考试科目代码: 211 考试科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

考生答题须知

- 1. 所有题目(包括填空、选择、图表等类型题目)答题答案必须做在考点发给的答题纸上,做在本试题册上无效。请考生务必在答题纸上写清题号。
- 2. 评卷时不评阅本试题册,答题如有做在本试题册上而影响成绩的,后果由考生自己负责。
- 3. 答题时一律使用蓝、黑色墨水笔或圆珠笔作答(画图可用铅笔),用其它笔答题不给分。
- 4. 答题时不准使用涂改液等具有明显标记的涂改用品。

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Part I Vocabulary and Structure (1x30=30 points)			
In this section, there are thirty incomplete sentences. For each sentence four choices marked A, B, C			
and D are given. Decide which of the altern	natives best completes the sentence. Write the appropriate		
letter on the ANSWER SHEET.			
1. Tim, the footballer, always scoresexamination.	_ at football matches, but he feels frustrated at each		
A. points	B. games		
C. goals	D. targets		
After the cameraman had taken three or all over his feet.	four photographs of the soldier ants, he found they had		
A. gathered	B. flocked		
C. crowded	D. swarmed		
· ·	oat infection left her very and made her solo at the		
party impossible. A. dumb	B. hoarse		
C. silent	D. speechless		
4. It's not far to the village if we take the shor	t through the jungle.		
A. pass	B. corner		
C. turning	D. cut		
5. Lenny advised me to have a of branc	ly because it will make me less nervous.		
A. bite	B. lick		
C. sip	D. touch		
6. If we let our eyes glide the lines o understanding of what we have read.	f a book, we will probably be unable to come up with an		
A. across	B. in		
C. from	D with		

7. At the party the shy Chelsea felt comfor	rtable enough to offer to give the guests a piano solo.	
A. always	B. ordinarily	
C. never	D. completely	
8. Working under the new expert who always with better ideas in test design.	encourages creativity in young people, we have been	
A. coming down	B. coming out	
C. coming along	D. coming up	
9. This performance is a big stride,, toward opera.	rds adapting the western mind to the traditional Chinese	
A. as it is	B. as it was	
C. as it were	D. as it has been	
10. If one slat in a Venetian blind is in the wrong direction, Murray can't have a moment's peace until he has fixed it.		
A. tipped	B. topped	
C. tapped	D. toyed	
11. Adams hadn't a what the speaker was talking about most of the time because the class was in chaos.		
A. guess	B. thought	
C. concept	D. clue	
12. Linda asked to be to you.		
A. reminded	B. remembered	
C. regarded	D. recalled	
13. The National Geographic Society headquarters, in Washington, D. C., is well-known for its magazine.		
A. situated	B. placed	
C. stood	D. positioned	
14. The words Francis Key wrote on the back of an old letter "The Star-Spangled Banner" became the national of the United States.		
A. song	B. hymn	
C. anthem	D. motto	
15. The blind musician ran the of his finger over the piano before fee began to play.		
A. points	B. ends	
C. edges	D. tips	
16. Henry Adams felt so hungry that he ordered a	a double of fish.	

A. piece	B. part	
C. portion	D. section	
17 The highest mountain in New Zealand Mo	ount Cook, is now 10 feet shorter because some of the	
at its top slid down in 1991.	unit Cook, is now to teet shorter because some of the	
A. land	B. soil	
C. earth	D. dirt	
C. Carai	D. dift	
18. When Ken studied at Stanford University, he	lived the University.	
A. out of	B. apart from	
C. distant from	D. a long way from	
19. The king's daughter threatened to drink the	chemical if he refused her request.	
A. deathly	B. deadly	
C. fatal	D. mortal	
20. The Sears Company recently-made because of financial troubles.		
A. cuts	B. demands	
C. omissions	D. orders	
21. The research team decided to use an underway	ater saw to cut the ship into sections before lifting	
it up.	saw to cut the ship into sections before fitting	
A. electric	B. electrical	
C. electrifying	D. electrician	
22. My friend could hardly his temper who	en he saw the state of his office.	
A. hold in	B. hold up	
C. hold off	D. hold onto	
23. People were certain Thomas his foot o		
A. put	B. trod	
C. set	D. placed	
24. Our guess, that the managers would react	to our decision, turned out to be wrong.	
A. solely	B. utterly	
C. actually	D. strongly	
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25. It's no use that you don't understand their dialect.		
A. pretending	B. pretended	
C. pretend	D. to pretend	
26. In the corner of the room		
A. a small round wooden table was	B. was a small round wooden table	

