

华中师范大学
二〇一〇年研究生入学考试试题

院系、招生专业：外国语学院 翻译硕士
考试科目代码及名称：211 翻译硕士英语

考试时间：元月9日下午

Part I Grammar and Vocabulary (30')

Multiple Choice

Directions: Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Write your choice on the Answer Sheet.

1. The doctor _____ her that he would do his best to save the child's life.
A. insured B. ensured C. assumed D. assured
2. He resented _____ to wait. He expected the minister _____ him at once.
A. to be asked, to see B. being asked, to see
C. to be asked, seeing D. being asked, seeing
3. The old lady has developed a _____ cough which cannot be cured completely in a short time.
A. perpetual B. permanent C. chronic D. sustained
4. His strong sense of humor was _____ make everyone in the room burst out laughing.
A. so as to B. such as to C. so that D. such that
5. Nothing Helen says is ever _____. She always thinks carefully before she speaks.
A. simultaneous B. homogenous C. spontaneous D. rigorous
6. We were compelled to dismount, _____.
A. the hill-side was too steep B. the hill-side being too steep
C. as the hill-side was being too steep D. for the hill-side being too steep
7. Most modern people now no longer choose an _____ lifestyle, as they hold that it may deprive them of the material pleasure that life may offer.
A. esthetic B. ascetic C. ethnic D. ethical

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8. Michael found it difficult to get his British jokes _____ to American audiences.
A. around B. over C. across D. through
9. The university _____ an honorary degree on him for his devoted service.
A. concurred B. conferred C. appointed D. designated
10. John looked over the engine carefully lest it _____ wrong on the way.
A. goes B. go C. went D. had gone
11. The post-war _____ sent the unemployment figures to twice the expected level.
A. slump B. reduction C. siege D. shrink
12. Lying _____ far back in the mountains, the coal had to be hauled from a deep valley.
A. as it is B. was it C. did it D. as it did
13. The disagreement over trade restrictions could seriously _____ relations between the two countries.
A. tumble B. jeopardize C. manipulate D. intimidate
14. Music belongs to each member of the society, to the cleaner _____ to the professor.
A. as much as B. as far as C. the same as D. as long as
15. Astronauts are _____ all kinds of test before they are actually sent up in a spacecraft.
A. inclined to B. subjected to C. subject to D. liable to
16. He is off to Paris again tomorrow. He tells me that, with this journey, he _____ there and back twenty times.
A. will be B. will have been C. will go D. will have gone
17. Doctors are interested in using lasers as a surgical tool in operations on people who are _____ to liver cancer.
A. infectious B. disposed C. likely D. prone
18. The chief reason for the population growth isn't so much a rise in birth rates _____ a fall in death rates as a result of improvements in medical care.
A. and B. but C. as D. over

19. Excellent films are those which _____ national and cultural barriers.

- A. transcend B. traverse C. abolish D. overtake

20. The rules stated that anyone who had been in office for three years was not _____ for re-election.

- A. inclusive B. permissible C. eligible D. admissible

Part II Reading Comprehension (40')

Section 1. Multiple Choice (30')

Directions: In this section there are four passages followed by fifteen multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then choose the one answer that you think is the correct to each question. Write your choice on the Answer Sheet.

Text 1

Petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosene, home heating oil, residual fuel oil, and lubricating oils, come from one source — crude oil found below the earth's surface, as well as under large bodies of water, from a few hundred feet below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the earth's interior. Sometimes the crude oil is secured by drilling a hole through the earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Pressure at the source or pumping forces crude oil to the surface.

Crude oil wells flow at varying rates, from ten to thousands of barrels per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42 gallon barrels.

Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance: thin, thick, transparent, or opaque, but their chemical composition is made up of only two elements: carbon, and hydrogen, which form compounds called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities. Trace elements are also found, but these are of such minute qualities that they are disregarded. The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joinings of these two atoms in the hydrogen molecule.

The various petroleum products are refined from the crude oil by heating and condensing the vapors. These products are the so-called light oils, such as gasoline, kerosene, and distillate oil. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products, some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane rating of various types of gasoline.

1. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Crude oil is found below land and water.
B. Crude oil is always found a few hundred feet below the surface.

