

南京理工大学

2017 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.

- Much as _____, I could do nothing to help.
A. I would have liked to B. I would like to have
C. I should have to like D. I should have liked to
- Oil cannot change into water _____ water changes into oil.
A. any more than B. no more than
C. no less than D. much more than
- When meeting for the first time, people here would pat you on _____ head friendly, which is thought to be an insult to people in some other countries.
A. the B. your C. / D. his
- The current political _____ of our country is favorable for foreign investments.
A. weather B. climate C. temperature D. state
- Nuclear fusion is the process which enables the Sun to produce energy in _____.
A. abundance B. quantity
C. amount D. number
- Since the couple couldn't _____ their differences, they decided to get a divorce.
A. resume B. repel C. reconcile D. revise
- _____ he refused to help us, there's no reason why we should now help him.

A. Seen B. On seeing C. Having seen D. Seeing

8. Which of the following best expresses a relationship similar to "EMBRACE: AFFECTION"?

A. jeer: sullenness B. flattery: love
C. frown: displeasure D. cooperation: respect

9. The quake caused damage in Wellington, New Zealand's capital, on the southern tip of the North Island. Dozens were forced onto the streets as buildings were _____.

A. evacuated B. evaded C. converted D. dispersed

10 Fiona's anxiety about her husband made her a too _____ visitor at the lawyer's office.

A. haunted B. obsessed C. lingering D. frequent

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.

- Some of our friends are from the Middle East; the others are from the Far East, and the rest are from Latin America.
[A] [B]
[C] [D]
- A metal detector buzzes not only when firearms are located but also when smaller Metal objects as keys and belt buckles are found.
[A] [B] [C]
[D]
- The year that James Smithson died, he was leaving a half million dollars to the United States government to found the Smithsonian Institute.
[A] [B] [C]
[D]
- Since childhood, she has babysat, working in a restaurant, and typed for her mother.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
- When English people use the word "hunting", they usually mean fox-hunting, asports which is popular among a small but important minority.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
- Hollyhood, 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]

7. In every society the things that actually happen are often very different from things that are supposed to happen in accordance to accepted ideals.
[A] [B]
[C] [D]
8. 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]
9. Telecommunications 's developments currently enable the sending of message 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]
10. The idea that "Every son must arise above his father" is a major aspect of the American Dream--and one that is most often realized through higher education.
[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. Social Darwinism declined in popularity, and references to it acquired a condemnatory tone.
2. Beauty feeds us from the same source that created us. It reminds us of the shaping power that reaches through the flower stem and through our own hands. It restores us in the generosity of nature.
3. Since literature always rests upon national character, there must be in the English nature hidden springs of fire to produce the fire we see.
4. No doubt Englishmen are brave---no one will deny that—but bravery is partly an affair of the nerves, and the English nervous system is well equipped for meeting a physical emergency. Anyone who possesses it has gone a long way toward being brave.
5. I have written this account in penitence and in grief, as a man who failed to raise his pig, and to explain my deviation from the classic course of so many raised pigs.

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

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

Passage 1

An industrial society, especially one as centralized and concentrated as that of Britain, is heavily dependent on certain essential services: for instance, electricity supply, water, rail and road transport, the harbors. The area of dependency has widened to include removing rubbish, hospital and ambulance services, and, as the economy develops, central computer and information services as well. If any of these services ceases to operate, the whole economic system is in danger.

It is this interdependency of the economic system that makes the power of trade unions such an important issue. Single trade unions have the ability to cut off many economic blood supplies. This can happen more easily in Britain than in some other countries, in part because the labor force is highly organized. About 55 per cent of British workers belong to unions, compared to under a quarter in the United States. For historical reasons, Britain's unions have tended to develop along trade and occupational lines, rather than on an industry-by-industry basis, which makes wage policy, democracy in industry and the improvement of procedures for fixing wage levels difficult to achieve.

There are considerable strains and tensions in the trade union movement, some of them arising from their outdated and inefficient structure. Some unions have lost many members because of industrial changes. Others are involved in arguments about who should represent workers in new trades. Unions for skilled trades are separate from general unions, which means that different levels of wages for certain jobs are often a source of bad feeling between unions. In traditional trades which are being pushed out of existence by advancing technologies, unions can fight for their members' disappearing jobs to the point where the jobs of other union's members are threatened or destroyed. The printing of newspapers both in the United States and in Britain has frequently been halted by the efforts of printers to hold on to their traditional highly-paid jobs.

