

机密★启用前

# 重 庆 邮 电 大 学

## 2022 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 (A) 卷

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。原则上按顺序作答，所有答案必须标注题号。
- 3、填（书）写必须使用黑色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔。
- 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。

温馨提示: 答题时, 请务必写清楚大题号和小题号, 每个小题号对应一个选项, 如“1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B”, 而不要像“1-5 AABBB”这样连着答选项。另外, 字号要写大一些, 相互之间隔开一些。

**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)

- There is not much time left; so I'll tell you about it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in detail  
B. in brief  
C. in short  
D. in all
- There is no point in ringing the bell. There's a notice saying it's out of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. order  
B. work  
C. movement  
D. standard
- These figures show a \_\_\_\_\_ in the number of unemployed people in the world.  
A. loss  
B. lessening  
C. lowering  
D. reduction
- They \_\_\_\_\_ the Indians of their lands and slaughtered them.  
A. stole  
B. burgled  
C. robbed  
D. held up
- They did not find \_\_\_\_\_ to prepare for the worst conditions they might meet.  
A. worth their while  
B. it worthwhile  
C. it worth  
D. it worthy
- This bird's large wings \_\_\_\_\_ it to fly very fast.  
A. make  
B. cause  
C. reassure  
D. enable
- Though he did not say so directly, the inspector \_\_\_\_\_ the man was guilty.  
A. implied  
B. declared  
C. disclosed  
D. said
- Tom fell in love with Jane at first \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. view  
B. look  
C. sight  
D. appearance
- Tropical diseases are comparatively \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain.  
A. scarce  
B. minor  
C. slight  
D. rare



21. The tide is, \_\_\_\_\_ times, very high.  
A. from  
B. in  
C. after  
D. at
22. The trouble with owning a foreign car is that \_\_\_\_\_ parts are so expensive.  
A. extra  
B. surplus  
C. spare  
D. separate
23. The twins are so much \_\_\_\_\_ that only their parents can tell one from the other.  
A. similar  
B. equal  
C. like  
D. alike
24. The wealth of a country should be measured \_\_\_\_\_ the health and happiness of its people as well as the material goods it can produce.  
A. in terms of  
B. in regard to  
C. by means of  
D. in line with
25. The witness's account \_\_\_\_\_ closely to the policeman's observations.  
A. responded  
B. agreed  
C. corresponded  
D. consented
26. \_\_\_\_\_ that she is inexperienced, she will fail.  
A. Had given  
B. Given  
C. Give  
D. If given
27. The important thing for \_\_\_\_\_ buyer to remember is that a package is often an advertisement.  
A. any  
B. one  
C. some  
D. certain
28. She was the only friend I made during the two years \_\_\_\_\_ I was at college.  
A. which  
B. that  
C. in which  
D. during which
29. \_\_\_\_\_ by the depressed look on his face, he might have failed in the exam.  
A. Having judged  
B. Have judged  
C. Judged  
D. Judging
30. The old part of the city is said \_\_\_\_\_ twice during the World War II.  
A. have been destroyed  
B. to be destroyed  
C. to have destroyed  
D. to have been destroyed
31. It wasn't such a good dinner \_\_\_\_\_ she had promised us.  
A. that  
B. which  
C. as  
D. what

32. No sooner had we reached the top of the hill \_\_\_\_\_ we all sat down to rest.  
A. than  
B. then  
C. when  
D. until
33. He couldn't win; \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. while he decided to lose gracefully  
B. so that he decided to lose gracefully  
C. so he decided to lose gracefully  
D. even though he decided to lose gracefully
34. The flights \_\_\_\_\_ because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.  
A. had been canceled  
B. having been canceled  
C. have been canceled  
D. were canceled
35. I had just started back for the house to change my clothes \_\_\_\_\_ I heard voices.  
A. as  
B. when  
C. after  
D. while
36. \_\_\_\_\_ for your laziness, you could have finished the assignment by now.  
A. Had it not been  
B. Were not it  
C. It were not  
D. Had not it been
37. Don't forget to walk the dog while I am away, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. can you  
B. shall you  
C. do you  
D. will you
38. It is a pity that we should stay at home when we have \_\_\_\_\_ weather.  
A. so fine  
B. such a fine  
C. such fine  
D. so fine a
39. Mr. Smith advised us to withdraw \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so that to get not involved  
B. so as to get not involved  
C. so that not to get involved  
D. so as not to get involved
40. \_\_\_\_\_ in a seemingly endless war, the general was forced to evaluate the situation again.  
A. Since the loss of 50,000 soldiers  
B. Having lost over 50,000 soldiers  
C. Because of 50,000 soldiers having lost  
D. 50,000 soldiers were lost

**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**

注: 所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 试卷上作答无效!