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- C. Pumping and pressure force crude oil to the surface.
D. A variety of petroleum products is obtained from crude oil.
2. Many thousands of hydrocarbon compounds are possible because _____.
- A. the petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance
B. complicated refining processes rearrange the chemicals appearance
C. the two atoms in the molecule assume many positions
D. the pressure needed to force it to the surface causes molecule transformation
3. Which of the following is true?
- A. The various petroleum products are produced by filtration.
B. Heating and condensation produce the various products.
C. Chemical separation is used to produce the various products.
D. Mechanical means such as the centrifuge are used to produce the various products.
4. How is crude oil brought to the surface?
- A. Expansion of the hydrocarbons.
B. Pressure and pumping
C. Vacuum created in the drilling pipe
D. Expansion and contraction of the earth's surface

Text 2

In today's society we are now seeing more children under the age of twelve developing eating disorders. It is estimated that 40% of nine year olds have already dieted and we are beginning to see four and five year olds expressing the need to diet. It's a shame that children so young are being robbed of their childhoods. Why is it that so many young children are becoming obsessed with dieting and their weight? I feel the family environment has a lot to do with it, along with the fact that children are constantly being exposed to the message society gives about the importance of being thin.

Children raised in a dysfunctional family are at a higher risk for developing an eating disorder. In a home where physical or sexual abuse is taking place, the child may turn to an eating disorder to gain a sense of control. If they can't control what is happening to their bodies during the abuse, they can control their food intake or their weight. Self imposed starvation may also be their way of trying to disappear so they no longer have to suffer through the abuse.

Children may also develop eating disorders as a way of dealing with the many emotions that they feel, especially if they are raised in a home that does not allow feelings to be expressed. Children who

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are compulsive eaters are usually using food to help them deal with feelings of anger, sadness, hurt, loneliness, abandonment, fear and pain. If children are not allowed to express their emotions, they may become emotional eaters. Also, if parents are too involved in their own problems, the child may turn to food for comfort.

Children are at a risk for developing an eating disorder if the parents themselves are too preoccupied with appearance and weight. If the parents are constantly dieting and expressing dislike towards their own bodies, the child will receive the message that appearance is very important. In some families the parents mistake baby fat for actual fat and may try to impose a diet on the child. Not only is that not right, it's cruel.

As parents you need to set a good example for your children, which means that you yourself should be involved in healthy eating patterns. Another thing to remember about children is that they eat when they are hungry and they stop when they are full. Never force a child to eat if they don't want to. Too many families still force children to remain at the table until they have eaten everything on their plate. Doing that could cause the child to hate meal times and develop an unhealthy attitude towards food.

Exercise is also an important part of everyone's life and we need to help our children become involved in physical activity, which means the parents themselves should participate in healthy exercise. Help the child to find activities they enjoy and activities the whole family can enjoy. They should be taught that physical activity is important in maintaining a strong and healthy body, but they should not be given the message that exercise is important in maintaining a slim figure.

5. What kind of message does the society give to the children who are becoming obsessed with dieting and their weight?

- A. It is important to be thin.
- B. It is fashionable to have diet.
- C. It's a shame that children are being robbed of their childhood.
- D. It's a shame that children are developing eating disorders.

6. Why are children raised in a home where physical or sexual abuse is taking place at a higher risk for developing an eating disorder?

- A. They may try to regain a sense of self-control in the way of controlling their food intake or their weight.
- B. They are actually very hungry during the abuse so they have to eat a lot when they are free.
- C. They are not allowed to express their emotions in family of this kind.
- D. They are forced to eat a lot by their parents in this kind of family.

7. Which of the following is the suggestion that the author gives to the parents?

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- A. Parents must pay more attention to their outlook to show their children the importance of appearance and weight.
- B. Parents must be deeply involved in their children's problems.
- C. Parents must encourage the children to express their feelings.
- D. Parents must teach their children to eat everything in their plate.
8. When the children are doing physical exercise, the parents should NOT _____.
- A. explain the importance of physical activity in keeping people slim.
- B. also take part in the activities by themselves.
- C. try to find out activities that are suitable for the children.
- D. ask them to eat a lot to prevent them from eating disorders.
9. The passage mainly talks about _____.
- A. the general situation of eating disorders in the group of children.
- B. the reason why children are suffered from eating disorder.
- C. the step parents should take to prevent their children from eating disorder.
- D. All of the above.