1. Why is the question of trade union power important in Britain?

- A. The economy is very much interdependent.
- B. Unions have been established a long time.
- C. There are more unions in Britain than elsewhere.
- D. There are many essential services.

2. Because of their out-of-date organization some unions find it difficult to _____.

- A. change as industries change
- B. get new members to join them
- C. learn new technologies
- D. bargain for high enough wages

3. Disagreements arise between unions because some of them

- A. try to win over members of other unions
- B. ignore agreements
- C. protect their own members at the expense of others
- D. take over other union's jobs

4. It is difficult to improve the procedures for fixing wage levels because _____.

- A. some industries have no unions
- B. unions are not organized according to industries
- C. only 55 per cent of workers belong to unions
- D. some unions are too powerful

5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. There are strains and tensions in the trade union movement.
- B. Some unions have lost many members.
- C. Some unions exist in the outdated structure.
- D. A higher percentage of American workers belong to unions than that of British workers.

Passage 2

Though England was on the whole prosperous and hopeful, though by comparison with her neighbors she enjoyed internal peace, she could not evade the fact that the world of which she formed a part was torn by hatred and strife as fierce as any in human history. Men were still far from recognizing that two religions could exist side by side in the same society; they believed that the toleration of another religion different from their own. And hence necessarily false, must inevitably destroy such a society and bring the souls of all its members into danger of hell. So the struggle went on with increasing fury within each nation to impose a single creed upon every subject, and within the general society of Christendom to impose it upon every nation. In England the Reformers, or Protestants, aided by the power of the Crown, had at this stage triumphed, but over Europe as a whole Rome was beginning to recover some of the ground it had lost after Martin Luther's revolt in the earlier part of the century. It did this in two ways, by the activities of its missionaries, as in parts of Germany, or by the military might of the Catholic Powers, as in the Low Countries, where the Dutch provinces were sometimes near their last extremity under the pressure of Spanish arms. Against England, the most important of all the Protestant nations to reconquer, military might was not yet possible because the Catholic Powers were too occupied and divided: and so, in the 1570's Rome bent her efforts, as she had done a thousand years before in the days of Saint Augustine, to win England back by means of her missionaries.

These were young Englishmen who had either never given up the old faith, or having

done so, had returned to it and felt called to become priests. There being, of course, no Catholic seminaries left in England, they went abroad, at first quite easily, later with difficulty and danger, to study in the English colleges at Douai or Rome: the former established for the training of ordinary or secular clergy, the other for the member of the Society of Jesus, commonly known as Jesuits, a new Order established by St. Ignatius Loyola some thirty years before. The seculars came first; they achieved a success which even the most eager could hardly have expected. Cool-minded and well-informed men, like Cecil, had long surmised that the conversion of the English people to Protestantism was far from complete; many-Cecil thought even the majority-had conformed out of fear, self-interest or-possibly the commonest reason of all-sheer bewilderment at the rapid changes in doctrine and forms of worship imposed on them in so short a time. Thus it happened that the missionaries found a welcome, not only with the families who had secretly offered them hospitality if they came, but with many others whom their first hosts invited to meet them or passed them on to. They would land at the ports in disguise, as merchants, courtiers or what not, professing some plausible business in the country, and make by devious way for their first house of refuge. There they would administer the Sacraments and preach to the household and to such of the neighbors as their hosts trusted and presently go on to some other locality to which they were directed or from which they received a call.

1. The main idea of this passage is

- A. The continuity of the religious struggle in Britain in new ways.
- B. The conversion of religion in Britain.
- C. The victory of the New religion in Britain.
- D. England became prosperous.

2. What was Martin Luther's religion?

- A. Buddhism. B. Protestantism. C. Catholicism. D. Orthodox.

3. Through what way did the Rome recover some of the lost land?

- A. Civil and military ways. B. Propaganda and attack.
- C. Persuasion and criticism. D. Religious and military ways.

4. What did the second paragraph mainly describe?

- A. The activities of missionaries in Britain.
- B. The conversion of English people to Protestantism was far from complete.
- C. The young in Britain began to convert to Catholicism
- D. Most families offered hospitality to missionaries.

5. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. The history of Great Britain
- B. The continuity of the religious struggle in Britain
- C. The situation of religion in Britain
- D. The relationship between the religious and the secular in Britain.

Passage 3

Once it was possible to define male and female roles easily by the division of labor.

Men worked outside the home and earned the income to support their families, while women cooked the meals and took care of the home and the children. These roles were firmly fixed for most people, and there was not much opportunity for women to exchange their roles. But by the middle of this century, men's and women's roles were becoming less firmly fixed.