C. a wooden small round table was	D. was a wooden small round table	
27. Up into the air when the ten-second countdown was over.		
A. the rocket shot	B. shot the rocket	
C. was the rocket shot	D. the rocket was shot	
28. This problem is an economic than a political one.		
A. no more	B. not more	
C. much more	D. no better	
29. It's Sunday today. You needn't so early	y this morning.	
A. got up	B. to get up	
C. getting up	D. have got up	
30. They are all favour of his suggestion that the expenses be reduced.		
A. /	B. would	
C. need	D. may	

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Section A: In this section, there are three passages. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them four choices marked A, B, C and D are given. You should decide on the BEST choice for each question or unfinished statement and then write the appropriate letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (2x15 = 30 points)

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage.

Passage 1

It's hardly news that the immigration system is a mess. Foreign nationals have long been slipping across the border with fake papers, and visitors who arrive in the U.S. legitimately often overstay their legal welcome without being punished. But since Sept. 11, it's become clear that terrorists have been shrewdly factoring the weaknesses of our system into their plans. In addition to their mastery of forging passports, at least three of the 19 Sept. 11 hijackers were here on expired visas. That's been a safe bet until now. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) lacks the resources, and apparently the inclination, to keep track of the estimated 2 million foreigners who have intentionally overstayed their welcome.

But this laxness toward immigration fraud may be about to change. Congress has already taken some modest steps. The U.S.A. Patriot Act, passed in the wake of the Sept. 11 tragedy, requires the FBI, the Justice Department, the State Department and the INS to share more data, which will make it easier to stop watch-listed terrorists at the border.

But what's really needed, critics say, is even tougher laws and more resources aimed at tightening up border security. Reformers are calling for a rollback of rules that hinder law enforcement. They also want the INS to hire hundreds more border patrol agents and investigators to keep illegal immigrants out and to track them down once they're here. Reformers also want to see the INS set up a database to

monitor whether visa holders actually leave the country when they are required to.

All these proposed changes were part of a new border-security bill that passed the House of Representatives but died in the Senate last week. Before Sept. 11, legislation of this kind had been blocked by two powerful lobbies: universities, which rely on tuition from foreign students who could be kept out by the new law, and business, which relies on foreigners for cheap labor. Since the attacks, they've backed off. The bill would have passed this time but for congressional maneuverings and is expected to be reintroduced and to pass next year.

Also on the agenda for next year: a proposal, backed by some influential law-makers, to split the INS into two agencies—a good cop that would tend to service functions like processing citizenship papers and a bad cop that would concentrate on border inspections, deportation and other functions. One reason for the division, supporters say, is that the INS has in recent years become too focused on serving tourists and immigrants. After the Sept. 11 tragedy, the INS should pay more attention to serving the millions of ordinary Americans who rely on the nation's border security to protect them from terrorist attacks.

attacks.
1. Terrorists have obviously taken advantage of
A. the legal privileges granted to foreigners
B. the excessive hospitality of the American people
C. the irresponsibility of the officials at border checkpoints
D. the low efficiency of the Immigration and Naturalization Service
2. We learn from the passage that coordinated efforts will be made by various U.S. government agencies
to
A. refuse the renewing of expired visas
B. ward off terrorist suspects at the border
C. prevent the forgery of immigration papers
D. limit the number Of immigrants to the U.S.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that before Sept. 11, aliens with expired visas
A. might have them extended without trouble
B. would be closely watched by FBI agents
C. might stay on for as long as they wished
D. would live in constant fear of deportation
4. It is believed by many that all these years the INS
A. has been serving two contradictory functions
B. has been too liberal in granting visas to tourists and immigrants indiscriminately
C. has over-emphasized its service functions at the expense of the nation's security
D. has ignored the pleas of the two powerful lobbies
5. Before Sept. 11, the U.S. Congress had been unable to pass stricter immigration laws because
A. they might have kept away foreign students and cheap labor
B. it was difficult to coordinate the efforts of the congressmen

- C. education and business circles cared little about national security
- D. resources were not available for their enforcement

Questions 6-10 are based on the following passage.

