

中山大学

2019 年攻读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

考试时间: 2018 年 12 月 22 日 下午

考生须知
全部答案一律写在答题纸
上, 答在试题纸上的不计分! 答
题要写清题号, 不必抄题。

PART I GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY [60 MIN] (1×30=30 POINTS)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Please choose the correct answer that best completes the sentence and write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

- Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A. How strange feelings they are! B. How dare you speak to me like that!
C. What noise they are making! D. What a mess we are in!
- His remarks were _____ annoy everybody at the meeting.
A. so as to B. such as to C. such to D. as much as to
- Tim's brother is _____ than him.
A. much more sportsman B. more of a sportsman C. more of sportsman D. more a sportsman
- The experiment requires more money than _____.
A. have been put in B. being put in C. has been put in D. to be put in
- The Clarks haven't decided yet which hotel _____.
A. to stay B. is to stay C. to stay at D. is for staying
- Which of the following sentences expresses WILLINGNESS?
A. By now she will be eating dinner. B. I must never do that again.
C. I will help you with the luggage. D. You shall get a promotion.
- _____ time, he'll make a first-class tennis player.
A. Having B. Given C. Giving D. Had
- I was very interested in _____ she told me.
A. all that B. all which C. all what D. that
- _____ I like economics, I like sociology much better.
A. As much as B. So much C. How much D. Much as
- He would have finished his college education, but he _____ to quit and find a job to support his family.
A. had had B. has C. had D. would have
- A hibernating animal needs hardly any food all through the winter, _____?
A. need it B. needn't it C. does it D. doesn't it

12. The central provinces have floods in some years, and _____.
 A. droughts in others B. droughts are others C. while other droughts D. others in droughts
13. _____ him to your birthday party this weekend?
 A. Why not to invite B. Why don't invite C. Why not inviting D. Why not invite
14. If there were no polysemy, Chinese _____ much easier to learn.
 A. will be B. could have been C. would be D. would have been
15. In "He will come to learn driving from you", the infinitive indicates _____.
 A. cause B. purpose C. result D. direction
16. Throughout our lives, mothers are there with an encouraging word, a sympathetic ear, and a(n) _____ heart.
 A. obedient B. tame C. tender D. temperate
17. The principal stressed multimedia teaching would never replace the one-to-one _____ between pupil and teacher.
 A. perceptions B. consultations C. interactions D. interruptions
18. If we _____ in this practice, gradually we'll learn how to express ourselves in English.
 A. insist C. adhere C. persist D. maintain
19. The railway station was criticized for its lack of disabled _____.
 A. equipment B. facility C. instrument D. appliance
20. Choosing a car is like choosing a dress. You should not only read the price _____, but also consider the image it conveys.
 A. tag B. brand C. label D. trademark
21. As a(n) _____ of thanks, we will offer you two free round-trip tickets to Hawaii.
 A. symbol B. badge C. attribute D. token
22. Photography is strictly _____ in the cathedral.
 A. forbidden B. rejected C. excluded D. denied
23. Under the agreement, all trade barriers between the two countries will be _____ by the end of this year.
 A. abolished B. canceled C. eliminated D. disposed
24. The football match was _____ because of the heavy rain.
 A. called off B. called up C. called out D. called over
25. He was almost _____ to Jack, but somehow looked a little shorter.
 A. equal B. equivalent C. identical D. parallel
26. When you vacate the room, you should _____ the door key to me.
 A. hand in B. hand out C. hand down D. hand over
27. He _____ considerable influence on the thinking of the scientific community on these issues.
 A. exerted B. exalted C. excelled D. exiled
28. He was appointed chairman of the department in _____ to Mr. Chen.
 A. recession B. succession C. confession D. concession

29. Both approaches agree on what is depicted in the poem, but not on how it should be _____.
A. explained B. illustrated C. interpreted D. accounted
30. The bank will have to _____ that you are the owner of the property.
A. certify B. confirm C. testify D. verify

PART II READING COMPREHENSION [60 MIN] (1.5×20+2×5=40 POINTS)

In this section there are five reading passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions and 5 short answer questions. Please read the passages and then write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Text A

Our knowledge of the oceans a hundred years ago was confined to the two-dimensional shape of the sea surface and the hazards of navigation presented by the irregularities in depth of the shallow water close to the land. The open sea was deep and mysterious, and anyone who gave more than a passing thought to the bottom confines of the oceans probably assumed that the sea bed was flat. Sir James Clark Ross had obtained a sounding of over 2,400 fathoms in 1839, but it was not until 1869, when H.M.S. *Porcupine* was put at the disposal of the Royal Society for several cruises, that a series of deep soundings was obtained in the Atlantic and the first samples were collected by dredging the bottom. Shortly after this the famous H.M.S. *Challenger* expedition established the study of the sea floor as a subject worthy of the most qualified physicists and geologists. A burst of activity associated with the laying of submarine cables soon confirmed the *Challenger's* observation that many parts of the ocean were two to three miles deep, and the existence of underwater features of considerable magnitude.

