

机密★启用前

重 庆 邮 电 大 学

2020 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 (B 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
- 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. B”，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)

1. The reason I gave up my job was _____ a chance to study abroad.
A. because I got
B. that I got
C. because of getting
D. due to
2. The resolution that women _____ to join the society was carried.
A. be allowed
B. have been allowed
C. are allowed
D. should allow
3. The sailor did nothing but _____ the food.
A. complained about
B. to complain about
C. complain about
D. complaining about
4. The spaceman found _____ to look at the earth falling rapidly away from him.
A. a most exciting experience
B. that a most exciting experience
C. the experience most exciting
D. it a most exciting experience
5. They _____ in the south of the country, but now they live in the north.
A. used to live
B. used to living
C. are used to live
D. are used to living
6. They are different _____ their elements are arranged differently,

- and each vitamin performs one or more specific functions in the body.
- A. so that
B. but that
C. provided that
D. in that
7. This is _____ bag for me to carry.
A. a too heavy
B. too a heavy
C. too heavy a
D. a heavy too
8. This product is _____ competitive than that one, for they are both of inferior quality.
A. not so
B. not much
C. much more
D. no more
9. "To say is one thing, and to do is another." _____ the old saying goes.
A. like
B. as
C. for
D. with
10. _____ us everything right now, we could try to solve his problem.
A. Would he tell
B. If he tells
C. Were he to tell
D. If he had told
11. We haven't had _____ news from the disaster site since the earthquake.
A. many
B. much
C. lots
D. more
12. They haven't seen _____ her sister _____ her.
A. either ... or ...
B. neither ... nor ...
C. neither ... neither ...
D. nor ... nor ...
13. What did you put in your suitcase? It's almost _____ mine.
A. four times as heavy as
B. four times heavier as
C. as four times heavy as
D. as heavy as four times
14. When he awoke, he found himself _____ after by an old woman.
A. looking
B. looked

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

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply — all these were important (1) in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution. (2) they were not enough. Something (3) was needed to start the industrial process. That “something special” was men — (4) individuals who could invent machines, find new (5) of power, and establish business organizations to reshape society.

The men who (6) the machines of the Industrial Revolution (7) from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were (8) inventors than scientists. A man who is a (9) scientist is primarily interested in doing his research (10). He is not necessarily working so that his findings can be used.

1. A. cases B. reasons C. factors D. situations
2. A. But B. And C. Besides D. Even
3. A. else B. near C. extra D. similar
4. A. generating B. effective C. motivating D. creative
5. A. origins B. sources C. bases D. discoveries
6. A. employed B. created C. operated D. controlled
7. A. came B. arrived C. stemmed D. appeared
8. A. less B. better C. more D. worse
9. A. genuine B. practical C. pure D. clever
10. A. happily B. occasionally C. reluctantly D. accurately

Passage Two

It is important that the reader and the writer should have certain similar things, if communication between them is to take place. They should (11) the same code: that they should write and understand the same language. They should also have (12) common a command of that language that is not too widely different; (13) the reader has a far smaller vocabulary than the writer, (14), he will find the text hard to understand. In reading by means of foreign languages, this problem is basic and familiar.

A more interesting (15) is that the writer and the reader should share certain assumptions about the (16) and the way it works. We saw that if the writer (17) his reader to have a basic understanding of chemistry, the text will not be readily understood by (18) who lacks this; the writer does not tell the reader (19) he assumes is already known. So problems in understanding (20) when there is a mismatch between the presuppositions of the writer and those of the reader.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. | A. protest | B. learn | C. share | D. possess |
| 12. | A. in | B. on | C. under | D. at |
| 13. | A. since | B. so | C. if | D. though |
| 14. | A. let alone | B. that is | C. such as | D. for example |
| 15. | A. requirement | B. communication | C. experience | D. experiment |
| 16. | A. text | B. world | C. novel | D. language |
| 17. | A. hopes | B. thinks | C. waits | D. expects |
| 18. | A. everyone | B. no one | C. anyone | D. someone |
| 19. | A. that | B. what | C. why | D. how |
| 20. | A. arouse | B. raise | C. rise | D. arise |

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

There is a manufacturing boom underway along the 2,000 mile Mexican-United States border. Typically a company will manufacture materials in a United States plant, send them to Mexican factory to be assembled and then back to the United States for packaging. Often U.S. manufacturers build twin plants, one north of the border and one to the south.

The movement started after the Mexican government relaxed its laws against foreign ownership of factories and reduced its import taxes on raw materials. Mexico wanted to create more jobs for Mexican workers because 40 percent of their labor force was either out of work or earning barely subsistence wages. By 2004 American manufacturers were spending some 1.2 billion dollars in Mexico. This was second only to oil as Mexico's largest source of foreign income.