Text 3

A full moon was shining down on the jungle. Accompanied only by an Indian guide, the American explorer and archaeologist Edward Herbert Thompson—thirteen hundred years after the Mayas had left their cities and made a break for the country farther north—was riding through the New Empire that they had built for themselves, which had collapsed after the arrival of the Spaniards. He was searching for Chichen Itza, the largest, most beautiful, mightiest, and most splendid of all Mayan cities. Horses and men had been suffering intense hardships on the trail. Thompson's head sagged on his breast from fatigue, and each time his horse stumbled him all but fell out of the saddle. Suddenly his guide shouted to him, Thompson woke up with a start. He looked ahead and saw a fairyland.

Above the dark treetops rose a mound, high and steep, and on top of the mound was a temple, bathed in cool moonlight. In the hush of the night it towered over the treetops like the Parthenon of some Mayan acropolis. It seemed to grow in size as they approached. The Indian guide dismounted, unsaddled his horse, and roiled out his blanket for the night's sleep. Thompson could not tear his fascinated gaze from the great structure. While the guide prepared his bed, he sprang from his horse and continued on foot. Steep stairs overgrown with grass and bushes, and in part fallen into ruins, led from the base of the mound up to the temple. Thompson was acquainted with this architectural form, which was piously some kind of pyramid. He was familiar, too, with the function of pyramids as known in Egypt. But this Mayan version was not a tomb, like the pyramids of Gizeh. Externally it rather brought to mind a ziggurat, but to a much greater degree than the Babylonian ziggurats it

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seemed to consist mostly of a stony hill providing support or the enormous stairs rising higher and higher, towards the gods of the sun and moon.

Thompson climbed up the steps. He looked at the ornamentation, the rich relief's. On top, almost 96 feet above the jungle, he surveyed the scene, he counted one-two-three—a half dozen scattered buildings, half-hidden in shadow, often revealed by nothing more than a gleam of moonlight on stone.

This, then, was Chichen-Itza. From its original status as advance outpost at the beginning of the great trek to the north, it had grown into a shining metropolis, the heart of the New Empire. Again and again during the next few days Thompson climbed on to the old ruins. "I stood upon the roof of this temple one morning", he writes, "just as the first rays of the sun reddened the distant horizon. The morning stillness was profound. The noises of the night had ceased, and those of the day were not yet begun. All the sky above and the earth below seemed to be breathlessly waiting for something. Then the great round sun came up, flaming splendidly, and instantly the whole world sang and hummed. The birds in the trees and the insects on the ground sang a grand Te Deum. Nature herself taught primal man to be a sun-worshipper and man in his heart of hearts still follows the ancient teaching."

Thompson stood where he was, immobile and enchanted. The jungle melted away before his gaze. Wide spaces opened up, processions crept up to the temple site, music sounded, palaces became filled with reveling, the temples hummed with religious adjuration. He tried to recognize his task. For out there in the jungle green he could distinguish a narrow path, barely traced out in the weak light, a path that might lead to Chichen-Itza's most exciting mystery: the Sacred Well.

10. The territory which Thompson was exploring _____.
- A. had been abandoned by the Mayas about thirteen hundred years previously.
 - B. had been occupied and developed by the Mayas about thirteen hundred years before.
 - C. had been deserted by the Mayas as soon as the Spaniards arrived.
 - D. was conquered by the Mayas thirteen hundred years ago.
11. What was Thompson's first reaction to the scene ahead?
- A. He remained in the saddle for several minutes spellbound.
 - B. He immediately jumped down and went forward.
 - C. He waited until his bed was ready and then dismounted.
 - D. He rode to the mound and stared at the structure before him.
12. What suggestion is made about the former purpose of the various ruins he could see?
- A. They had formed part of the capital of a new Mayan Kingdom.
 - B. They were what remained of a temple to sky gods.
 - C. They were what was left of the starting point from which the Mayans had moved to new

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territory.

D. They were what remained of the farthest city reached in a large-scale Mayan migration.

13. Thompson believed that man is instinctively a sun-worshipper because _____.

A. the worship of the sun-god had clearly been the function of the temple.

B. all living things celebrate the sunrise.

C. the sunrise is the most magnificent of all phenomena.

D. it is natural for man to worship the sun and he has always done so.

Text 4

The problem with history is simple. There is too much of it. And more of it comes along every day. We need something that will cut the past down to size. We want heroes and heroines that a modern person can identify with. That is where Hollywood comes in.