Today, enough soundings are available to enable a relief map of the Atlantic to be drawn and we know something of the great variety of the sea bed's topography. Since the sea covers the greater part of the earth's surface, it is quite reasonable to regard the sea floor as the basic form of the crust of the earth, with, superimposed upon it, the continents, together with the islands and other features of the oceans. The continents form rugged tablelands which stand nearly three miles above the floor of the open ocean. From the shore line, out a distance which may be anywhere from a few miles to a few hundred miles, runs the gentle slope of the continental shelf, geologically part of the continents. The real dividing line between continents and oceans occurs at the foot of a steeper slope.

This continental slope usually starts at a place somewhere near the 100-fathoms mark and in the course of a few hundred miles reaches the true ocean floor at 2,500-3,500 fathoms. The slope contains steep, probably vertical, cliffs, and gentle sediment-covered terraces, and near its lower reaches there is a long tailing-off which is almost certainly the result of material transported out to deep water after being eroded from the continental masses.

31. The H.M.S. *Challenger* expedition _____.
A. was devoted to dredging the ocean
B. was dedicated to laying submarine cables
C. gave the sea floor study disciplinary independence
D. obtained a series of deep soundings in the Atlantic
32. According to the passage, which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
A. The first sample was collected by Sir James Clark Ross.
B. Many parts of the sea floor differ greatly from each other.
C. The continents stand nearly three miles above the sea floor.
D. The continents and islands stand on the earth's crust.

33. Why is it reasonable to regard the sea floor as the basic form of the crust of the earth?
- A. Because the sea covers vast areas of the earth.
 - B. Because the sea is deep and mysterious.
 - C. Because the continents and islands stand above the sea bed.
 - D. Because the continents and islands are rugged tablelands.
34. The continent slope _____.
- A. gradually stretches out to the sea bed
 - B. starts immediately at the seashore
 - C. ends at the place near the 100-fathom mark
 - D. contains steep and vertical cliffs
35. The best title of this passage would be _____.
- A. Deep Sounding
 - B. Exploring the Sea Floor
 - C. Sea Navigation
 - D. The Continent Slope

Text B

More Americans are cohabiting—living together out of wedlock—than ever. Some experts applaud the practice, but others warn playing house does not always lead to marital bliss. At one time in America, living together out of wedlock was scandalous. Unmarried spouses who “shacked up” were said to be “living in sin”. Indeed, cohabitation was illegal throughout the country until about 1970. Today, statistics tell a different tale. The number of unwed couples living together has risen to a new high—more than 4.1 million as of March 1997, according to the Census Bureau. That figure was up from 3.96 million couples the previous year and represents a quantum leap from the 430,000 cohabiting couples counted in 1960.

The bureau found that cohabiting is most prevailing in the 24-35 age group, accounting for 1.6 million such couples. Cohabitants claim they live together primarily to solidify their love and commitment to each other. Most intend to marry; only 13% of cohabitants do not anticipate to legalize their relationship. But the reality for many couples is different: Moving in does not lead to “happily ever after”. Forty percent of cohabitants never make it to the altar. Of the 60% who do marry, more than half divorce within 10 years (compared with 30% of married couples who did not live together first).

Cohabiting partners are more unfaithful and fight more often than married couples, according to research by the Howard Center for Family, Religion and Society. Other studies have come to equally similar conclusions.

Still, experts predict the number of cohabiting couples is likely to increase. As the offspring of the baby boomers come of age, they are inclined to defer marriages, as did their parents. This will lead to more cohabitation and nontraditional families. Until people unearth that living together has pitfalls, it won't wane in popularity. Cohabiting has been portrayed with “careful neutrality” in the media, and Hollywood celebrities who move in and out of each other's homes set the standard.

But Warren Farrell, the San Diego-based author of *Why Men Are the Way They Are*, argues that living together is a good idea for a short period. “To make the jump from dating, when we put our best foot forward, to being married”—without showing each other the “shadow side of ourselves”—is to treat marriage frivolously, he says.