There are already more than 600 American assembly plants along the border in Mexico. The biggest is a TV chassis assembly plant in Ciudad Juarez where RCA employs 6,000 workers. Hundreds of women in a Honeywell plant in Juarez can be seen working on assembly lines for tiny electronic devices. Ten million parts a month are being manufactured there and sent by truck across the border to U.S. plants. These electronic components will end up in products such as Apple computers, Xerox copiers, and in the U.S. space shuttle's instrument panels. By choosing to assemble the components in Mexico rather than just a few miles away in the United States, Honeywell saves about 50 percent on production costs.

Mexico's labor costs are even lower than those in Asia. A typical worker in a border factory earns about \$1.1 an hour which includes benefits. In Hong Kong similar work now cost \$1.5 an hour and in Singapore \$1.62 an hour. The minimum wage in the United States is \$3.35 an hour.

Some critics of the border manufacturers call them high-tech sweatshops. They claim that the low paying jobs mostly attract young, unskilled women for relatively short-term jobs.

American manufacturers point out that Mexico offers a way for U.S. firms to avoid moving their plants to Asia. It is much more convenient to obtain parts since a telephone call to the U.S. plant can have the items there by the next day. Managers from the firms' U.S. headquarters can visit the factories quickly and frequently. One enterprise president said, "Twenty-six miles is a lot easier than 8,000."

1. From the passage, we learn that the plants along the Mexican border built by the American manufacturers _____.
 - A. provide millions of parts to the United States
 - B. are assembly factories
 - C. pack products and send them back to America
 - D. only pay subsistence wages to the workers
2. The products ended up in Honeywell plant in Mexico will be the following except _____.
 - A. televisions
 - B. computers
 - C. copiers
 - D. space shuttle's instrument panels
3. Mexico could become less attractive to American manufacturers if _____.
 - A. the Mexican government relaxed its laws against foreign factories
 - B. the Mexican government reduced import taxes on raw materials
 - C. the Mexico reduced the taxes on the foreign-ownership factories
 - D. the Mexico raised the wages of workers
4. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Mexico lacks jobs for people to do.
- B. Mexico earns money mainly through the exporting of oil.
- C. Honeywell is an American firm.
- D. For Mexicans, the border factories provide short-term jobs, as they go bankrupt quickly.

Passage Two

Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age. For these children to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well. While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding — the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

Education in any society is a mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

“All men are created equal.” We've heard it many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society. Although the phrase was used by this country's founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. That concept implies educational opportunity for all children — the right of each child to receive help in learning to the

limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great. Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children — disabled or not — to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education. In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.

5. In Paragraph 2, the author cites the example of the leading actor on the stage to show that _____.
- A. the growth of exceptional children has much to do with their family and the society
 - B. exceptional children are more influenced by their family and the society
 - C. exceptional children are the key interest of the family and society
 - D. the needs of the society weigh much heavier than the needs of the exceptional children
6. The reason that the exceptional children receive so much concern in education is that _____.
- A. they are expected to be leaders of the society
 - B. they might become a burden of the society
 - C. they should fully develop their potentials
 - D. disabled children deserve special consideration
7. This passage mainly deals with _____.
- A. the differences of children in their learning capabilities
 - B. the definition of exceptional children in modern society
 - C. the special educational programs for exceptional children
 - D. the necessity of adapting education to exceptional children
8. From this passage we learn that the educational concern for exceptional children _____.
- A. is now enjoying legal support
 - B. disagrees with the tradition of the country

- C. was clearly stated by the country's founders
- D. will exert great influence over court decisions

Passage Three

Some people believe that international sport creates goodwill between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true: that international contests encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred. There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic Games have done little to support the view that sports encourage international brotherhood. Not only was there the tragic incident involving the murder of athletes, but the Games were also ruined by lesser incidents caused principally by minor national contests.

One country received its second-place medals with visible indignation after the hockey final. There had been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match, the losers objecting to the final decisions. They were convinced that one of their goals should not have been disallowed and that their opponents' victory was unfair. Their manager was in a rage when he said: "This wasn't hockey. Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished." The president of the Federation said later that such behavior could result in the suspension of the team for at least three years.

The American basketball team announced that they would not yield first place to Russia, after a disputable end to their contest. The game had ended in disturbance. It was thought at first that the United States had won, by a single point, but it was announced that there were three seconds still to play. A Russian player then threw the ball from one end of the court to the other, and another player popped it into the basket. It was the first time the U.S.A. had ever lost an Olympic basketball match. An appeal jury debated the matter for four

and a half hours before announcing that the result would stand. The American players then voted not to receive the silver medals.

Incidents of this kind will continue as long as sport is played competitively rather than for the love of the game. The suggestion that athletes should compete as individuals, or in non-national teams, might be too much to hope for. But in the present organization of the Olympics there is far too much that encourages aggressive patriotism.

