

## 2020 年硕士研究生招生考试（初试）试题

科目代码： 211

科目名称： 翻译硕士英语

说明： 1.本试题为招生单位自命题科目。

2.所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在本试题单上的一律无效。

3.考生答题时不必抄题，但必须写明题号。

4.本试题共计 3 大题，满分 100 分。

【本试题共计 10 页，此为第 1 页】

### I. Vocabulary and grammar (30')

#### Multiple choice

**Directions:** *Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.*

1. When you have finished with that book, don't forget to put it back on the self, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A) don't you      B) do you      C) will you      D) won't you
2. The manager made a farseeing decision \_\_\_\_\_ what she had said.  
A) in the light of      B) in the course of      C) in favor of      D) in the face of
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ heard the loudspeaker calling passengers for the Turin-Amsterdam flight.  
A) distinctively      B) distinctly      C) distastefully      D) disgustingly
4. Some states in the U.S. have set \_\_\_\_\_ standards concerning math and science tests.  
A) energetic      B) vigorous      C) rigorous      D) grave
5. As an important \_\_\_\_\_ for our emotion and ideas, music can play a huge role in our life.  
A) vessel      B) vest      C) venture      D) vehicle
6. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ into consideration, I propose that the first prize should be given to Betty.  
A) taken      B) taking      C) to take      D) took
7. Watching me pulling the calf awkwardly to the barn, the Irish milkmaid fought hard to \_\_\_\_\_ her laughter.  
A) hold back      B) hold on      C) hold out      D) hold up
8. The United States has 10 percent of the total petroleum \_\_\_\_\_ of the world in its own territory, and has been a major producer for decades.  
A) reservoirs      B) reserves      C) reservations      D) reproduction
9. \_\_\_\_\_, John had to stay up for the night to finish his paper.

考试科目代码: 211 考试科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

- A) Having not given enough time      B) Having not been given enough time  
 C) Not having been given enough time      D) Not having given enough time
10. Although she wrote a lot of short stories and poems when she was very young, \_\_\_\_\_ she was twenty five.
- A) her first real success did not come until      B) her real first success came until not  
 C) not until her first real success      D) since her first real success did not come until
11. I was in some doubt as to whether the detective had \_\_\_\_\_ us accidentally on his way out of the town or if he'd been deliberately tasked.
- A) crashed into      B) bumped into      C) fallen against      D) puzzled about
12. As a matter of fact, Saudi Arabia's oil reserves \_\_\_\_\_ those of Kuwait.
- A) come second following      B) come second with  
 C) are only second to      D) are second only to
13. John D. Rockefeller, \_\_\_\_\_, owned 90 percent of all American oil refineries.
- A) as still a young man      B) a young man however  
 C) while still a young man      D) in spite of a young man
14. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always \_\_\_\_\_ with other elements, most commonly with oxygen.
- A) being combined      B) having combined  
 C) to combine      D) combined
15. The government official can hardly find sufficient grounds \_\_\_\_\_ his arguments in favor of the revision of the tax law.
- A) on which to base      B) which to be based on  
 C) to base on which      D) on which to be based
16. Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of afro-American poetry is his insistence that it \_\_\_\_\_ in a religious, as well as worldly, frame of reference.
- A) is to be analyzed      B) has been analyzed  
 C) be analyzed      D) should have been analyzed
17. \_\_\_\_\_, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor.
- A) Other things being equal      B) To be equal to other things  
 C) Were other things equal      D) Other things to be equal
18. Even as a girl, \_\_\_\_\_ to be her life, and theater audiences were to be her best teachers.
- A) performing by Catherine were

考试科目代码: 211 考试科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

- B) it was known that Catherine's performances were  
C) knowing that Catherine's performances were  
D) Catherine knew that performing was
19. Which of the following reflexive pronouns is used as an appositive?  
A) In despair, the young boy had hanged himself.  
B) His name is James but he calls himself Jim.  
C) He's lived by himself since his wife died.  
D) It was the President himself who opened the door.
20. Which sentence of the following is correct?  
A) The climate here is cooler throughout the year than the rest of the country.  
B) The climate here is cooler throughout the year than in the rest of the country.  
C) The climate here is cooler throughout the year than at the rest of the country.  
D) The climate here is cooler throughout the year than other places of the country.

## II. Reading comprehension (40')

### Section 1 Multiple choice (20')

**Directions:** In this section there are 2 reading passages followed by multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.

#### Passage One

Questions 21-25 are based on the following passage.

True bilingualism is a relatively rare and a beautiful thing, and by "true," I mean speaking two languages with the proficiency of a native — something most of us will only dream of as we struggle with learning languages in school and beyond.