36. What do the statistics of the Census Bureau indicate?
- A. Playing house does not guarantee a happy marriage.
 - B. It is still illegal for unmarried couples to live together now.
 - C. More and more unmarried couples live together now than before.
 - D. There is a quantum leap in the number of illegal unmarried couples.
37. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
- A. In the past, American people didn't approve of cohabitation.
 - B. The divorce rate of cohabitants is higher within 10 years of marriage.
 - C. The media is totally against the celebrities' cohabitation.
 - D. Most cohabitants are willing to make their relationship legal.

38. According to the Census Bureau, why do most unmarried couples choose to cohabit?
 A. Because they are young. B. Because they want to make their love more solid.
 C. Because they do not want to marry. D. Because they can't make it to the altar.
39. The last paragraph suggests that _____.
 A. cohabiting partners will end up unfortunately B. living together is regarded good in a short time
 C. dating to marriage is a wise leap forward D. a short cohabitation does good to marriage
40. The best title of this passage would be _____.
 A. The History of Cohabitation B. Be Serious to Cohabitation
 C. Cohabitation: Past and Present D. Effects of Living Together Out of Wedlock

Text C

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the US, when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing—witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan—but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. Not long ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of defending competition on issues that affect many other nations, as in the US vs. Microsoft case?

41. What is the typical trend of businesses today?
 A. To take in more foreign funds. B. To invest more abroad.
 C. To combine and become bigger. D. To trade with more countries.
42. What does the example of Argentina illustrate?
 A. Foreign investment is growing rapidly. B. Reforms are ruining the country.
 C. The number of multinationals is declining. D. The industrial production is increasing.

43. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is _____.
A. the greater customer demands B. a surplus supply for the market
C. a growing productivity D. the increase of the world's wealth

44. From Paragraph 4 we can infer that _____.
A. the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers
B. WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs
C. the costs of the globalization process are enormous
D. the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition

45. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be _____.
A. optimistic B. objective C. pessimistic D. biased

Text D

The earliest discovered traces of art are beads and carvings, and then paintings, from sites dating back to the Upper Paleolithic period. We might expect that early artistic efforts would be crude, but the cave paintings of Spain and southern France show a marked degree of skill. So do the naturalistic paintings on slabs of stone excavated in southern Africa. Some of those slabs appear to have been painted as much as 28,000 years ago, which suggests that painting in Africa is as old as painting in Europe. But painting may be even older than that. The early Australians may have painted on the walls of rock shelters and cliff faces at least 30,000 years ago, and maybe as much as 60,000 years ago.

The researchers Peter Ucko and Andree Rosenfeld identified three principal locations of paintings in the caves of western Europe: (1) in obviously inhabited rock shelters and cave entrances; (2) in galleries immediately off the inhabited areas of caves; and (3) in the inner reaches of caves, whose difficulty of access has been interpreted by some as a sign that magical-religious activities were performed there.

The subjects of the paintings are mostly animals. The paintings rest on bare walls, with no backdrops or environmental trappings. Perhaps, like many contemporary peoples, Upper Paleolithic men and women believed that the drawing of a human image could cause death or injury, and if that were indeed their belief, it might explain why human figures are rarely depicted in cave art. Another explanation for the focus on animals might be that these people sought to improve their luck at hunting. This theory is suggested by evidence of chips in the painted figures, perhaps made by spears thrown at the drawings. But if improving their hunting luck was the chief motivation for the paintings, it is difficult to explain why only a few show signs of having been speared. Perhaps the paintings were inspired by the need to increase the supply of animals. Cave art seems to have reached a peak toward the end of the Upper Paleolithic period, when the herds of game were decreasing.

Upper Paleolithic art was not confined to cave paintings. Many shafts of spears and similar objects were decorated with figures of animals. The anthropologist Alexander Marshack has an interesting interpretation of some of the engravings made during the Upper Paleolithic. He believes that as far back as 30,000 B.C., hunters may have used a system of notation, engraved on bone and stone, to mark phases of the Moon. If this is true, it would mean that Upper Paleolithic people were capable of complex thought and were consciously aware of their environment. In addition to other artworks, figurines representing the human female in exaggerated form have also been found at Upper Paleolithic sites. It has been suggested that these figurines were an ideal type or an expression of a desire for fertility.

46. The word "marked" in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. considerable B. surprising C. limited D. adequate

47. Which of the following statements about painting in Europe is TRUE?
A. It is much older than painting in Australia. B. It is as much as 28,000 years old.
C. It is not as old as painting in southern Africa. D. It is much more than 30,000 years old.

