

华中师范大学
二〇一一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
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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.

1. He never hesitates to make _____ criticisms _____ are considered helpful to others.
A. so ... that B. so ... as C. such ... that D. such ... as
2. The policy _____ made, the next problem was how to carry it out.
A. having been B. being C. had been D. was
3. During the construction of skyscrapers, cranes are used to _____ building materials to the upper floors.
A. toss B. tow C. hoist D. hurl
4. The goal is to make higher education available to everyone who is willing and capable _____ his financial situation.
A. with respect to B. in accordance with C. regardless of D. in terms of
5. The _____ crown jewels are kept in the Tower of London.
A. valued B. valueless C. invaluable D. worthy
6. It's a shame _____ able to give them any advice.
A. not to have been B. to have not been C. to have been not D. to not have been
7. His argument does not _____ up to close scrutiny.
A. hold B. stand C. come D. look
8. The Space Age _____ in October 1957 when the first man-made satellite was launched by the former

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Soviet Union.

- A. initiated B. originated C. embarked D. commenced

9. The vast majority of people in any given culture will _____ to established standards of that culture.

- A. confine B. conform C. confront D. confirm

10. I regret _____ you that I can't go to Hangzhou for a visit next Sunday with you, because I've caught a bad cold.

- A. to tell B. telling C. to have told D. having told

11. In the past ten years skyscrapers have developed _____ in Chicago and New York City.

- A. homogeneously B. simultaneously C. spontaneously D. harmoniously

12. Although we are still safe now, the _____ danger is approaching.

- A. potent B. patent C. latent D. lenient

13. When the explorer got closer to the snake, it showed its tongue to him to _____.

- A. scare B. jeopardize C. manipulate D. intimidate

14. In vain _____ to get in touch with the Embassy.

- A. they tried B. tried they C. did they try D. they have tried

15. By the time you receive this letter, I _____ for America.

- A. will leave B. have left C. would have left D. will have left

16. On a sudden _____, Jean bought that expensive fur coat.

- A. motivation B. incentive C. impetus D. impulse

17. Since I could not see anything through the microscope, _____ my careful adjustment, I gave up.

- A. for all B. above all C. after all D. in all

18. Stop shouting! I can't hear the football _____.

- A. judgment B. commentary C. interpretation D. explanation

19. An energy tax would curb ordinary air pollution, limit oil imports and cut the budget _____.

- A. discrepancy B. disposition C. defect D. deficit

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20. This book is about how these basic beliefs and values affect important _____ of American life.
A. facets B. formats C. formulas D. fashions

Part II Reading Comprehension (40')

Section 1. Multiple Choice (30')

Directions: In this section there are three 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.

Text 1

Sleep is a funny thing. We're taught that we should get seven or eight hours a night, but a lot of us get by just fine on less, and some of us actually sleep too much. A study out of the University of Buffalo last month reported that people who routinely sleep more than eight hours a day and are still tired are nearly three times as likely to die of stroke—probably as a result of an underlying disorder that keeps them from snoozing soundly.

Doctors have their own special sleep problems. Residents are famously sleep deprived. When I was training to become a neurosurgeon, it was not unusual to work 40 hours in a row without rest. Most of us took it in stride, confident we could still deliver the highest quality of medical care. Maybe we shouldn't have been so sure of ourselves. An article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* points out that in the morning after 24 hours of sleeplessness, a person's motor performance is comparable to that of someone who is legally intoxicated. Curiously, surgeons who believe that operating under the influence is grounds for dismissal often don't think twice about operating without enough sleep.

"I could tell you horror stories," says Jaya Agrawal, president of the American Medical Student Association, which runs a website where residents can post anonymous anecdotes. Some are terrifying. "I was operating after being up for over 36 hours," one writes. "I literally fell asleep standing up and nearly face planted into the wound."

"Practically every surgical resident I know has fallen asleep at the wheel driving home from work," writes another. "I know of three who have hit parked cars. Another hit a 'Jersey barrier' on the New Jersey Turnpike, going 65 m.p.h." "Your own patients have become the enemy," writes a third, because they are "the one thing that stands between you and a few hours of sleep."

Agrawal's organization is supporting the Patient and Physician Safety and Protection Act of 2001, introduced last November by Representative John Conyers Jr. of Michigan. Its key provisions, modeled on New York State's regulations, include an 80-hour workweek and a 24-hour work-shift limit. Most doctors, however, resist such interference. Dr. Charles Binkley, a senior surgery resident at the University of Michigan, agrees that something needs to be done but believes "doctors should be bound by their conscience, not by the government."

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The U.S. controls the hours of pilots and truck drivers. But until such a system is in place for doctors, patients are on their own. If you're worried about the people treating you or a loved one, you should feel free to ask how many hours of sleep they have had and if more-rested staffers are available. Doctors, for their part, have to give up their pose of infallibility and get the rest they need.

1. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.
 - A. people who sleep less than 8 hours a day are more prone to illness
 - B. poor sleep quality may be a sign of physical disorder
 - C. stroke is often associated with sleep
 - D. too much sleep can be as harmful as lack of sleep

2. Speaking of the sleep problems doctors face, the author implies that _____.
 - A. doctors often need little sleep to keep them energetic
 - B. doctors' sleep is deprived by residents
 - C. doctors tend to neglect their own sleep problems
 - D. sleep-deprived doctors are intoxicated

3. Paragraph 3 and 4 are written to _____.
 - A. entertain the audience with some anecdotes
 - B. discuss the cause of doctors' sleep problems
 - C. show the hostility doctors harbor against their patients
 - D. exemplify the danger doctors face caused by lack of sleep

4. By "doctors should be bound by their conscience, not by the government" (paragraph 5), Dr. Charles Binkley means that _____.
 - A. doctors should not abide by government's regulations
 - B. the government is interfering too much
 - C. the regulations about workweek and work shift are too specific
 - D. law can not force a doctor to sleep while his conscience can

5. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?
 - A. Patients should control the hours of their doctors.
 - B. Pilots and truck drivers work in safer environments than that of doctors'.
 - C. Patients are facing more risks if their doctors are not adequately-rested.
 - D. People concerned have the right to remove their doctors from their positions.

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Text 2

Charlie Bell became chief executive of McDonald's in April. Within a month doctors told him that he had colorectal cancer. After stock market hours on November 22nd, the fast-food firm said he had resigned; it would need a third boss in under a year. Yet when the market opened, its share price barely dipped then edged higher. After all, McDonald's had, again, shown how to act swiftly and decisively in appointing a new boss.

Mr. Bell himself got the top job when Jim Cantalupo died of a heart attack hours before he was due to address a convention of McDonald's franchisees. Mr. Cantalupo was a McDonald's veteran brought out of retirement in January 2003 to help remodel the firm after sales began falling because of dirty restaurants, indifferent service and growing concern about junk food. He devised a recovery plan, backed by massive marketing, and promoted Mr. Bell to chief operating officer. When Mr. Cantalupo died, a rapidly convened board confirmed Mr. Bell, a 44-year-old Australian already widely seen as his heir apparent, in the top job. The convention got its promised chief executive's address, from the firm's first non-American leader.

Yet within weeks executives had to think about what to do if Mr. Bell became too ill to continue. Perhaps Mr. Bell had the same thing on his mind: he usually introduced Jim Skinner, the 60-year-old vice-chairman, to visitors as the "steady hand at the wheel". Now Mr. Skinner, an expert on the firm's overseas operations, becomes chief executive, and Mike Roberts, head of its American operations, joins the board as chief operating officer.

Is Mr. Roberts now the new heir apparent? Maybe. McDonald's has brought in supposedly healthier choices such as salads and toasted sandwiches worldwide and, instead of relying for most of its growth on opening new restaurants, has turned to upgrading its 31,000 existing ones. America has done best at this; under Mr Roberts, like-for-like sales there were up by 7.5% in October on a year earlier.

The new team's task is to keep the revitalisation plan on course, especially overseas, where some American brands are said to face political hostility from consumers. This is a big challenge. Is an in-house succession the best way to tackle it? Mr. Skinner and Mr. Roberts are both company veterans, having joined in the 1970s. Some recent academic studies find that the planned succession of a new boss groomed from within, such as Mr. Bell and now (arguably) Mr. Roberts, produces better results than looking hastily, or outside, for one. McDonald's smooth handling of its serial misfortunes at the top certainly seems to prove the point. Even so, everyone at McDonald's must be hoping that it will be a long time before the firm faces yet another such emergency.

6. The main reason for the constant change at the top of McDonald is _____.
- A. the board's interference
 - B. the falling sales
 - C. the health problems of the chief executives
 - D. the constant change of its share price

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7. Which of the following was NOT a cause of the falling sales of McDonald?
A. The change of the chief executive B. People's concern about junk food
C. Dirty restaurant D. Indifferent service
8. The phrase "heir apparent" (Paragraph 2) in the article most probably means _____.
A. someone who has the same ideas, aims and style with a person
B. someone who has the unalienable right to receive the family title
C. someone who is appointed as a heir of a person
D. someone who is likely to take over a person's position when that person leaves
9. In terms of succession at the top, McDonald's _____.
A. has had to made rather hasty decisions^L
B. prefers to appoint a new boss from within
C. acts in a quick and unreasonable way
D. surprises all the people with its decisions
10. Toward McDonald's reaction to emergencies at the top, the writer's attitude can be said to be _____.
A. indifferent B. doubtful C. objective D. praiseful

Text 3

The right to pursue happiness is issued to Americans with their birth certificates, but no one seems quite sure which way it ran. It may be we are issued a hunting license but offered no game. Jonathan Swift seemed to think so when he attacked the idea of happiness as "the possession of being well-deceived," the felicity (幸福) of being "a fool among knaves." For Swift saw society as Vanity Fair, the land of false goals.