English serves as a functional alternative language in several areas of public activity for the many nations of the world which use it as an international second language. Because of its widespread use geographically, and because of the large number of people who speak it, it (41) as the language of aviation and air traffic. English has continued as one of the important languages of commerce, (42) the sphere of political and economic influence of the English-speaking nations has extended (43) the boundaries of England. The use of English in international diplomacy is strengthened by its acceptance as one of the (44) languages of the United Nations. And as a final example, English is the language of the majority of (45) materials in the world (46) education, especially specialised higher education, has come to rely on an understanding of English very heavily. (47) does English replace the cultural heritage and emotional ties of the first language, (48) for many speakers throughout the world, it provides a (49) of communicating with people of similar training and interests who would (50) not comprehend them.

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|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. is considered | B. has been adopted | C. has regarded | D. has been thought |
| 42. A. so            | B. while            | C. but          | D. as               |
| 43. A. from          | B. above            | C. beyond       | D. over             |
| 44. A. target        | B. public           | C. official     | D. native           |
| 45. A. published     | B. studied          | C. collected    | D. scattered        |
| 46. A. so far as     | B. so that          | C. in case      | D. in that          |
| 47. A. In no sense   | B. No longer        | C. Neither      | D. No more          |
| 48. A. but           | B. nor              | C. or           | D. except           |
| 49. A. standard      | B. problem          | C. right        | D. means            |
| 50. A. nonetheless   | B. similarly        | C. otherwise    | D. rather           |

### Passage Two

Cheques have (51) replaced money as a means of exchange, for they are widely (52) everywhere. Though this is very convenient for both buyer and seller, it should not be forgotten that cheques are not real money: they are quite valueless in themselves. A shop-keeper always runs a certain (53) when he takes a cheque and he is quite within his rights if, on occasion, he refuses to do so.

People do not always know this and are shocked if their good is (54) in question. An old and very wealthy friend of mine told me he had an extremely unpleasant experience. He went to a famous jewellery shop which keeps a large (55) of precious stones and asked to be shown some pearl necklaces. After (56) several necklaces, he decided to buy a particularly fine string of pearls and asked if he could pay by cheque. The assistant said that this was quite right, but the (57) my friend signed his name, he was invited into the manager's office.

The manager was very polite, but he explained that someone with exactly the same name had

presented them with a worthless cheque not long ago. My friend got very angry when he heard this and said he would buy a necklace somewhere else. When he got up to go, the manager told him that police would arrive at any moment and he had better stay unless he wanted to get into serious trouble. Sure enough, the police arrived soon afterwards. They apologized to my friend for the (58), but explained that a person who had used the same name as his was (59) for a number of recent robberies. Then the police asked my friend to copy out a note which had been used by the thief in a number of shops. The note read: "I have a gun in my pocket. Ask no questions and give me all the money in the safe". Fortunately, my friend's handwriting was quite unlike the robber's. He was not only (60) to go without further delay, but to take the string of pearls with him.

- |                      |                |                  |                |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 51. A. exactly       | B. really      | C. largely       | D. thoroughly  |
| 52. A. circulated    | B. accepted    | C. approved      | D. possessed   |
| 53. A. danger        | B. chance      | C. risk          | D. opportunity |
| 54. A. called        | B. asked       | C. challenged    | D. placed      |
| 55. A. amount        | B. stock       | C. counter       | D. store       |
| 56. A. investigating | B. discovering | C. choosing      | D. examining   |
| 57. A. cheque        | B. tome        | C. pen           | D. moment      |
| 58. A. treatment     | B. manner      | C. inconvenience | D. behaviour   |
| 59. A. questionable  | B. doubtful    | C. possible      | D. responsible |
| 60. A. ordered       | B. allowed     | C. forced        | D. agreed      |

**III. READING COMPREHENSION:** There are four 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**

Scientists have found a solution to explain how the alcohol-consuming, croissant-munching French stay healthy and slim, while a number of health-obsessed Americans are obese.

The answer, after a methodical study of eateries, pizza parlours and Chinese restaurants in both countries, is simple: the French eat less of everything. And they eat less because they are served smaller portions than Americans.

The French puzzle has baffled European and American scientists for more than a decade.

Coronary heart disease is the biggest killer in the US, but not in France. Yet the French smoke strong cigarettes, breakfast on buttery bread, lunch and dine on duck, sausage and fat goose liver. They drink wine, round off their meals with cognac, and while away the afternoon with strong coffee and mouthwatering pastries.