48. What makes some researchers think that certain cave paintings were connected with magical-religious activities?

- A. The paintings were located where many people could easily see them, allowing groups of people to participate in the magical-religious activities.
- B. Upper Paleolithic people shared similar beliefs with contemporary peoples who use paintings of animals in their magical-religious rituals.
- C. Evidence of magical-religious activities has been found in galleries immediately off the inhabited areas of caves.
- D. The paintings were found in hard-to-reach places away from the inhabited parts of the cave.

49. What do scholars propose to explain chips in the painted figures of animals?

- A. Upper Paleolithic artists used marks to record the animals they had seen.
- B. The paintings were inspired by the need to increase the supply of animals for hunting.
- C. The artists had removed rough spots on the cave walls.
- D. Upper Paleolithic people used the paintings to increase their luck at hunting.

50. Which of the following has been used as evidence to suggest that Upper Paleolithic people were capable of complex thought and conscious awareness of their environment?

- A. They engraved animal figures on the shafts of spears and other objects.
- B. They may have used engraved signs to record the phases of the Moon.
- C. Their figurines represented the human female in exaggerated form.
- D. They may have used figurines to portray an ideal type or to express a desire for fertility.

Text E

William Henry Perkin was born on March 12, 1838, in London, England. As a student at the City of London School, Perkin became immersed in the study of chemistry. His talent and devotion to the subject were perceived by his teacher, Thomas Hall, who encouraged him to attend a series of lectures given by the eminent scientist Michael Faraday at the Royal Institution. Those speeches fired the young chemist's enthusiasm further, and he later went on to attend the Royal College of Chemistry, which he succeeded in entering in 1853, at the age of 15.

At the time of Perkin's enrolment, the Royal College of Chemistry was headed by the noted German chemist August Wilhelm Hofmann. Perkin's scientific gifts soon caught Hofmann's attention and, within two years, he became Hofmann's youngest assistant. Not long after that, Perkin made the scientific breakthrough that would bring him both fame and fortune.

At the time, quinine was the only viable medical treatment for malaria. The drug is derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, native to South America, and by 1856 demand for the drug was surpassing the available supply. During his vacation in 1856, Perkin spent his time in the laboratory on the top floor of his family's house. He was attempting to manufacture quinine from aniline, an inexpensive and readily available coal tar waste product. Despite his best efforts, however, he did not end up with quinine. Instead, he produced a mysterious dark sludge. Luckily, Perkin's scientific training and nature prompted him to investigate the substance further. Incorporating potassium dichromate and alcohol into the aniline at various stages of the experimental process, he finally produced a deep purple solution.

Historically, textile dyes were made from such natural sources as plants and animal excretions. Some of these, such as the glandular mucus of snails, were difficult to obtain and outrageously expensive. Indeed, the purple color extracted from a snail was once so costly that in society at the time only the rich could afford it. Further, natural dyes tended to fade quickly. It was against this backdrop that Perkin's discovery was made.

Perkin quickly grasped that his purple solution could be used to color fabric, thus making it the world's first synthetic dye. Realizing the importance of this breakthrough, he lost no time in patenting it. But perhaps the most fascinating of all Perkin's reactions to his find was his nearly instant recognition that the new dye had commercial possibilities.

With the help of his father and brother, Perkin set up a factory not far from London. Utilising the cheap and plentiful coal tar that was an almost unlimited byproduct of London's gas street lighting, the dye works began producing the world's first synthetically dyed material in 1857.

Although Perkin's fame was achieved and fortune assured by his first discovery, the chemist continued his research. Among other dyes he developed and introduced were aniline red (1859) and aniline black (1863) and, in the late 1860s, Perkin's green. It is important to note that Perkin's synthetic dye discoveries had outcomes far beyond the merely decorative. The dyes also became vital to medical research in many ways. For instance, they were used to stain previously invisible microbes and bacteria, allowing researchers to identify such bacilli as tuberculosis, cholera, and anthrax. Artificial dyes continue to play a crucial role today. And, in what would have been particularly pleasing to Perkin, their current use is in the search for a vaccine against malaria.

51. Who discovered Perkin's gifts for Chemistry?
52. How did Perkin earn fame and fortune?
53. Before Perkin's discovery, with what group in society was the colour purple associated?
54. What potential did Perkin immediately understand that his new dye had?
55. According to the passage, which disease is now being targeted by researchers using synthetic dyes?

PART III WRITING [60 MIN] (30 POINTS)

Nowadays bicycle sharing, a service in which bicycles are made available for shared use to individuals on a very short-term basis, is very popular in a lot of cities in China. What do you think of bicycle sharing? Is it a positive or negative development?

Write about 400 words on the following topic:

Bicycle Sharing

In the first part of your essay you should state clearly your main argument, and in the second part you should support your argument with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.

Write your essay on the ANSWER SHEET.