9. According to the author, recent Olympic Games have _____.
- A. created goodwill between the nations
 - B. bred only false national pride
 - C. barely showed any international friendship
 - D. led to more and more misunderstanding and hatred
10. What did the manager mean by saying “... Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished”?
- A. His team would no longer take part in international games.
 - B. Hockey and the Federation are both ruined by the unfair decisions.
 - C. There should be no more hockey matches organized by the Federation.
 - D. The Federation should be dissolved.
11. The author gives the two examples in Paragraphs 2 and 3 to show _____.
- A. how false national pride led to undesirable incidents in international games
 - B. that sportsmen have been more obedient than they used to be
 - C. that competitiveness in the games discourages international friendship
 - D. that unfair decisions are common in Olympic Games
12. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
- A. The organization of the Olympic Games must be improved.
 - B. Athletes should compete as individuals in the Olympic Games.

- C. Sport should be played competitively rather than for the love of the game.
- D. International contests are liable for misunderstanding between nations.

Passage Four

The third report on smoking and health from the Royal College of Physicians, which was published this month, contains important new sections on the smoking habits of children and the possible effects on their future health.

These include a twenty fold in the increase in the risk of lung cancer in heavy smokers and an increase of about three and a half times in the risk of dying from coronary heart disease; chronic bronchitis and emphysema are also much commoner. Teachers play an important part in determining the attitude of children to smoking, whether or not the children start to smoke, and in providing knowledge about the consequences of smoking.

Whenever I see children of school age openly smoking in public, I wonder whether they really understand what they are doing. Probably most do not. I at least know that my clinical practice in lung disease will not be short of patients for the rest of my working life. about 34 percent of boys aged 15 smoke, and two thirds of this number of girls. Over the past ten years there has been a small but welcome reduction in the number of boys who smoke at this age, but an increase in the number of girls.

One large study has shown that those children who smoke more than one cigarette, as many as 85 percent become habitual smokers. This is partly because nicotine is one of the most dependent-producing drugs known, on a par with heroin and other hard drugs in this respect. One in three smokers start before the age of nine, some even as young as five.

The causes of premature death which one-third of smokers will sniffer, and of the prolonged illness which affect so many of them,

are described in the report; it is enough to say that the younger a child starts to smoke the greater are his chance of dying early.

It has been shown that children who smoke have certain characteristics. Compared with non-smokers they are more rebellious, their work deteriorates as they move up school, they are more likely to leave school early, and are more often delinquent and sexually precocious. Many of these features can be summarized as anticipation of adulthood.

There are a number of factors which determine the onset of smoking, and these are largely psychological and social. They include availability of cigarettes, curiosity, rebelliousness, appearing tough, anticipation of adulthood, social confidence, example of parents and teachers, and smoking by friends and older brothers and sisters.

It should be much easier to prevent children from starting to smoke than to persuade adults to give up the habit once established, but in fact, this has proved very difficult. The example set by people in authority, especially parents, health care workers, and teachers, is of prime importance. School rules should forbid smoking by children on the premises. This rule has even been introduced at Summerhill school where I spent my school days.

There is, however, a risk of children smoking just to rebel against the rules, and even in those schools which have tried to enforce no smoking by corporeal punishment there is much smoking as in other schools. Nevertheless, banning smoking is probably on balance beneficial. Teachers too should not smoke on school premises, at least not in front of children.

13. People who smoke heavily _____.

- A. run a twenty-to-one risk of contracting lung cancer
- B. are almost certain to suffer from one or more of certain lung and heart complaints
- C. are more prone than other people to certain lung or heart

complaints

D. may possibly run more risk of contracting certain lung and heart disease

14. Teachers can have a considerable influence on children's attitude towards smoking because _____.

A. they are in a position to explain the risks the children will run

B. they can forbid the children to smoke

C. they can prevent them from starting to smoke

D. they are highly respected by the children

15. The author of this article is by profession _____

A. a family doctor

B. a teacher

C. a journalist

D. a medical specialist

16. What connection is suggested in the passage between smoking and heroin addiction?

A. Smoking is almost as harmful as taking heroin.

B. Smoking can become as much an addiction as taking heroin.

C. Smoking should be considered as a form of taking drug addiction.

D. Smoking produces as powerful an effect as taking heroin.

17. A regrettable feature of starting smoking in early childhood is that _____.

A. permanent dependence on smoking will be established

B. it increases the risk of later drug addiction

C. an adult is less likely to take up smoking than a child

D. early smoking increases the risk of premature death

18. The discouragement of smoking _____.

A. is more effective before the habit takes hold

B. will be successful with confirmed smokers

C. will be successful if children are forbidden to smoke

D. has had surprisingly little success with some children

19. What measures should be taken by school to dissuade children from smoking?
- A. Children should not be allowed to smoke in school.
 - B. Their teacher should be forbidden to smoke.
 - C. Care should be taken that the children never start smoking.
 - D. Children who smoke should be severely punished.
20. According to the passage, one risk of banning smoke is that _____.
- A. prohibition may cause an angry rebellion
 - B. smoking may become a symbol of opposition to authority
 - C. this would encourage more children to smoke in secret
 - D. the ban will be ignored as being merely a school rule

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)

Why Honesty Matters in Academic Research