

南京理工大学

2021 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, 写在本题答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 and Structure (1 point for each, 10 points)

Directions: 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. Joseph was very lucky with his life; he almost did not get out of the room.
A. to escape B. to have escaped C. to escaping D. to be escaping
2. Even if his letter tomorrow, it too late to do anything.
A. will arrive; is B. should arrive; were
C. arrives; will be D. arrives; would be
3. Miranda, in her desire to foster, often felt compelled to readily to others in tense situations.
A. harmony; acquiesce B. consistency; defer
C. dissension; surrender D. discourse; appeal
4. 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 analysed B. has been analysed
C. be analysed D. should have been analysed
5. Ancient Greek playwrights often included the device of divine intervention in their work; just as circumstances became dire, a would descend from Olympus and rescue the hero from almost certain death.
A. hero B. warrior C. luminary D. deity
6. The fashion designer's new line of spring clothing was described in the style section of the newspaper as, even; the runway collection had dazzled the audience.
A. unassuming; audacious B. capricious; innocuous
C. tawdry; precocious D. resplendent; incandescent
7. It is only when you nearly lose someone fully conscious of how much you value him.
A. do you become B. then you become C. that you become D. have you become

8. Early psychoanalysts challenged many of the most notions of human behavior and compelled many to alter their dearly held assumptions about human nature.

- A. elusive B. derided C. volatile D. cherished

9. My pain apparent the moment I walked into the room, for the first man I met asked sympathetically: "Are you feeling all right?"

- A. must be B. must have been C. had been D. had to be

10. Although detractors labeled Margaret Thatcher's policies, she asserted that her ideas moved the United Kingdom forward.

- A. premature B. autocratic C. regressive D. democratic

II. Error-correction (1 point for each, 10 points)

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined. The four underlined parts are marked [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Identify the one underlined part that is wrong and CORRECT it.

- 1. Following the above instruction can give you a feeling of achievement, but you will achieve more if you have a good commanding of its specific property.
A B C D
2. Actually we know of no type of astronomical body in which the conditions can be favorable to life except that planets like our own revolving round a sun.
A B C D
3. I have never been able to find in any man's book or any man's talk anything convincing enough to stand up for a moment against my deep-seat sense of fatality governing this man-inhabited world.
A B C D
4. But even he was unable to discover how long the gorilla lives, or how or why it dies, not was he able to define the exact social patterns of the family groups, or indicate the final extent of their intelligence.
A B C D
5. The difficulties that would have to be encountered by any one who attempted to explore the Moon—assuming that it was possible to go there—would be comparable greater than those that have to be faced in the endeavour to reach the summit of Mount Everest.
A B C D
6. No one can be great thinker who does not realize that as a thinker it is his/her first duty to
A B

follow his/her intellect to whatever conclusions it may lead.

C D

7. In light of all the concerns associated with this new well of genetic information, supporters of

A B

the research stress the benefits of the new drafts, for example improved screening for diseases,

C D

personally tailored medication and a better scientific understanding of the human body, should not be overlooked.

8. Nobody with any sense expect to find the whole truth in advertisement any more than he

A B

expects a man applying for a job to describe his shortcomings and more serious faults.

C D

9. What this means is that businesses that once were peripheral to the mall, such as full-service

A

restaurants, major bookstore, cinemas, home-furnishing stores and services are grouped together.

B C D

10. The medical waste that has fouled beaches in the New York region at the peak of the summer

A

season has taken its toll on business all along the shore, driving vacationers away both from

B

beaches that have closed and from those that have remained open.

C D

III. Paraphrasing (3 points for each, 15 points)

Directions: Explain the following in your own words, bringing out the implied meaning in the given sentences.

1. It 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 (2 points for each, 30 points)

Directions: Read the following three passages and choose the best answer for the questions below.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Saying they can no longer ignore the rising prices of health care, some of the most influential medical groups in the nation are recommending that doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care. The shift, little noticed outside the medical establishment but already controversial inside it, suggests that doctors are starting to redefine their roles, from being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how health care dollars are spent. In practical terms, the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment—at the end of life, for example—is too expensive. In the extreme, some critics have said that making treatment decisions based on cost is a form of rationing. Traditionally, guidelines have heavily influenced the practice of medicine, and the latest ones are expected to make doctors more conscious of the economic consequences of their decisions, even though there's no obligation to follow them. Medical society guidelines are also used by insurance companies to help determine reimbursement (报销) policies. Some doctors see a potential conflict in trying to be both providers of patient care and financial overseers. "There should be forces in society who should be concerned about the budget, but they shouldn't be functioning simultaneously as doctors," said Dr. Martin Samuels at a Boston hospital. He said doctors risked losing the trust of patients if they told patients, "I'm not going to do what I think is best for you because I think it's bad for the health care budget in Massachusetts." Doctors can face some grim trade-offs. Studies have shown, for example, that two drugs are about equally effective in treating macular degeneration, and eye disease. But one costs \$ 50 a dose and the other close to \$ 2,000. Medicare could save hundreds of millions of dollars a year if everyone used the cheaper drug, Avastin, instead of the costlier one, Lucentis. But the Food and Drug Administration has not approved Avastin for use in the eye and using it rather than the alternative, Lucentis, might carry an additional, although slight, safety risk. Should doctors consider Medicare's budget in deciding what to use? "I think ethically we are just worried about the patient in front of us and not trying to save money for the insurance industry or society as a whole," said Dr. Donald Jensen. Still, some analysts say that there's a role for doctors to play in cost analysis because not many others are doing so. "In some ways," said Dr. Daniel Sulmasy, "it represents a failure of wider society to take up the issue."