In the 1950s, economic and social success was the goal of the typical American. But in the 1960s a new force developed called the counterculture. The people involved in this movement did not value the middle-class American goals. The counterculture presented men and women with new role choices. Taking more interest in childcare, men began to share child-raising tasks with their wives. In fact, some young men and women moved to communal homes or farms where the economic and childcare responsibilities were shared equally by both sexes. In addition, many Americans did not value the traditional male role of soldier. Some young men refused to be drafted as soldiers to fight in the war in Vietnam.

In terms of numbers, the counterculture was not a very large group of people. But its influence spread to many parts of American society. Working men of all classes began to change their economic and social patterns. Industrial workers and business executives alike cut down on "overtime" work so that they could spend more leisure time with their families. Some doctors, lawyers, and teachers turned away from high paying situations to practice their professions in poorer neighborhoods.

In the 1970s, the feminist movement, or women's liberation, produced additional economic and social changes. Women of all ages and at all levels of society were entering the work force in greater numbers. Most of them still took traditional women's jobs as public school teaching, nursing, and secretarial work. But some women began to enter traditionally male occupations: police work, banking, dentistry, and construction work. Women were asking for equal work, and equal opportunities for promotion.

Today the experts generally agree that important changes are taking place in the roles of men and women. Naturally, there are difficulties in adjusting to these transformations.

1. Which of the following best express the main idea of Paragraph 1?
 - A. Women usually worked outside the home for wages.
 - B. Men and women's roles were easily exchanged in the past.
 - C. Men's roles at home were more firmly fixed than women's.
 - D. Men and women's roles were usually quite separated in the past.
2. Which sentence best expresses the main idea of Paragraph 2?
 - A. The first sentence.
 - B. The second and the third sentences.
 - C. The fourth sentence.
 - D. The last sentence.
3. In the passage the author proposes that the counterculture _____.
 - A. destroyed the United States.
 - B. transformed some American values.

C. was not important in the United States.

D. brought people more leisure time with their families.

4. It could be inferred from the passage that ____.

A. men and women will never share the same goals.

B. some men will be willing to exchange their traditional male roles.

C. most men will be happy to share some of the household responsibilities with their wives.

D. more American households are headed by women than ever before.

5. The best title for the passage may be ____.

A. Results of Feminist Movements.

B. New influence in American Life

C. Counterculture and Its consequence

D. Traditional Division of Male and Female Roles.

V. Translation(15 分)

Direction: Translate the following passage into Chinese.

This year's four hundredth anniversary of the death of William Shakespeare is not just an opportunity to commemorate one of the greatest playwrights of all time. It is a moment to celebrate the extraordinary ongoing influence of a man who – to borrow from his own description of Julius Caesar – "doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus."□Shakespeare's legacy is without parallel: his works translated into over 100 languages and studied by half the world's schoolchildren. As one of his contemporaries, Ben Jonson, said: "Shakespeare is not of an age, but for all time." He lives today in our language, our culture and society – and through his enduring influence on education.

Shakespeare played a critical role in shaping modern English and helping to make it the world's language. The first major dictionary compiled by Samuel Johnson drew on Shakespeare more than any other writer. Three thousand new words and phrases all first appeared in print in Shakespeare's plays. His words, his plots and his characters continue to inspire much of our culture and wider society. Nelson Mandela, while a prisoner on Robben Island, cherished a quote from Julius Caesar which said "Cowards die many times before their death, the valiant never taste of death but once." His original plays continue to entertain millions – from school halls across the world to the overnight queues as hundreds scrambled for last minute tickets to see Benedict Cumberbatch playing Hamlet at London's Barbican last year.

But perhaps one of the most exciting legacies of Shakespeare is his capacity to educate. As we see from the outreach work of the Royal Shakespeare Company and Shakespeare's Globe and the impact of pioneering British charities like the Shakespeare Schools Festival, studying and performing Shakespeare can help improve literacy, confidence and wider educational attainment.

VI. English composition (20 分)

Direction: Read the following passage and write a 300-word essay about the effects of G20 on the future young talents of the city Hangzhou.

The city of Hangzhou in Zhejiang province is a frequent headline grabber. In addition to the major tourist attraction in China, Hangzhou is also a hub of creativity and entrepreneurship, being home to internet giants such as the Alibaba Group and NetEase.

The host of the G20 Leaders Summit welcomed heads of the world's 20 major economies and international organizations. For two days, they discussed topics including strengthened policy coordination, building new paths for growth, effective economic and financial governance, as well as strong world trade and investment.

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

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