Film makers have often based their work on historical events. Why go to the trouble of writing a brand new story when so many exciting things have happened in the past? People will often already know the story. That leaves the director free to thrill us with details of what life was like in imperial China or ancient Rome.

Most historians dislike this attitude. They see history as a complex thing, influenced by great political and economic forces. Film audiences are not very interested in this. They want kings and queens. They pay their money to see fancy clothes and a good fight. And this is what the film industry tries to give them.

Sometimes this approach can cause trouble. The film *Titanic* was a success around the world. In one of the film's most dramatic moments, a member of the ship's crew begins shooting into the crowd trying to get into the lifeboats as the ship sinks. When the film was released, the real life sailor's surviving relatives protested. They pointed out that this was not what had actually happened. The film makers made a public apology. But everyone who has seen the film remembers the sight of the man shooting into the crowd.

Defenders of "Hollywood history" say that most of the time the film makers get the facts right. The action is based on real events and the clothes are accurate. People talk in the way that they would have done in the past even if they do it with a modern American accent. For many people, a historical film will be the closest they come to discovering the past.

It is still possible to find mistakes. Millions have been spent on putting together a replica of ancient Rome. The costumes are right and the atmosphere is perfect. Yet if you look very closely, a plane can be seen passing through the sky above.

Some film makers say that history needs to be simplified if it is to be filmed. The film maker's job is to make viewers interested. If they want to know more, they can do their own research.

The difference between film history and real history is the difference between the facts and the truth. We can watch a “costume drama” and know that all the materials used are probably accurate. But if we want to find out the whole story, we have to do it ourselves. We have to go back to the books.

14. The main point of the passage is _____.

- A. that films based on past events are often big hits.
- B. how much we can trust the Hollywood version of history.
- C. that we should read books rather than see films to know the history.
- D. why film audiences are interested in film history rather than real history.

15. What is the author's attitude towards film history?

- A. Sarcastic
- B. Commendatory
- C. Impartial
- D. Derogatory

Section 2 (10')

Read the following passage *Personal Possessions*, and then complete Questions 16--20. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Personal Possessions

A thief only needs a moment to make off with your valuables. Your coat hung up in a restaurant, your briefcase beside your chair, even your cheque book and cheque card left on the table while you pay the bill ... all are vulnerable if you look away for a second. So try to be careful all times.

Money and plastic Cards

- Don't make it easy for pickpockets. Carry your wallet in an inside pocket, preferably one which can be fastened, not your back pocket. If someone bumps into you in a crowd, see if you still have your wallet.
- Cash is a favorite target for thieves, so try to avoid carrying large amounts. When on holiday abroad, take travellers' cheques.
- If your plastic card is stolen, tell the card company immediately. Keep the number handy. If you delay reporting the loss, it could lead to a crime being committed in your name, as a thief could make fraudulent use of your card. Thieves can use plastic cards for over-the-counter and telephones purchase.
- Never carry the personal identification number with your cash dispensing cards. Always memorize your number, and never disclose it, not even to bank staff or close friends.
- Sign new plastic cards as soon as they arrive, and cut up old ones when they expire.

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Handbag

Never let your handbag out of your sight. On public transport, keep hold of it, with the clasp or zip shut so that a thief cannot steal your purse. In the office, keep it in a drawer, or in a corner near you and out of sight. If you have the windows open or a door unlocked a thief may easily reach in.

Questions 16--17

Look at the statements below (Questions 16--17) to decide whether they are "True" or "False" or the related information is "Not Given". You should write

- True if the statement is true.
False if the statement is false
Not Given if the information is not given in the passage.

16. If someone pushes against you in a large group, you should check that they haven't taken your wallet.
17. If your card is stolen and you take a long time to tell the card company, they will also take a long time to give you a new one.

Questions 18--20.

Use the information from the above passage to answer the following questions. Try to be brief and to the point in your answering. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

18. Who should you tell your personal identification number to?
19. What should you do with your old plastic cards when they are out of date?
20. In what two places are handbag thefts common?