Highly competent bilingualism is probably more common in other countries, since many children growing up in the United States aren't exposed to other languages. But the steps along the road toward bilingualism can help a child's overall facility with language. And early exposure to more than one language can confer certain advantages, especially in terms of facility with forming the sounds in that language.

But parents should not assume that young children's natural language abilities will lead to true grown-up language skills without a good deal of effort. Erika Hoff, a developmental psychologist who is a professor at Florida Atlantic University and the lead author of a 2015 review article on bilingual development, said: "For everybody trying to raise a bilingual child, whatever your background and reason, it's very important to realize that acquiring a language requires massive exposure to that language."

Pediatricians routinely advise parents to talk as much as possible to their young children, to read to them and

考试科目代码: 211 考试科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

sing to them. Part of the point is to increase their language exposure, a major concern even for children growing up with only one language. And in order to foster language development, the exposure has to be person-to-person; screen time doesn't count for learning language in young children — even one language — though kids can learn content and vocabulary from educational screen time later on. “For bilingual development, the child will need exposure to both languages,” Dr. Hoff said, “and that's really difficult in a monolingual environment, which is what the U.S. is.”

Pediatricians advise non-English-speaking parents to read aloud and sing and tell stories and speak with their children in their native languages, so the children get that rich and complex language exposure, along with sophisticated content and information, rather than the more limited exposure you get from someone speaking a language in which the speaker is not entirely comfortable.

Parents come up with all kinds of strategies to try to promote this kind of exposure. Some families decide that each parent will speak a different language to the child. But the child will be able to sort out the two languages even if both parents speak them both, Dr. Hoff said. “There is certainly no research to suggest that children need to have languages lined up with speakers or they get confused.” On the other hand, that rule could be a way of making sure that the non-English language is used.

If a child grows up with caretakers who speak a foreign language — perhaps a Chinese au pair or a French nanny — the child may see some benefits down the road in studying that language. But if a child grows up speaking that second language — Korean, say — with cousins and grandparents, attending a “Saturday School” that emphasizes the language and the culture, listening to music and even reading books in that language, and visits Korea along the way, that child will end up with a much stronger sense of the language.

21. According to the author, true bilingualism is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) just a beautiful dream which can never be realized
  - B) the capability to speak two languages
  - C) the proficiency in two languages like native-speakers
  - D) a rare goal for the students who are learning languages in and out of school
22. Which of the following statement CANNOT be inferred from Paragraph 2?
- A) It's less common for American children to obtain highly competent bilingualism.
  - B) Children can improve their language proficiency even if they don't get bilingualism.
  - C) It's helpful to expose the child to a bilingual environment as early as possible.
  - D) The only benefit a child can get from early exposure of a language is the pronunciation.
23. Erika Hoff suggested that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) young children's natural abilities in language could lead to competent language skills

考试科目代码: 211 考试科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

- B) massive exposure to the language is quite essential to raise a bilingual child  
C) the background of the parents is very important to decide the success of a bilingual child  
D) the parents' determination is very vital to decide the success of a bilingual child
24. Pediatricians advise the parents to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) have more person-to-person communication with their children  
B) let their young children watch TV programmes for language learning  
C) let their children watch TV programmes for language learning when they're older  
D) overcome the difficulty in monolingual environment of the U.S.
25. The following suggestions can be beneficial to bilingual learners EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) traveling to the country  
B) having a nanny who speaks a foreign language  
C) going to "Saturday School"  
D) having a cousin who speaks the second language

### Passage Two

Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage.

What would it take to persuade you to exercise?

A desire to lose weight or improve your figure? To keep heart disease, cancer or diabetes at bay? To lower your blood pressure or cholesterol? To protect your bones? To live to a healthy old age?

You'd think any of those reasons would be sufficient to get Americans exercising, but scores of studies have shown otherwise. It seems that public health experts, doctors and exercise devotees in the media—like me—have been using ineffective tactics to entice sedentary people to become, and remain, physically active.

For decades, people have been bombarded with messages that regular exercise is necessary to lose weight, prevent serious disease and foster healthy aging. And yes, most people say they value these goals. Yet a vast majority of Americans—two-thirds of whom are overweight or obese—have thus far failed to swallow the "exercise pill."

Now research by psychologists strongly suggests it's time to stop thinking of future health, weight loss and body image as motivators for exercise. Instead, these experts recommend a strategy marketers use to sell products: portray physical activity as a way to enhance current well-being and happiness.

"We need to make exercise relevant to people's daily lives," Michelle L. Segar, a research investigator at the Institute for Research on Women and Gender at the University of Michigan, said in an interview. "Everyone's schedule is packed with nonstop to-do's. We can only fit in what's essential."

Reframing the Message

Dr. Segar is among the experts who believe that people will not commit to exercise if they see its benefits as distant or theoretical.

