

2022 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.本试题共计三大题，满分 100 分。

【本试题共计 8 页，此为第 1 页】

I. Vocabulary and grammar (30')

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.

- Recent research in linguistics suggests that some language skills are not ___ skills, but are passed down through our genetic code.
A. acquired B. hereditary C. instinct D. learned
- Amateur bicyclists who ___ to race competitively at a professional level, but who are devoid of the mental skill the sport requires, will eventually discover that they are only half-prepared.
A. thrive B. aspire C. boost D. long
- Half an hour after they had started, it began to rain hard, and a bitter cold wind___.
A. hanged out B. sprang up C. blasted away D. caught on
- Frequently ___ when she went shopping, Charo was occasionally frugal and could not be considered wholly extravagant and wasteful.
A. impulsive B. luxurious C. excessive D. economical
- The noise turned out to be just the cat ___ at the door last night, so you need not worry anymore.
A. scratching B. scrubbing C. scraping D. screwing
- We began to wonder about other sources of light that might be ___ to the extreme hydrothermal vent environment.
A. especial B. peculiar C. particular D. special
- The stars visible at nighttime are ___ distant, which is why they appear only as tiny points of light.

- A. strangely B. constantly C. immensely D. seemingly
8. In consequence, untold numbers of sailors died when their destinations suddenly ___ out of the sea and took them by surprise.
- A. sank B. dispatched C. loomed D. disappeared
9. Since our research so far has not produced any answers to this problem, we need adopt a different ___ to it.
- A. approach B. method C. means D. way
10. The volume of the presiding cleric's voice waxed and ___ as though he were speaking through a faulty microphone.
- A. winced B. echoed C. waned D. wailed
11. In my opinion, he is ___ imaginative of all the contemporary poets.
- A. quite the most B. very the most
C. by far the most D. rather the most
12. Pumas, which are larger, cat-like animals, will not attack human beings if they ___ undisturbed.
- A. leave B. left C. are left D. have left
13. ___ the door than someone started knocking on it.
- A. I had closed no sooner B. I had no sooner closed
C. No sooner have I closed D. No sooner I closed
14. The medical record shows that it was the drug, not the disease, ___ killed him two years ago.
- A. the effects of which B. the effects of it C. finally D. that
15. Everybody knows that the earth is spherical, ___?
- A. doesn't he B. doesn't she C. don't they D. doesn't it
16. I'm amazed that the young actress married the film-maker so soon. She ___ him very well.
- A. won't have known B. can't have known
C. shouldn't have known D. mustn't have known
17. His duty fulfilled, Henry felt a great weight ___ off his mind.
- A. taken B. taking C. to take D. had taken
18. At 4 o'clock this morning, I suddenly woke up and seemed ___ someone scream in the street,
- A. to hearing B. to have heard
C. hearing D. having heard
19. My friend Paul was badly taken in when he paid \$ 1, 000 for that second-hand car; it was not worth _____.
- A. that all much B. that much all
C. all that much D. much all that

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college students before increasing the amount of choline in their subjects' diets. Later, they retested. On the average, memories were better, and the students learn a list of unrelated words more easily.

There's a lot to learn, and future research may reveal more about the chemistry of mood, brain, and nutrition. Until then, it makes sense to choose healthy foods that nourish both body and mind. If he were alive today, a smart and happy Hippocrates might be spotted buying skinless turkey at the supermarket or chewing broccoli from the salad bar.

21. A person most probably got advice from Hippocrates on how to _____.
- A. get rid of an illness
 - B. get out of a bad mood
 - C. have a sharper mind
 - D. keep a balanced diet
22. It can be inferred that nerve impulse _____.
- A. carries a chemical message
 - B. can move to and from the brain
 - C. can be a source of pain
 - D. can release neurotransmitters
23. Which of the following is true according to Paragraphs 3 and 4?
- A. Those sufferings from depression have too much serotonin.
 - B. Neurotransmitters are a part of the brain.
 - C. Balanced diet may help regulate the mood.
 - D. Carbohydrate foods contain comparatively more serotonin.
24. One can enhance his brainpower by _____.
- A. enhancing his serotonin quantity
 - B. adjusting his diet
 - C. taking regular tests
 - D. memorizing words
25. Which of the following is closest to the main idea the passage tries to convey?
- A. A balanced diet promotes a healthy mind.
 - B. Mental and physical health lies in food.
 - C. The food you eat is the cause of your health problems.
 - D. One man's food is another man's poison.

Passage Two

Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage.

The essential weakness of the old and traditional education was not just that it emphasized the necessity for provision of definite subject-matter and activities. These things are necessities for anything that can rightly be called education. The weakness and evil was that the imagination of educators did not go beyond provision of a fixed and rigid environment of subject-matter, one drawn moreover from sources altogether too remote from the experiences of the pupil. What is needed in the new education is more attention, not less, to subject-matter and to progress in technique. But when I say more, I do not mean more in quantity of the same old kind. I mean an imaginative vision which sees that no prescribed and ready-made scheme can possibly determine the exact subject-matter that will best promote the educative growth of every individual young person; that even new individual sets a new problem; that he calls for at least a somewhat different emphasis in subject-matter presented. There is nothing more blindly stupid than the convention which supposes that the matter actually contained in textbooks of arithmetic, history, geography, etc., is just what will further the educational development of all children.