Part III Writing (30')

A famous thinker once wrote that "The greatest threat to mankind is mankind itself!" What do you think? Write a composition of about 400 words on your view of the topic. Write your composition on the Answer Sheet.

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考试科目代码及名称：351 英语翻译基础

I. Translation of terms or phrases (30)

A. Translate the following English terms and phrases into Chinese (15):

CAD

GPS

UNESCO

TMD

WHO

Desert Storm syndrome

Group of 77

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

bird flu

Paradise Lost

Red Star Over China

The New York Times

Lost in Translation

Safeguard

Reuters News Agency



新文道

B. Translate the following Chinese terms and phrases into English (15):

民盟

国家计委

民革

南航

非物质文化遗产

个体工商户

苏州古典园林

农村合作医疗

五代十国

鸦片战争

社会保障体系

涉外经济体制

综合国力

基础群众自治制度

限价商品房

II. English-Chinese Translation(60)

Passage One (30)

No one doubts that the words we write or speak are an expression of our inner thoughts and personalities. But beyond the meaningful content of language, a wealth of unique insights into an author's mind are hidden in the style of a text—in such elements as how often certain words and word categories are used, regardless of context.

It is how an author expresses his or her thoughts that reveals character, asserts social psychologist James W. Pennebaker of the University of Texas at Austin. When people try to present themselves a certain way, they tend to select what they think are appropriate nouns and verbs, but they are unlikely to control their use of articles and pronouns. These small words create the style of a text, which is less subject to conscious manipulation.

Pennebaker's statistical analyses have shown that these small words may hint at the healing progress of patients and give us insight into the personalities and changing ideals of public figures, from political candidates to terrorists. "Virtually no one in psychology has realized that low-level words can give clues to large-scale behaviors," says Pennebaker, who, with colleagues, developed a computer program that analyzes text, called Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC, pronounced "Luke").

Passage Two (30)

Springs are not always the same. In some years, April bursts upon our Virginia hills in one prodigious leap---and all the stage is filled at once, whole choruses of tulips, arabesques of forsythia, cadenzas of flowering

In other years, spring tiptoes in. It pauses, overcome by shyness, like my grandchild at the door, peeping in, ducking out of sight, giggling in the hallway. "I know you're out there," I cry. "Come in!" And April slips into our arms.

The dogwood bud, pale green, is inlaid with russet markings. Within the perfect cup a score of clustered seeds are nestled. One examines the bud in awe: Where were those seeds a month ago? The apples display their milliner's scraps of ivory silk, rose-tinged. All the sleeping things wake up---primrose, baby iris, blue phlox. The earth warms---you can smell it, feel it, crumble April in your hands. (James J. Kilpatrick)

III. Chinese-English Translation(60)

龙从一开始就被人们赋予多种神格，既是雨神，又是雷神，既是云神，又是风神。为太阳拉车的是六条巨龙，是日神的骖乘。北方的烛龙是光明之神，南方的应龙曾协助远古的大禹治水，还帮大禹作战，是水神兼战神。东海的夔龙司职音乐，青龙是方位神，与天文有关。相传龙生九子，各有所好，涉及音乐、体育、法律、建筑、宗教等诸领域。可见龙是多功能神祇，除了不管婚姻、爱情，几乎处处有灵。人们祈求风调雨顺，扎应龙之状以通神。舞龙的初衷就是祈求丰收。古时吴越（长江中下游）渔民断发文身，就是为了让龙神视为己类不加伤害，赛龙正是为了娱神以求保佑。

新文道

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考试科目代码及名称：451 汉语写作与百科知识

第一部分:百科知识(本题 50 分,时间 60 分钟)