“It has to be portrayed as a compelling behavior that can benefit us today,” she said. “People who say they exercise for its benefits to quality of life exercise more over the course of a year than those who say they value exercise for its health benefits.”

Her idea for a public service advertisement to promote exercise for working women with families: A woman is shown walking around the block after dinner with her children and says, “This is great. I can fit in fitness, spend quality time with my kids, and at the same time teach them how important exercise is.”

Based on studies of what motivates people to adopt and sustain physical activity, Dr. Segar is urging that experts stop framing moderate exercise as a medical prescription that requires 150 minutes of aerobic effort each week. Instead, public health officials must begin to address “the emotional hooks that make it essential for people to fit it into their hectic lives.”

“Immediate rewards are more motivating than distant ones,” she added. “Feeling happy and less stressed is more motivating than not getting heart disease or cancer, maybe, someday in the future.”

26. What does the author mean by saying “to keep heart disease, cancer or diabetes at bay”?
- A) To leave patients with heart disease, cancer or diabetes in the bay.
  - B) To ward off diseases such as heart disease, cancer or diabetes.
  - C) To keep a regular record of one’s disease like heart disease, cancer or diabetes.
  - D) To swim in a bay to keep heart disease, cancer or diabetes away.
27. The word “sedentary” underlined in paragraph 3 means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) residing in a certain place for a long time
  - B) stayed in a fixed job position for a long time
  - C) spending a lot of time sitting down and not moving
  - D) keeping silent in one’s job for a long time
28. The rhetorical device used in “swallow the ‘exercise pill’” is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) simile
  - B) metaphor
  - C) hyperbole
  - D) personification
29. It can be inferred from the passage that the effective way to encourage people to do more exercise is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Emphasizing the positive correlation of future health with exercise
  - B) Emphasizing the positive correlation of weight loss with exercise
  - C) Emphasizing the positive correlation of body image with exercise
  - D) Emphasizing the positive correlation of well-being and happiness with exercise
30. According to Dr. Segar, which of the following statements is NOT true?

考试科目代码: 211 考试科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

- A) If the health benefits are great enough, people would commit to exercise.
- B) People prefer instant benefits to distant ones.
- C) Exercise should be described as a compelling activity for gaining instant benefits.
- D) It's essential for people to build up emotional connection between exercise and their busy lives.

### Section 2 Answering questions (20')

**Directions:** Read the following passages and then answer *IN COMPLETE SENTENCES* the questions which follow each passage. Use only information from the passage you have just read and write your answer in the corresponding space in your answer sheet.

#### Passage One

**Questions 31~35 are based on the following passage.**

Global warming caused by human emissions of greenhouse gases is having clear effects in the physical world: more heat waves, heavier rainstorms and higher sea levels, to cite a few.

In recent years, though, social scientists have been wrestling with a murkier question: What will climate change mean for human welfare?

Forecasts in this realm are tricky, necessarily based on a long chain of assumptions. Scientific papers have predicted effects as varied as a greater spread of tropical diseases, fewer deaths from cold weather and more from hot weather, and even bumpier rides on airplanes.

Now comes another entry in this literature: a prediction that in a hotter world, people will get less sleep.

In a paper published online Friday by the journal *Science Advances*, Nick Obradovich and colleagues predicted more restless nights, especially in the summer, as global temperatures rise. They found that the poor, who are less likely to have air-conditioning or be able to run it, as well as the elderly, who have more difficulty regulating their body temperature, would be hit hard.

If global emissions are allowed to continue at a high level, the paper found, then additional nights of sleeplessness can be expected beyond what people normally experience. By 2050, for every 100 Americans, an extra six nights of sleeplessness can be expected every month, the researchers calculated. By 2099, that would more than double, to 14 additional nights of tossing and turning each month for every 100 people, in their estimation.

Researchers have long known that being too hot or too cold at night can disturb anyone's sleep, but nobody had thought to ask how that might affect people in a world grown hotter because of climate change.

Dr. Obradovich is a political scientist who researches both the politics of climate change and its likely human impacts, holding appointments at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He started the research while completing a doctoral degree at the University of California, San Diego.

He got the idea for the study while enduring a 2015 heat wave in an apartment in San Diego with no air-conditioner in the bedroom.

"I wasn't sleeping," he recalled. "My friends weren't sleeping. My colleagues weren't sleeping. The levels of grumpiness were higher than normal."

To calculate the effect of warmer temperatures in the future, he turned to data collected by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which asks people in a survey to recall their sleep patterns in the previous month. Sure enough, he found a correlation between higher temperatures in particular cities and disturbed sleep as reported by their residents. To make forecasts, he drew on computer estimates of how hot particular places will get if greenhouse emissions continue at a high level.

Dr. Obradovich acknowledged that a survey about sleep over the previous month was subject to the vagaries of memory. More definitive research would involve putting lots of people in a sleep laboratory and manipulating the temperature to see what happened. "Those ideal data don't exist and would be prohibitively expensive to collect," he said.