But withdrawal from the hard and fast and narrow contents of the old curriculum is only the negative side of the matter. If we do not go far in the positive direction of providing a body of subject-matter much richer, more varied and flexible, and also in truth more definite, judged in terms of the experience of those being educated, than traditional education supplied, we shall tend to leave an educational vacuum in which anything may happen. Complete isolation is impossible in nature. The young live in some environment whether we intend it or not, and this environment is constantly interacting with what children and youth bring to it, and the result is the shaping of their interests, minds and character—either educatively or mis-educatively. If the professed educator gives up his responsibility for judging and selecting the kind of environment that his best understanding leads him to think will be contributive to growth, then the young are left at the mercy of all the unorganized and casual forces of the modern social environment that inevitably play upon them as long as they live. In the educative environment the knowledge, judgment and experience of the teacher is a greater, not a smaller factor, than it is in the traditional school. The difference is that the teacher operates not as a judge set on high and marked by arbitrary authority but as a friendly co-partner and guide in a common enterprise.

26. In the author's view, the basic fault of old education consists in _____.

- A. the inadequate supply of specific subjects and programs
- B. the poor imaginative capacities of educators
- C. providing inflexible educational conditions
- D. making pupils read textbooks with outdated content

27. The author agitates reforms in the _____.

- A. old subject-matter to follow technological advances
B. stale teaching materials and teaching methods
C. prescribed textbooks and unchanging systems
D. general consent about multipurpose textbooks
28. It seems that new educationalists favor _____.
A. teaching pupils according to each one's talent
B. introducing the latest information to the youth
C. rendering instruction close to pupils' experiences
D. supplementing all textbooks with fresh materials
29. There will be the risk of forming an educational blank if _____.
A. the rigid school curricula are thoroughly transformed
B. the negative effect of old education is only partly recognized
C. the traditional subject-matter totally substitutes for new one
D. the replacement of unvarying courses with flexible ones fails
30. Pupils may be well guarded against ill social influences as long as _____.
A. educators discard their liability for the being-educated
B. teachers have sound judgment to make the right choice
C. instructors help establish conditions favorable to pupils' growth
D. schoolmasters function as equal co-operators in a joint business

Section 2 Answering questions (20')

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

Passage One

Questions 31-35 are based on the following passage.

Dogs have a better sense of smell than we do because the physical structure of a dog is better adapted for scenting odors. In dogs this sense has remained keen, while in man it has become comparatively dull. Dogs use scent in feeding, detecting enemies, recognizing mates and offspring and in rivalry.

The chemical sense of smell is called chemoreception and the sense organs chemoreceptor. But there is little in the structure of the nose to provide clues about its mechanism, and relatively little is known about how smell works. There are no accessory structures in the nose, and the receptors and nerve fibres leading to the brain are so fine that they are difficult to study. The chemoreceptors of human beings, dogs and other mammals lie in a cleft in each

nostril.

During quiet breathing the main flow of air by-passes the cleft. But when a mammal sniffs, air is drawn into the clefts and over about half a square inch of yellowish tissue in which are embedded several million chemoreceptors. They are long thin cells with hair-like crowns making a web lying on the surface of the tissue which is bathed in mucus. These are connected to a part of the brain called the olfactory bulb(嗅觉球), the size of which is a fair indication of the keenness of the sense of smell.

The olfactory bulb of a dog is much larger than that of a man. The moist nose of a dog also aids his sense of smell.

Smells are immensely important to dogs as we see from the way they refuse to by-pass a scent without investigating it and, very often, adding to it. They mark their home range and investigate passers-by. Their keen sense has been used by man as a help in hunting and tracking for many thousands of years.

Answer the following questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words(no more than 15 words for each question)

31. The difference of the sense of smell between dogs and man is caused by the difference of _____.
32. The process of how smell works is _____.
33. The keenness of sense of smell lies in _____.
34. Why do dogs have a better sense of smell than man?
35. Why are dogs often used in hunting?

Passage Two

Questions 36-40 are based on the following passage.

Divorce is so disastrous to the body, mind and spirit that in an overwhelming number of cases the cure is worse than the disease, of course, there are exceptions. Divorce may be the last way out in case of drug or alcohol addiction, physical abuse, severe emotional cruelty or permanent abandonment. But overall, people could spare themselves enormous suffering if they check their permissive acceptance of divorce and view marriage as lifelong permanent, not to be entered into—or wriggled out of—lightly.

The old wedding promise reads “for better for worse, till death parts us”. Today couples commonly echo “through good times and bad, as long as our love shall last”. Until recently, I nodded at the “improvement”, now I clear-headedly acknowledge the wisdom of the past.

It's well known that half of all marriages today are expected to fail: equally well known is the financial suffering for men and especially for women who divorce. But less well known are the continual effects of loneliness and depression for those who divorce.

In those days of disposable marriage, it's common for couples to think carefully of separation. It may happen

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in the midst of a shouting match or during a fantasy about a perfect mate. Unfortunately, divorce veterans soon learn they have been deceived by myths that divorce can open new horizons, that the dating scene is exciting, and that bright, attractive people will always find new partners.

It's time to be out of the myths and look at the reality of divorce. We too frequently act as if every weak marriage deserves death. We sympathize with a divorcing friend when we ought to warn him that he might be making a terrible mistake.

Answer the following questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words(no more than 15 words for each question)

36. What is the author's attitude towards divorce?
37. Why is divorce disastrous to the people who have divorced?
38. What is the main idea of this passage?
39. It implies that the author attributes today's divorce to_____.
40. In modern marriage, people put much emphasis on_____.

III. Writing (30')

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 60 minutes to write a short essay entitled *On the Social and Cultural Factors in Translation*. You should write about 400 words for your composition.