Passage 2

In the 1950s, the pioneers of artificial intelligence (AI) predicted that, by the end of this century, computers would be conversing with us at work and robots would be performing our housework. But as useful as computers are, they're nowhere close to achieving anything remotely resembling these early aspirations for humanlike behavior. Never mind something as complex as conversation: the most powerful computers struggle to reliably recognize the shape of an object, the most elementary of tasks for a ten-month-old kid.

A growing group of AI researchers think they know where the field went wrong. The problem, the scientists say, is that AI has been trying to separate the highest, most abstract levels of thought, like language and mathematics, and to duplicate them with logical, step-by-step programs. A new movement in AI, on the other hand, takes a closer look at the more roundabout way in which nature came up with intelligence. Many of these researchers study evolution and natural adaptation instead of formal logic and conventional computer programs. Rather than digital computers and transistors, some want to work with brain cells and proteins. The results of these early efforts are as promising as they are peculiar, and the new nature-based AI movement is slowly but surely moving to the forefront of the field.

Imitating the brain's neural network is a huge step in the right direction, says computer scientist and biophysicist Michael Conrad, but it still misses an important aspect of natural intelligence. "People tend to treat the brain as if it were made up of color-coded transistors", he explains, "but it's not simply a clever network of switches. There are lots of important things going on inside the brain cells themselves." Specifically, Conrad believes that many of the brain's capabilities stem from the pattern recognition proficiency of the individual molecules that make up each brain cell. The best way to build and artificially intelligent device, he claims, would be to build it around the same sort of molecular skills.

Right now, the option that conventional computers and software are fundamentally incapable of matching the processes that take place in the brain remains controversial. But if it proves true, then the efforts of Conrad and his fellow AI rebels could turn out to be the only game in town.

6. The author says that the powerful computers of today
A. are capable of reliably recognizing the shape of an object
B. are close to exhibiting humanlike behavior
C. are not very different in their performance from those of the 50's
D. still cannot communicate with people in a human language
7. The new trend in artificial intelligence research stems from
A. the shift of the focus of study on to the recognition of the shapes of objects
B. the belief that human intelligence cannot be duplicated with logical, step-by-step programs
C. the aspirations of scientists to duplicate the intelligence of a ten-month-old child
D. the efforts made by scientists in the study of the similarities between transistors and brain cells

- 8. Conrad and his group of AI researchers have been making enormous efforts to ______.
- A. find a roundabout way to design powerful computers
- B. build a computer using a clever network of switches
- C. find out how intelligence developed in nature
- D. separate the highest and most abstract levels of thought
- 9. What's the author's opinion about the new AI movement?
- A. It has created a sensation among artificial intelligence researchers but will soon die out.
- B. It's a breakthrough in duplicating human thought processes.
- C. It's more like a peculiar game rather than a real scientific effort.
- D. It may prove to be in the right direction though nobody is sure of its future prospects.
- 10. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "the only game in town" (Line 3, Para. 4)?
- A. The only approach to building an artificially intelligent computer.
- B. The only way for them to win a prize in artificial intelligence research.
- C. The only area worth studying in computer science.
- D. The only game they would like to play in town.

Questions 10-15 are based on the following passage.

Passage 3

In department stores and closets all over the world, they are waiting. Their outward appearance seems rather appealing because they come in a variety of styles, textures, and colors. But they are ultimately the biggest deception that exists in the fashion industry today. What are they? They are high heels — a woman's worst enemy (whether she knows it or not). High heel shoes are the downfall of modern society. Fashion myths have led women to believe that they are more beautiful or sophisticated for wearing heels, but in reality, heels succeed in posing short as well as long term hardships. Women should fight the high heel industry by refusing to use or purchase them in order to save the world from unnecessary physical and psychological suffering.

For the sake of fairness, it must be noted that there is a positive side to high heels. First, heels are excellent for aerating lawns. Anyone who has ever worn heels on grass knows what I am talking about. A simple trip around the yard in a pair of those babies eliminates all need to call for a lawn care specialist, and provides the perfect-sized holes to give any lawn oxygen without all those messy chunks of dirt lying around. Second, heels are quite functional for defense against oncoming enemies, who can easily be scared away by threatening them with a pair of these sharp, deadly fashion accessories.