请简要解释以下段落中划线部分的知识。

1. 李斯生于战国末年，年轻时做过掌管文书的小吏。有一次，他在厕所见到老鼠吃人粪，一见到人和狗，老鼠就被吓跑了。后来，他在仓库里看到老鼠很自在的偷吃粮食，也没有人去管。于是，他发出了这样的感慨：“人之贤不肖，譬如鼠矣，在所自处耳！”可以看出，在战国时期人人争名逐利的情况下，李斯也是不甘寂寞，想干出一番事业来。为了达到飞黄腾达的目的，李斯辞去小吏，到齐国求学，拜荀卿为师。荀卿是当时著名的儒学大师，他是打着孔子的旗号讲学的，但是，他不像孟子那样墨守成规，而是从当时的政治形势出发，对孔子的儒学进行了发挥和改造，因而很适合新兴地主阶级的需要。荀子的思想很接近法家的主张。李斯学完之后，反复思考应该到哪个地方才能显露才干，得到荣华富贵。经过对各国情况的分析和比较，他认为楚王无所作为，其它各国也在走下坡路，于是决定到秦国去。
2. 冷战结束以来，世界形势总体趋向缓和。各国人民要和平、求稳定、谋发展的呼声日益高涨。科学技术日新月异的发展，为人类开发和利用自然提供了空前巨大的能力，也为人类自身能力的发展开辟了广阔的前景。但天下仍很不太平，世界的和平与发展依然受到这样或那样的威胁。强权政治和霸权主义在国际政治和安全领域中依然存在并有新的发展，地区冲突此起彼伏，南北发展差距继续拉大，环境恶化、武器扩散、国际犯罪、恐怖主义等跨国问题困扰着人类。如果我们不抓紧解决这一系列重大问题，世界就难以发展。何去何从，解决这些问题的主动权掌握在世界人民手中。推动建立公正合理的国际政治经济新秩序，是各国人民和有远见的政治家必须认真而审慎思考的极其重大的课题。
3. 在美国，当人们谈论上、中、下阶级时，他们指的不是原籍或种族的差别，而是人们对物质来源享有的权利和控制力。当今美国的经济权在很大程度上被身体健康的年轻白人男性所控制。美国人都意识到白人文化的存在。作为美国的主流文化，白人文化是美国社会规范和结构的基础。从跨文化交际的角度来看，白人文化所包含的内容有标准英语的交际模式、眼神的直接交流、悠闲的身体接触、情绪的控制等。由此看来，一个多元文化社会面临着许多跨文化交际的问题，这些问题是由多语言的使用、不同的价值观、文化偏见等因素所造成的。
4. 自从1975年中国同欧洲经济共同体建立正式关系以来，中欧关系一直在平稳不

断地向前发展，我们对此感到高兴。这 30 多年来，双方的关系跨越了三个阶段，首先是建立了建设性伙伴关系，然后是全面伙伴关系，现在是全面战略伙伴关系。欧盟是我们的第一大贸易伙伴，贸易额是 1975 年的 100 倍。所以我们对双方关系发展的前景是充满信心的。我们非常重视在平等和相互尊重的基础上，同欧盟、欧洲国家就人权问题进行建设性的对话。既然谈到中欧关系，我在这里也想谈一下即将于今年 10 月在中国举行的第七届亚欧首脑会议，这是中国首次主办这样的盛会，届时估计有 40 多个亚欧国家的国家元首和政府首脑出席。

5. 目前中美贸易存在逆差问题，是由多方面原因造成的。一是由于经济全球化，由于双方贸易结构所致；二是由于中国有着良好的投资环境；三是中国在货物贸易方面存在着顺差，但是在服务贸易方面，美方拥有顺差。

第二部分：应用文写作(本题 40 分, 时间 60 分钟)

根据下面的信息写作一份会议通知。要求：约 450 个汉字；言简意赅，符合会议通知的规范和要求。

为了顺应国家关于大力发展专业硕士教育的政策要求，促进我国翻译硕士专业学位教育事业的健康发展，国务院学位委员会、教育部全国翻译硕士专业学位教育指导委员会、中国翻译协会决定在某某时间和某某地点举办“全国首届翻译硕士(MTI)教育发展与经验总结”研讨会。本次研讨会由高等教育出版社、外语教学与研究出版社等单位协办。

第三部分：命题作文(本题 60 分, 时间 60 分钟)

根据下面的背景信息，以“名人与广告”为题写一篇不少于 800 字的议论文。要求文字通顺，用词得体，结构合理，文体恰当，说理充分。

央视网消息：根据中国广告协会昨天发出的通报，著名演员侯耀华共代言了包括保健食品、药品、医疗器械等 10 个虚假产品广告。据介绍，这些产品包括澳鲨宝、伯爵养生胶囊、杜仲降压片、黄金九号、康大夫茶愈胶囊、滑肠益生元、亚克口服液、加拿大 V6 胶囊、角燕 G 蛋白、方舟降压仪。