

南京理工大学

2019 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 211 科目名称: 翻译硕士英语 满分: 100 分

注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

I. Vocabulary (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Direction: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the One answer that best completes the sentence.

- 1. For years she has _____ a secret admiration for her next-door neighbor.
A) harbored B) cherished C) treasured D) appealed
2. Students in those days were subject _____ the most severe disciplines and their dorms and classroom would never be strewn _____ garbage.
A) to, with B) under, on C) to, in D) on, with
3. So long as I am _____ charge, no one will ever be able to slip _____ our university _____ the side door.
A) on, through, by B) in, into, at C) in, into, by D) into, in, at
4. We have been completely taken _____ in the past week _____ the preparations for the coming English evening.
A) in, under B) in, with C) up, for D) up, with
5. Empires _____ and peoples disappear, but a good song never passes away.
A) involve B) shave C) chuckle D) dissolve
6. Don't pour hot water into the glass or it will _____.
A) split B) crack C) break D) burst
7. Poverty depresses most people, _____ my father it was otherwise.
A) in case B) in case of C) in the case of D) in any case
8. We rarely perceive more than a minute _____ of the sights and sounds that fall upon our sense organs; the great majority pass us by.
A) fiction B) function C) fraction D) friction
9. A friendship may be _____, casual, situational or deep and lasting.
A) identical B) original C) superficial D) critical
10. With an eighty-hour week and little enjoyment, life must have been very _____ for the nineteenth-century factory workers.
A) tedious B) anxious C) hostile D) obscure

II. Error-correction (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Direction: There are 10 sentences in this part. Each sentence contains one error.

Identify and correct the error in each sentence.

1. Hollywood, that is actually not a separate city but a part of Los Angeles, is an ideal spot for the movie industry.
A B C D

2. In every society the things that actually happen are often very different from things that are supposed to happen in accordance to accepted ideas.
A B C D

3. That the family is undergoing fundamental change as a result of historical process are fairly generally accepted, but this does not necessarily mean that research and action designed to understand and improve relationships in currently constituted families lack merit.
A B C D

4. Telecommunication's developments currently enable the sending of messages via television, radio, and will very shortly, with the arrival of electronic mail, be able to bombard people with multitudes of messages.
A B C D

5. The idea that "Every son must arise above his father" is a major aspect of American Dream—and one that is most often realized through higher education.
A B C D

6. Malcolm didn't precisely know who Graham was, only that he was a big shot.
A B C D

7. You can find beautiful pots and bowls engraving with delicate and intricate designs in the local market.
A B C D

8. To the visitors interested in industrial housing the back-to-backs — eight houses' back-to-back under one pitched roof — were a fascinated sight.
A B C D

9. Uncle George, who sold newspapers in the streets and lived for the most part in rag, was said to have a fortune in gold.
A B C D

10. Julius had married for twenty years to a woman who had tried to dominate him but failed.
A B C D

III. Paraphrasing (每题 3 分, 共 15 分)

Direction: Explain the following in your own words, bringing out any implied meaning.

1. This did not seem to be the sort of anecdote that would go over especially well at a conference devoted to poetry.
2. And I could sense her anger rising to its breaking point, I wanted to see it spill over.
3. People in our town, remembering how old lady Wyatt, her great-aunt, had gone completely crazy at last, believed that the Griersons held themselves a little too high for what they really were.
4. Clusters of trees and animals grazing far in the distance cause the vision to reach away and wonder to build upon the mind.
5. I feel certain that genuine beauty is more than skin deep, that real beauty dwells not in my own eye alone but out in the world.

IV. Reading Comprehension (每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

Direction: Reading the following passages and choose the best answer for the questions.

Passage One:

Why does the foundation concentrate its support on basic rather than applied research? Basic research is the very heart of science, and its cumulative product is the capital of scientific progress, a capital that must be constantly increased as the demands upon it rise. The goal of basic research is understanding for its own sake. Understanding of the structure of the atom or the nerve cell, the explosion of a spiral nebula or the distribution of cosmic dust, the causes of earthquakes and droughts, or of man as a behaving creature and of the social forces that are created whenever two or more human beings come into contact with one another — the scope is staggering, but the commitment to truth is the same. If the commitment were to a particular result, conflicting evidence might be overlooked, or with the best will in the world, simply not appreciated. Moreover, the practical applications of basic research frequently cannot be anticipated. When Roentgen, the physicist, discovered X-rays, he had no idea of their usefulness to medicine.

Applied research, undertaken to solve specific practical problems, has an immediate attractiveness because the results can be seen and enjoyed. For practical reasons, the sums spent on applied research in any country always far exceed those for basic research, and the proportions are more unequal in the less developed countries. Leaving aside the funds devoted to research by industry — which is naturally far more concerned with applied aspects because these increase profits quickly — the funds the U.S. Government allots to basic research currently amount to about 7 percent of its overall research and development funds. Unless adequate safeguards are provided, applied research invariably tends to drive out basic. Then, as Dr. Waterman has pointed out, "Developments will inevitably be undertaken prematurely, career stimulation will be drawn strongly toward applied science, and the opportunities for making major scientific discoveries will be lost. Unfortunately, pressures to emphasize new developments, without corresponding

emphasis upon pure science, tend to degrade the quality of the nation's technology in the long run, rather than to improve it."