It is, of course, un-American to think in terms of fools and knaves. We do, however, seem to be dedicated to the idea of buying our way to happiness. We shall all have made it to Heaven when we possess enough.

And at the same time the forces of American commercialism are hugely dedicated to making us deliberately unhappy. Advertising is one of our major industries, and advertising exists not to satisfy desires but to create them—and to create them faster than any man's budget can satisfy them. For that matter, our whole economy is based on a dedicated insatiability. We are taught that to possess is to be happy, and then we are made to want. We are even told it is our duty to want. It was only a few years ago, to cite a single example, that car dealers across the country were flying banners that read "You Auto Buy Now." They were calling upon Americans, as an act approaching patriotism, to buy at once,

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with money they did not have, automobiles they did not really need, and which they would be required to grow tired of by the time the next year's models were released.

Or look at any of the women's magazines. There, as Bernard DeVoto once pointed out, advertising begins as poetry in the front pages and ends as pharmacopoeia (药典) and therapy in the back pages. The poetry of the front matter is the dream of perfect beauty. This is the baby skin that must be hers. These, the flawless teeth. This, the perfumed breath she must exhale. This, the sixteen-year-old figure she must display at forty, at fifty, at sixty, and forever.

Obviously no half-sane person can be completely persuaded either by such poetry or by such pharmacopoeia and orthopedics (矫形术). Yet someone is obviously trying to buy the dream as offered and spending billions every year in the attempt. Clearly the happiness-market is not running out of customers, but what is it trying to buy.

The idea "happiness", to be sure, will not sit still for easy definition: the best one can do is to try to set some extremes to the idea and then work in toward the middle. To think of happiness as acquisitive and competitive will do to set the materialistic extreme. To think of it as the idea one senses in, say, a holy man of India will do to set the spiritual extreme. That holy man's idea of happiness is in needing nothing from outside himself. In wanting nothing, he lacks nothing. He sits immobile, rapt in contemplation, free even of his own body. Or nearly free of it. If devout admirers bring him food he eats it; if not, he starves indifferently. Why be concerned? What is physical is an illusion to him. Contemplation is his joy and he achieves it through a fantastically demanding discipline, the accomplishment of which is itself a joy within him.

11. In which paragraph does the author offer some tips to pursue happiness?
- A. The first paragraph B. The third paragraph
C. The fifth paragraph D. The sixth paragraph
12. What does the author imply by quoting Jonathan Swift's sentences about happiness "the possession of being well-deceived", the felicity of being "a fool among knaves"?
- A. It's something difficult to get B. It's something everyone has the right to pursue
C. It's something like a vain attempt. D. It's something only for fools to pursue
13. The Americans prefer to _____ instead of considering it in terms of fools or knaves.
- A. buy happiness with money B. borrow happiness
C. sell happiness D. lend happiness
14. American commercialism has guided Americans to achieve their goals of happiness in a _____ way.
- A. right B. strange C. wrong D. decent

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15. Which statement is mentioned according to the text?

- A. It is easy to define happiness.
- B. It is not easy to define happiness.
- C. People can offer a correct definition of happiness.
- D. People can not offer a correct definition of happiness.

Section 2 (10')

Read the following passage, and then complete Questions 16--20.

The history of English since 1700 is filled with many movements and countermovements, of which we can notice only a couple. One of these is the vigorous attempt made in the eighteenth century, and the rather half-hearted attempts made since, to regulate and control the English language. Many people of the eighteenth century, not understanding very well the forces which govern language, proposed to polish and prune and restrict English, which they felt was proliferating too wildly. There was much talk of an academy which would rule on what people could and could not say and write. The academy never came into being, but the 18th century did succeed in establishing certain attitudes which, though they haven't had much effect on the development of the language itself, have certainly changed the native speaker's feeling about the language.

In part, a product of the wish to fix and establish the language was the development of the dictionary. The first English dictionary was published in 1603; it was a list of 2,500 words briefly defined. Another product of the eighteenth century was the invention of "English grammar." As English came to replace Latin as the language of scholarship, it was felt that one should also be able to control and dissect it, parse and analyze it, as one could Latin. What happened in practice was that the grammatical description that applied to Latin was removed and superimposed on English. This was silly, because English is an entirely different kind of language, with its own forms and signals and ways of producing meaning. Nevertheless, English grammars on the Latin model were worked out and taught in the schools. In many schools they are still being taught. This activity is not often popular with school children, but it is sometimes an interesting and instructive exercise in logic. The principal harm in it is that it has tended to keep people from being interested in English and has obscured the real features of English structure.

16. What is the topic of this passage?

17. What is the primary reason for many people in the 18th century to try hard to "control" the English language?

18. It is suggested in the first paragraph that no organization is authoritative enough to _____.

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19. What does the author think of English grammars developed in the 18th century?

20. What problem(s) the teaching of English grammar based on Latin model may bring about?

Part III Writing (30')

Many people claim that an honest man should always tell the truth; just as the old saying goes, "honesty is the best policy." What do you think? Write a composition of about 400 words on your view of the topic.



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