued a press release entitled: "Two thirds of the world's forests lost forever". The truth turns out to be nearer 20%.

Though these groups are run overwhelmingly by selfless folk, they nevertheless share many of the characteristics of other lobby groups. That would matter less if people applied the same degree of scepticism to environmental lobbying as they do to lobby groups in other fields. A trade organization arguing for, say, weaker pollution control is instantly seen as self-interested. Yet a green organization opposing such a weakening is seen as altruistic, even if an impartial view of the controls in question might suggest they are doing more harm than good.

A third source of confusion is the attitude of the media. People are clearly more curious about bad news than good. Newspapers and broadcasters are there to provide what the public wants. That, however, can lead to significant distortions of perception. An example was America's encounter El Nino in 1997 and 1998. This climatic phenomenon was accused of wrecking tourism, causing allergies, melting the ski-slopes and causing 22 deaths. However, according to an article in the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, the damage it did was estimated at US\$4 billion but the benefits amounted to some US\$19 billion. These came from higher winter temperatures (which saved an estimated 850 lives, reduced heating costs and diminished spring floods caused by meltwaters).

The fourth factor is poor individual perception. People worry that the endless rise in the amount of stuff everyone throws away will cause the world to run out of places to dispose of waste. Yet, even if America's trash output continues to rise as it has done in the past, and even if the American population doubles by 2100, all the rubbish America produces through the entire 21st century will still take up only one-12,000th of the area of the entire United States.

So what of global warming? As we know, carbon dioxide emissions are causing the planet to warm. The best estimates are that the temperatures will rise by 2-3°C in this century, causing considerable problems, at a total cost of US\$5,000 billion.

Despite the intuition that something drastic needs to be done about such a costly problem, economic analyses clearly show it will be far more expensive to cut carbon dioxide emissions radically than to pay the costs of adaptation to the increased temperatures. A model by one of the main authors of the United Nations Climate Change Panel shows how an expected temperature increase of 2.1 degrees in 2100 would only be diminished to an increase of 1.9 degrees. Or to put it another way, the temperature increase that the planet would have experienced in 2094 would be postponed to 2100.

So this does not prevent global warming, but merely buys the world six years. Yet the cost of reducing carbon dioxide emissions, for the United States alone, will be higher than the cost of solving the world's single, most pressing health problem: providing universal access to clean drinking water and sanitation. Such measures would avoid 2 million deaths every year, and prevent half a billion people from becoming seriously ill.

It is crucial that we look at the facts if we want to make the best possible decisions for the future. It may be costly to be overly optimistic – but more costly still to be too pessimistic.

16. What aspect of scientific research does the writer express concern about in paragraph 4?

- A. The need to produce results.
- B. The lack of financial support.
- C. The selection of areas to research.
- D. The desire to solve every research problem.

17. The writer quotes from the Worldwide Fund for Nature to illustrate how _____.

- A. influential the mass media can be
- B. effective environmental groups can be
- C. the mass media can help groups raise funds
- D. environmental groups can exaggerate their claims

18. What is the writer's main point about lobby groups in paragraph 6?

- A. Some are more active than others.
- B. Some are better organized than others.
- C. Some receive more criticism than others.
- D. Some support more important issues than others.

19. The writer suggests that newspapers print items that are intended to _____.

- A. educate readers
- B. meet their readers' expectations
- C. encourage feedback from readers
- D. mislead readers

20. What does the writer say about America's waste problem?

- A. It will increase in line with population growth.
- B. It is not as important as we have been led to believe.
- C. It has been reduced through public awareness of the issues.
- D. It is only significant in certain areas of the country.

IV. COMPOSITION: For this part, you are required to write an essay with the given title in no less than 400 words. Marks will be awarded for content, organization and language quality. (本大题共 1 小题，共 30 分)

Life can be happy and meaningful