A bigger weakness in the study, perhaps, is that it is impossible to know what human society will look like 100 years from now. How many people will be without air-conditioning in that world?

Jerome M. Siegel, head of a sleep laboratory at the University of California, Los Angeles, who was not involved in the study, said the assumptions and data limitations gave him pause.

"It's sort of a nice exercise — yes, this is something that might affect people," Dr. Siegel said. "But this would be way down on my list of things to worry about with climate change, even though I'm a sleep researcher."

*Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

31. What's the cause of global warming which has resulted in more heat waves, heavier rainstorms and higher sea levels?
32. What is the new entry in the findings of climate change's impact over human welfare?
33. What can be expected if people don't make any efforts to reduce global emissions?
34. What's the consequence when Dr. Obradovich could fall asleep?
35. Which factor did Dr. Obradovich find that affected sleep in certain cities with the data collected by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention?

## Passage Two

Questions 36–38 are based on the following passage.

DO A COUNTRY'S inhabitants get happier as it gets richer? Most governments seem to believe so, given their relentless focus on increasing GDP year by year. Reliable, long-term evidence linking wealth and happiness is,



however, lacking. And measuring well-being is itself fraught with problems, since it often relies on surveys that ask participants to assess their own levels of happiness subjectively.

Daniel Sgroi of the University of Warwick and Eugenio Proto of the University of Glasgow, both in Britain, think, nevertheless, that they have an answer. By examining millions of books and newspaper articles published since 1820 in four countries (America, Britain, Germany and Italy), they have developed what they hope is an objective measure of each place's historical happiness. And their answer is that wealth does bring happiness, but some other things bring more of it.

Previous research has shown that people's underlying levels of happiness are reflected in what they say or write. Dr Sgroi and Dr Proto therefore consulted newspaper archives and Google Books, a collection of more than 8m titles that constitute around 6% of all books physically published. They searched these texts for words that had been assigned a psychological "valence"—a value representing how emotionally positive or negative a word is—while controlling for the changing meanings of words such as "gay" and "awful" (which once most commonly meant "to inspire awe"). The result is the National Valence Index, published earlier this month in *Nature Human Behaviour*.

Placed alongside the timeline of history, the valence indices for the places under study show how changes in national happiness reflect important events. In Britain, for example, happiness fell sharply during the two world wars. It began to rise again after 1945, peaked in 1950, and then fell gradually, including through the so-called Swinging Sixties, until it reached a nadir around 1980.

America's national happiness, too, fell during the world wars. It also fell in the 1860s, during and after the country's civil war. The lowest point of all came in 1975, at the end of a long decline during the Vietnam war, with the fall of Saigon and America's humiliating defeat.

In Germany and Italy the first world war also caused dips in happiness. By contrast, during the second world war these countries both got happier as the war continued. Initially, that might be put down to their early successes, but this can hardly explain German happiness when the Red Army was at the gates of Berlin. The researchers hypothesise that what is being measured here is the result of propaganda and censorship, rather than honest opinion. But they cannot prove this. Earlier in Italian history, though, there was a clear and explicable crash in happiness in 1848, with the failure of revolutions intended to unite into a single nation what were then half a dozen disparate states. Surprisingly, however, successful unification in the 1860s also saw a fall in happiness.

As to wealth, the steady progress of the Victorian period matched a steady increase in British happiness, as did the economic boom of the 1920s, which also lifted American spirits. Both countries' spirits fell again in the Great Depression that followed the stockmarket crash of 1929. After the lows of the 1970s, though, happiness in both has been on the rise ever since.

Overall, then, Dr Sgroi and Dr Proto found that happiness does vary with GDP. But the effect of health and life

考试科目代码: 211 考试科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

---

expectancy, which does not have the episodic quality of booms, busts and armed conflict, is larger, even when the tendency of wealth to improve health is taken into account. A one-year increase in longevity, for example, has the same effect on national happiness as a 4.3% increase in GDP. And, as the grand historical sweep suggests, it is warfare that causes the biggest drops in happiness. On average it takes a 30% increase in GDP to raise happiness by the amount that a year of war causes it to fall. The upshot appears to be that, while increasing national income is important to happiness, it is not as important as ensuring the population is healthy and avoiding conflict.

*Give complete answers to the following questions.*

36. What's the conclusion of Daniel Sgroi and Eugenio Proto about the reasons for gross national happiness?
37. Why did the author cite the example of British people during the two world wars?
38. List some factors affect happiness from the passage other than GDP.

### III. Writing (30')

**Directions:** *You are allowed 60 minutes to write a short essay entitled **The Importance of Translation in Social Life**. You should write at least 300 words for your composition.*