1. What do some most influential medical groups recommend doctors do?
 - A. Reflect on the responsibilities they are supposed to take.
 - B. Pay more attention to the effectiveness of their treatments.
 - C. Take costs into account when making treatment decisions.
 - D. Readjust their practice in view of the cuts in health care.
2. What were doctors mainly concerned about in the past?
 - A. Specific medicines to be used.
 - B. Effects of medical treatment.
 - C. Professional advancement.
 - D. Patients' trust.
3. What may the new guidelines being developed lead to?

- A. The redefining of doctors' roles.
 - B. Overuse of less effective medicines.
 - C. Conflicts between doctors and patients.
 - D. The prolonging of patients' suffering.
4. What risk do doctors see in their dual role as patient care providers and financial overseers?
- A. They may be involved in a conflict of interest.
 - B. They may be forced to divide their attention.
 - C. They may have to use less effective drugs.
 - D. They may lose the respect of patients.
5. What do some experts say about doctors' involvement in medical cost analysis?
- A. It may add to doctors' already heavy workloads.
 - B. It will help to save money for society as a whole.
 - C. It results from society's failure to tackle the problem.
 - D. It raises doctors' awareness of their social responsibilities.

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage

Manufacturers of products that claim to be environmentally friendly will face tighter rules on how they are advertised to consumers under changes proposed by the Federal Trade Commission

The commission's revised "Green Guides" warn marketers against using labels that make broad claims, like "Eco-friendly". Marketers must qualify their claims on the product packaging and limit them to a specific benefit, such as how much of the product is recycled.

"This is really about trying to cut through the confusion that consumers have when they are buying a product and that businesses have when they are selling a product," said Jon Leibowitz, chairman of the commission.

The revisions come at a time when green marketing is on the rise. According to a new study, the number of advertisements with green messages in mainstream magazines has risen since 1987, and peaked in 2008 at 10.4%. In 2009, the number dropped to 9%.

But while the number of advertisements may have dropped, there has been a rapid spread of eco-labeling. There are both good and bad players in the eco-labeling game.

In the last five years or so, there has been an explosion of green claims and environmental claims. It is clear that consumers don't always know what they are getting.

A handful of lawsuits have been filed in recent years against companies accused of using misleading environmental labels. In 2008 and 2009, class action lawsuits(集体诉讼) were filed against SC Johnson for using "Greenlist" labels on its cleaning products. The lawsuits said that the label was misleading because it gave the impression that the products had been certified by a third party when the certification was the company's own.

"We are very proud of our accomplishments under the Greenlist system and we believe that we will prevail in these cases," Christopher Beard, director of public affairs for SC Johnson, said, while acknowledging that "this has been an area that is difficult to navigate."

Companies have also taken it upon themselves to contest each other's green claims.

David Mallen, associate director of the Council of Better Business Bureau, said in the last two years the organization had seen an increase in the number of claims companies were bringing against each other for false or misleading environmental product claims.

"About once a week I have a client that will bring up a new certification I've never even heard of and I'm in this industry," said Kevin Wilhelm, chief executive officer of Sustainable Business Consulting. "It's kind of a Wild West: anybody can claim themselves to be green." Mr. Wilhelm said the excess of labels made it difficult for businesses and consumers to know which labels they should pay attention to.

6. What do the revised "Green Guides" require businesses to do?
- A. Manufacture as many green products as possible.
 - B. Indicate whether their products are recyclable.
 - C. Specify in what way their products are green.
 - D. Attach green labels to all of their products.
7. What does the author say about consumers facing an explosion of green claims?
- A. They can easily see through the businesses' tricks.
 - B. They have to spend lots of time choosing products.
 - C. They have doubt about current green certification.
 - D. They are not clear which products are truly green.
8. What was SC Johnson accused of in the class action lawsuits?
- A. It gave consumers the impression that all its products were truly green.
 - B. It gave a third party the authority to label its products as environmentally friendly.
 - C. It misled consumers to believe that its products had been certified by a third party.
 - D. It sold cleaning products that were not included in the official "Greenlist".
9. How did Christopher Beard defend his company's labeling practice?
- A. There were no clear guidelines concerning green labeling.
 - B. His company's products had been well received by the public.
 - C. It was in conformity to the prevailing practice in the market.
 - D. No law required the involvement of a third party in certification.
10. What does Kevin Wilhelm imply by saying "It's kind of a Wild West" (in the last Para)?
- A. Businesses compete to produce green products.
 - B. Each business acts its own way in green labeling.
 - C. Consumers grow wild with products labeled green.
 - D. Anything produced in the West can be labeled green.