1. The title below that best expresses the ideas of this passage is _____.
A) Foundation Funds
B) The Attractiveness of Applied Research
C) The Importance of Basic Research
D) Basic Research and Applied Research
2. Industry is primarily interested in applied research because it _____.
A) provides better understanding
B) offers immediate profit
C) drives out basic research
D) solves practical problems
3. Basic research is vital because _____.
A) it leads to results that can be appreciated
B) it is driven out by applied research
C) it provides the basis for scientific progress
D) its results cannot be anticipated
4. The federal government _____.
A) encourages basic research
B) devotes more than 90% of its research and development funds to applied research
C) spends far more on applied research than on military problems
D) opposes the foundation's grants to basic research
5. Less developed countries _____.
A) devote less than 7% of their scientific budget to basic research
B) realize that progress depends on basic research
C) encourage their career scientists to experiment
D) spend little on research

Passage Two

The most thoroughly studied in the history of the new world are the ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England. According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was "so much important attached to intellectual pursuits". According to many books and articles, New England's leaders established the basic themes and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life.

To take this approach to the New Englanders normally mean to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church-important subjects that we may not neglect. But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture adjusting to New World circumstances. The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.

The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England. Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts church in the decade after 1629, there were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston. These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, their thinking often had a traditional superstition's quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled

with signs, sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope---all names together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible. He told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words, "come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people". One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan churches.

Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New world for religion. "Our main end was to catch fish."

6. The author notes that in the seventeenth-century New England _____.
- A) Puritan tradition dominated political life
 - B) intellectual interests were encouraged
 - C) Politics benefited much from intellectual endeavors
 - D) intellectual pursuits enjoyed a liberal environment.
7. It is suggested in paragraph 2 that New Englanders _____.
- A) experienced a comparatively peaceful early history
 - B) brought with them the culture of the Old World
 - C) paid little attention to southern intellectual life
 - D) were obsessed with religious innovations
8. The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay _____.
- A) were famous in the New World for their writings
 - B) gained increasing importance in religious affairs
 - C) abandoned high positions before coming to the New World
 - D) created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England
9. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often _____.
- A) influenced by superstitions
 - B) troubled with religious beliefs
 - C) puzzled by church sermons
 - D) frustrated with family earnings
10. The text suggests that early settlers in New England _____.
- A) were mostly engaged in political activities
 - B) were motivated by an illusory prospect
 - C) came from different intellectual backgrounds
 - D) left few formal records for later reference

Passage Three

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian (百姓的) clothes. People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose profit or identity (身份) than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are tax-deductible (可减税的). They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it without change until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least.

Uniforms also give rise to some practical probes. Though they are long lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are all expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering.

11. It is surprising that Americans who worship variety and individuality _____.
- A) still judge a man by his clothes
 - B) hold the uniform in such high regard
 - C) enjoy having a profession's identity
 - D) will respect an elevator operator as much as a general in uniform
12. People are accustomed to thinking that a man in uniform _____.
- A) suggests quality work
 - B) discards his social identity
 - C) appears to be more practical
 - D) looks superior to a person in civilian clothes
13. The chief function of a uniform is to _____.
- A) provide practical benefits to the wearer
 - B) make the wearer catch the public eye
 - C) inspire the wearer's confidence in himself
 - D) provide the wearer with a professional identity
14. According to the passage, people wearing uniforms _____.
- A) are usually helpful
 - B) have little or no individual freedom
 - C) tend to lose their individuality
 - D) enjoy greater popularity
15. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A) Uniforms and Society
 - B) The Importance of Wearing a Uniform
 - C) Practical Benefits of Wearing a Uniform
 - D) Advantages and Disadvantages of Uniforms

V. Translation (15 分)

Direction: Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Happiness is like a pebble dropped into a pool to set in motion an ever-widening circle of ripples. As Stevenson has said, being happy is a duty. There is no exact definition of the word happiness. Happy people are happy for all sorts of reasons. The key is not wealth or physical well-being, since we find beggars, invalids and so-called failures, who are extremely happy. Being happy is a

sort of unexpected dividend. But staying happy is an accomplishment, a triumph of soul and character. It is not selfish to strive for it. It is, indeed, a duty to ourselves and others. Being unhappy is like an infectious disease. It causes people to shrink away from the sufferer. He soon finds himself alone, miserable and embittered. There is, however, a cure so simple as to seem, at first glance, ridiculous; if you don't feel happy, pretend to be! It works. Before long you will find that instead of repelling people, you attract them. You discover how deeply rewarding it is to be the center of wider and wider circles of good will. Then the make-believe becomes a reality. You possess the secret of peace of mind, and can forget yourself in being of service to others. Being happy, once it is realized as a duty and established as a habit, opens doors into unimaginable gardens thronged with grateful friends.

VI. English composition (20 分)

Directions: Read the following passage first, and then write an essay of about 300 words based on the questions that follow. In the first part of your writing, you should introduce your argument(s), and in the second part you should support your argument(s) with appropriate details. In the final part, you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion.

Marks will be awarded for Content, Organization, Grammar and Appropriateness. Failure to follow the instruction will result in a loss of marks.

Passage: Starting from Nov 1 in 2018, primary and middle school students in Shandong province will not be allowed to use cellphones or tablets in classrooms, according to a new regulation. There has been significant growth in the use of mobile phones and statistics show that 68.1 percent of Chinese primary and middle school students own a smartphone.

What's your opinion of children bringing cell phones into classrooms? Is it harmful or beneficial? Why or why not?