Regardless of such practical uses for heels, the fact remains that wearing high heels is harmful to one's physical health. Talk to any podiatrist, and you will hear that the majority of their business comes from high-heel-wearing women. High heels are known to cause problems such as deformed feet and torn toenails. The risk of severe back problems and twisted or broken ankles is three times higher for a high heel wearer than for a flat shoe wearer. Wearing heels also creates the threat of getting a heel caught in a sidewalk crack or a sewer-grate and being thrown to the ground—possibly breaking a nose, back, or neck. And of course, after wearing heels for a day, any woman knows she can look forward to a night of pain as she tries to comfort her swollen, aching feet.

11. What makes women blind to the deceptive nature of high heels?
A. The multi-functional use of high heels.
B. Their attempt to show off their status.
C. The rich variety of high heel styles.
D. Their wish to improve their appearance.
12. The author's presentation of the positive side of high heels is meant
A. to be ironic
B. to poke fun at women
C. to be fair to the fashion industry
D. to make his point convincing
13. The author uses the expression "those babies" (Line 3, Para.2) to refer to high heels
A. to show their fragile characteristics
B. to indicate their feminine features
C. to show women's affection for them
D. to emphasize their small size
14. The author's chief argument against high heels is that
A. they pose a threat to lawns
B. they are injurious to women's health
C. they don't necessarily make women beautiful
D. they are ineffective as a weapon of defense
15. It can be inferred from the passage that women should
A. see through the very nature of fashion myths
B. boycott the products of the fashion industry
C. go to a podiatrist regularly for advice
D. avoid following fashion too closely
2. u.o.u zonomg monton too crossi,
Section R: Read the following passage and answer the questions followed. Write your answers on the

Section B: Read the following passage and answer the questions followed. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (2x5 = 10 points)

Researchers who are unfamiliar with the cultural and ethnic groups they are studying must take extra precautions to shed any biases they bring with them from their own culture. For example, they must make sure they construct measures that are meaningful for each of the cultural or ethnic minority groups being studied.

In conducting research on cultural and ethnic minority issues, investigators distinguish between the emic approach and the etic approach. In the emic approach, the goal is to describe behavior in one culture or ethnic group in terms that are meaningful and important to the people in that culture or ethnic group, without regard to other cultures or ethnic groups. In the etic approach, the goal is to describe behavior so that generalizations can be made across cultures. If researchers construct a questionnaire in

an emic fashion, their concern is only that the questions are meaningful to the particular culture or ethnic group being studied. If, however, the researchers construct a questionnaire in an etic fashion, they want to include questions that reflect concepts familiar to all cultures involved.

How might the emic and etic approaches be reflected in the study of family processes? In the emic approach, the researchers might choose to focus only on middle-class White families, without regard for whether the information obtained in the study can be generalized or is appropriate for ethnic minority groups. In a subsequent study, the researchers may decide to adopt an etic approach by studying not only middle-class White families, but also lower-income White families, Black American families, Spanish American families, and Asian American families. In studying ethnic minority families, the researchers would likely discover that the extended family is more frequently a support system in ethnic minority families than in White American families. If so, the emic approach would reveal a different pattern of family interaction than would the etic approach, documenting that research with middle-call White families cannot always be generalized to all ethnic groups.

- 1. What are researchers unfamiliar with the target cultures inclined to do according to the first paragraph?
- 2. What are the differences between the emic approach and the etic approach?
- 3. What is the distinctive feature of the emic approach, compared with the etic approach?
- 4. What is the etic approach concerned with?
- 5. What is true of the ethnic minority families in the U.S. according to the passage?

Part III Writing (30 points)

We don't really learn anything properly until there is a problem, until we make a mistake, until something fails to go as we had hoped. When everything is working well, with no problems or failures, what incentive do we have to try something new? We are only motivated to learn when we experience difficulties. You are to write a composition of about 400 words to answer the following question:

Does true learning only occur when we experience difficulties?

In the first part of your writing, you should present your thesis statement, and in the second part you should support the thesis statement with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.