Researchers have given many answers over the years to this question. There might be something specially healthy about goose fat, one group argued. Alcohol, olive oil and salad were all important in a heart-smart diet, said another. Red wine itself might explain the difference, said a third.

So scientists from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US, and a research agency in Paris, France, teamed up to compare servings in comparable dining places in the two cities.

They report that they studied restaurant guides, sampled soft drinks and other purchases in supermarkets, and sat down at 11 different eateries to weigh the amount of food served in a meal.

Philadelphia's Chinese restaurants served 72 per cent more than the Parisian ones. A supermarket soft drink in the US was 52 per cent larger, a hotdog was 63 per cent larger, and a carton of yoghurt 82 per cent larger.

The lesson is that, although the French diet was rich in fat, overall, the Americans consumed more calories. Over the years, this would lead to substantial differences in body weight.

"If food is moderately good to eat, people tend to consume what is put in front of them, and generally consume more when offered more food," said Paul Rossi, a psychologist at the University of Pennsylvania. Much discussion of the obesity epidemic in the US has focused on personal willpower, but our study shows that the environment also plays an important role, and that people may be satisfied even if served less than they would normally eat.

61. Why are the French healthier than Americans?

- A. Because Americans smoke stronger cigarette.
- B. Because the French eat less.
- C. Because the French eat less of everything.
- D. Because Americans eat less.

62. "The French puzzle" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how the alcohol-consuming, croissant-munching French stay healthier and slimmer than health-obsessed Americans
- B. how the France restaurants and supermarkets serve food
- C. a problem difficult to find the solution to
- D. why the French eat less of everything

63. The French diet \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is not rich in fat
- B. can make a person slimmer
- C. is always balanced
- D. offers insufficient nutrition

64. It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. we should go on a diet to keep healthy and slim
  - B. it doesn't do harm to health if we smoke strong cigarettes
  - C. we should pay more attention to our health
  - D. we should keep our diet balance to keep healthy
65. The purpose of the last paragraph is to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. our personal willpower plays a very important role in diet
  - B. the environment plays an important role in diet
  - C. people should be served less food
  - D. people tend to consume whatever is put in front of them

### Passage Two

One of the most extraordinary kinds of money in the world today is a belt two inches wide and thirty feet long fashioned of glue, fibers, and the downy red feathers of a tropical forest bird. This primitive currency is the basis of a complex monetary trading system in the Santa Cruz Islands of the southwest Pacific.

Improbable as it is, the red-feather currency fits the most rigorous definition of the term money: It serves as a means of accumulating wealth and as a universal medium of exchange in the highly diversified commerce of the islands. It is fully interchangeable, each belt having a precisely negotiable value in terms of other belts. Moreover, it has maintained its economic integrity against the recent invasion of the Australian pound — it is still the only acceptable specie for the purchase of brides, fine pigs, and certain forms of labor.

The use of money is not limited to high civilizations, and actually many primitive peoples have devised moneys of their own. Primitive monetary systems require the same balance of supply and demand that confronts the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve system; the value of the money must be carefully regulated. Lacking devices to regulate currency demand artificially, primitive societies must rely on natural or social circumstances. In the red-feather currency system, the supply of new money is regulated by the availability of red feathers and by the output of the people who traditionally make the money. Old currency goes out of circulation, because it loses value as its color fades.

66. Red-feather currency is one of the world's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. most unusual forms of money
  - B. earliest forms of money
  - C. most universal types of money

D. most complex money systems

67. Money is defined as that which \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can be easily regulated
- B. serves as a means of accumulating wealth
- C. is a recognized means of exchange
- D. both B and C

68. Red-feather belts are the only acceptable specie for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. any kind of commerce
- B. new red-feather belts
- C. certain traditional purchases
- D. accumulating wealth

69. The existence of this currency shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. money is an economic sophistication
- B. the natives of the Santa Cruz Islands are civilized people
- C. use of money isn't limited to highly civilized people
- D. all of the above

70. The value of any currency must be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. regulated by artificial devices
- B. carefully regulated
- C. constantly revised
- D. thoughtfully devised

### Passage Three

In the old days, children were familiar with birth and death as part of life. This is perhaps the first generation of American youngsters who have never been close by during the birth of a baby and have never experienced the death of a family member.

Nowadays when people grow old, we often send them to nursing homes. When they get sick, we transfer them to a hospital, where children are forbidden to visit terminally ill patients — even when those patients are their parents. This deprives the dying patient of significant members during the last few days of his life and it deprives the children of an experience of death, which is an important learning experience.