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

America's education system has become less a ladder of opportunity than a structure to transmit inequality from one generation to the next.

That's why school reform is so critical. This is an issue of equality, opportunity and national conscience. It's not just about education, but about poverty and justice.

It's true that the main reason inner-city schools do poorly isn't teachers' unions, but poverty. Southern states without strong teachers' unions have schools at least as awful as those in union states. Some Chicago teachers seem to think that they shouldn't be held accountable until poverty is solved. There are steps we can take that would make some difference and Mayor Rahm Emanuel is trying some of them—yet the union is resisting.

I'd be sympathetic if the union focused solely on higher compensation. Teachers need to be much better paid to attract the best college graduates to the nation's worst schools. But instead, the

Chicago union seems to be using its political capital primarily to protect weak performers.

There is solid evidence that there are huge differences in the effectiveness of teachers. The gold standard study by Harvard and Columbia University scholars found that even in high poverty schools, teachers consistently had a huge positive or negative impact.

Get a bottom 1% teacher, and the effect is the same as if a child misses 40% of the school year. Get a teacher from the top 20%, and it's as if a child has gone to school for an extra month or two.

The study found that strong teachers in the fourth through eighth grades raised the skills of their students in ways that would last for decades. Just having a strong teacher for one elementary year left pupils a bit less likely to become mothers as teenagers, a bit more likely to go to college and earning more money at age 28.

How does one figure out who is a weak teacher? Yes, that's a challenge. But researchers are improving systems to measure a teacher's performance throughout the year, and with three years of data, it's usually possible to tell which teachers are failing.

Unfortunately, the union in Chicago is insisting that teachers who are laid off—often for being ineffective—should get priority in new hiring. That's an insult to students.

Teaching is so important that it should be like other professions, with high pay and good working conditions but few job protections for bottom performers.

This isn't a battle between garment workers and greedy bosses. The central figures in the Chicago schools strike are neither strikers nor managers but 350,000 children. Protecting the union demand sacrifices those of students, in effect turning a blind eye to the injustice in the education system.

11. What do we learn about America's education system?

- A. It provides a ladder of opportunity for the wealthy.
- B. It contributes little to the elimination of inequality.
- C. It has remained basically unchanged for generations.
- D. It has brought up generations of responsible citizens.

12. What is chiefly responsible for the undesirable performance of inner-city schools?

- A. Unqualified teachers.
- B. Lack of financial resources.
- C. Unfavorable learning environment.
- D. Subconscious racial discrimination.

13. What does the author think the union should do to win popular support?

- A. Assist the city government in reforming schools.
- B. Give constructive advice to inner-city schools.
- C. Demand higher pay for teachers.
- D. Help teachers improve teaching.

14. What is the finding of the gold standard study by Harvard and Columbia University scholars?

- A. Many inner-city school teachers are not equal to their jobs.
- B. A large proportion of inner-city children often miss classes.
- C. Many students are dissatisfied with their teachers.
- D. Student performance has a lot to do with teachers.

15. Why does the author say the Chicago union's demand is an insult to students?

- A. It protects incompetent teachers at the expense of students.

- B. It underestimates students' ability to tell good teachers from poor ones.
- C. It makes students feel that they are discriminated against in many ways.
- D. It totally ignores students' initiative in the learning process.

V. Translation (15 points)

Directions: Translate the following passages into Chinese.

International trade is growing at a startling pace. While the global economy has been expanding at a bit over 3% a year, the volume of trade has been rising at a compound annual rate of about twice that. Foreign products, from meat to machinery, play a more important role in almost every economy in the world, and foreign markets now tempt businesses that never much worried about sales beyond their nation's borders.

What lies behind this explosion in international commerce? The general worldwide decline in trade barriers, such as customs duties and import quotas, is surely one explanation. The economic opening of countries that have traditionally been minor players is another. But one force behind the import-export boom has passed all but unnoticed: the rapidly falling cost of getting goods to market. Theoretically, in the world of trade, shipping costs do not matter. Goods, once they have been made, are assumed to move instantly and at no cost from place to place. The real world, however, is full of frictions. Cheap labour may make Chinese clothing competitive in America, but if delays in shipment lie up working capital and cause winter coats to arrive in spring, trade may lose its advantages.

VI. English Composition (20 points)

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.

According to the Ministry of Education, China will gradually raise required PE test scores on high school entrance exams to the same level as those of Chinese, math and English to improve physical education. A research will also be initiated to include PE classes in the national college entrance exam, or gaokao. Should PE be given more emphasis for students? What should be done to promote physical activity for students?