Some of my colleagues and I once interviewed and followed approximately 500 terminally ill patients in order to find out what they could teach us and how we could be of more benefit, not

just to them but to the members of their families as well. We were most impressed by the fact that even those patients who were not told of their serious illness were quite aware of its potential outcome.

It is important for family members, and doctors and nurses to understand these patients' communication in order to truly understand their needs, fears and fantasies. Most of our patients welcomed another human being with whom they could talk openly, honestly, and frankly about their trouble. Many of them shared with us their tremendous need to be informed, to be kept up-to-date on their medical condition and to be told when the end was near. We found out that patients who had been dealt with openly and frankly were better able to cope with the approach of death and finally to reach a true stage of acceptance prior to death.

71. The elders of contemporary Americans \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. usually witnessed the birth or death of a family member
  - B. were quite unfamiliar with birth and death
  - C. were often absent when a family member is born or dying
  - D. had often experienced the fear of death as part of life
72. Children in America today are denied of the chance to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. visit dying patients
  - B. have access to a hospital
  - C. learn how to face death
  - D. attend to patients
73. Five hundred critically ill patients were investigated with the main purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. observing how they reacted to the crisis of death
  - B. helping them and their families overcome the fear of death
  - C. finding out their attitude towards the approach of death
  - D. learning how to best help them and their families
74. The need of a dying patient for company shows \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his desire for communication with other people
  - B. his fear of approaching death
  - C. his reluctance to part with his family
  - D. his pessimistic attitude towards his condition
75. It may be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dying patients are afraid of being told of the approach of death
- B. dying patients should be truthfully informed of their condition
- C. most patients are unable to accept death until it is obvious inevitable
- D. most doctors and nurses understand what dying patients need

#### Passage Four

The liberation of women is down to women, after all, and the great advances that have so far been made are down to the struggle and sacrifice of women: some known, some carried over from the history books. The women's movement has changed men for the better: they are more likely to have female and gay friends than they once did, to talk about their feelings, to have a greater role in raising children, and so on. Men are so accustomed to various privileges — such as automatically being taken more seriously — that they are not even aware they exist. That's why it is so crucial that men listen to women and their experiences, and learn.

Yet men will only stop killing, raping, injuring and oppressing women if they change. That means tackling attitudes within their ranks that make possible the objectification of women. For instance, or which normalize violence against women. The White Ribbon Campaign is one example, attempting to transform men's attitudes towards such violence. Unless men speak out, such attitudes will persist and the terror against women will continue.

And while men are not oppressed by men's oppression of women, some are certainly damaged by it. Gay men are a striking example: we are deemed to be too much like women. But some straight men suffer because of an aggressive form of masculinity too. The boundaries of how a man is supposed to behave are aggressively policed by both sexism and its cousin, homophobia. Men who do not conform to this stereotype — by talking about their feelings, failing to objectify women, not bullying other men enough — risk being abused as unmanly. "Stop being such a woman," or "Stop being such a poof." Not only does that leave many men struggling with mental distress, unable to talk about their feelings; it also is one major reason that suicide is the biggest killer of men under 50. This is one of the key arguments made by the HeForShe campaign championed by Emma Watson, which attempts to encourage men to support women.

So, yes: this column is problematic. I'm yet another of the men who dominate the opinion pages of newspapers. Women's voices are not heard enough. And when they are heard, they are taken less seriously than men. We have to be humble: to listen and to learn. But unless men speak out, the pandemic of violence against women will continue.

76. From the first paragraph we learn men have \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. helped women liberate themselves
  - B. benefited from women's liberation
  - C. been burdened by women's movement

D. felt annoyed by women's movement

77. Which of the following fights violence against women more effectively?

- A. The awareness of ordinary women.
- B. Men's willingness to abandon privileges.
- C. The communication between men and women.
- D. The change in men's treatment of women.

78. Some men suffer as a result of sexism because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they are not allowed to express normal feelings
- B. they set themselves as rivals to women
- C. they have to obey social stereotypes
- D. they are treated as unmanly by women

79. One of the main arguments of HeForShe movement is that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. men should stop behaving in girlish ways
- B. suicide of men mainly results from sexism
- C. men gain nothing from gender oppression
- D. men should not conform to stereotypes

80. The author is critical of newspapers for\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. not seriously condemning violence against women
- B. doing nothing in face of widespread violence
- C. taking women less seriously when they speak out
- D. letting men's voice dominate many social issues

**IV. COMPOSITION:** For this part, you are required to write an essay (not a mini-novel) 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)

81. **Missions (使命) of a Translator in the New Era**