

广西科技大学 2022 年硕士研究生招生考试
初试专业课样题

考试科目代码：211

考试科目名称：翻译硕士英语

考试时间：180 分钟

（本试题共 11 页）

注意：

1. 所有试题的答案均写在专用的答题纸上，写在试卷上一律无效。
2. 考试结束后试卷与答题纸一并交回。

Part I Vocabulary and Grammar (1*20=20 POINTS)

Directions: *There are a number of 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. My brother's hair is dark, but it's _____ mine when I was at his age.
[A] no darker than [B] no more darker as
[C] not dark more than [D] not darker as
2. _____ drills that have no real topic have to remain as they are.
[A] Manufacture [B] Manipulative
[C] Manipulate [D] Manifest
3. Visitors seem to be very impressed by those _____.
[A] young tall British policemen [B] tall British young policemen
[C] British young tall policemen [D] tall young British policemen
4. My request is that the information referred to in my letter _____ to Mr. Cage without delay.

- [A] to be emailed [B] be emailed
[C] emailed [D] being emailed
5. The young man sitting beside me smiled secretly, as if ____ something pleasant in the past.
- [A] to remember [B] remembered
[C] having been remembered [D] remembering
6. Movies can enable us to look at matters happen almost at the exact moment ____.
- [A] which they are happening [B] they are happening
[C] which they happen [D] they have happened
7. You will find your life is much more richly rewarded once you start _____ your energy into your passions.
- [A] channeling [B] chanting
[C] charging [D] chasing
8. With modern life _____ often on a chair in front of a computer screen, keeping fit is vitally important.
- [A] living [B] being lived
[C] lived [D] having lived
9. When that moment comes, we shall, together, _____ in a common victory over racism, apartheid and white minority rule.
- [A] remember [B] joyous
[C] rejoice [D] reject
10. Take, for example, the _____ situations that doctors met with almost every night.
- [A] emergence [B] emergency

- [C] encourage [D] entertainment
11. People's social status is often ____ by how much money they have.
- [A] examined [B] measured
[C] tested [D] questioned
12. _____, if he doesn't learn he knows nothing.
- [A] Be a man ever so clever [B] A man is ever so clever
[C] So clever as man ever is [D] No matter how clever be
13. When Annie broke the dish unintentionally, she tried to put the ____ back together.
- [A] fragments [B] pieces
[C] bits [D] slices
14. The government can hardly find sufficient grounds _____ its arguments in favor of the revision of the tax law.
- [A] which to be based on [B] on which to base
[C] to base on which [D] on which to be based
15. The introduction of fabrics made from rayon, nylon and other _____ fibers has made many changes in modern civilization.
- [A] manufactured [B] synthetic
[C] artificial [D] manned
16. It is _____ impossible to imagine that universities, hospitals, large businesses or even science and technology could have come into being without cities to support them.
- [A] preferably [B] virtually
[C] precisely [D] presumably
17. According to one belief, if truth is to be known it will make itself apparent, so one

_____ wait instead of searching for it.

[A] would rather

[B] had to

[C] cannot but

[D] had best

18. The research requires more money than _____.

[A] has been put in

[B] have been put in

[C] being put in

[D] to be put in

19. After several hours the doctor was finally able to give us his _____. John had broken his ankle.

[A] diagnosis

[B] disease

[C] symptoms

[D] signs

20. Animals that could not _____ themselves to the changed environment perished and those that could survived.

[A] change

[B] adapt

[C] modify

[D] conform

Part II Cloze (1*10=10 POINTS)

Directions: *There is one passage in this part. The passage has 10 blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. You should decide on the best choice and write it down on the Answer Sheet.*

What does it feel like to be ____ (21) _____ the wrong end of middle age? For the moment at least, the differences between the young diplomat of 30 years ago and the aging writer of today are more psychological than ____ (22) _____. Naturally, I can hardly ignore the inevitable change in my outward ____ (23) _____. My hair has gone; the whites of my eyes occasionally look more like yolks; and I've got heavier round the middle. But all this is merely on the surface; inside, I'm not really conscious of feeling very much older than I did in my younger days.

Mentally, however, it's another story. It is no longer a surprise to come into a room and to find that I'm the oldest person in it, but I notice the fact ____ (24) ____ . It's a long time since I stopped worrying about policemen being younger than me; when, on the other hand, I find generals, archbishops and High Court judges in the same happy situation, I tend to grow thoughtful.

Now for the ____ (25) ____ . And there are plenty of them, and by no means the least is a new found independence. Until now, responsibilities seem to have increased year by year; now, thankfully, they begin to ____ (26) ____ , and are replaced by new opportunities.

These are positive compensations; there are also negative ones which can be appreciated just as much. Immense pleasure can be got from Putting Things Behind One. My own recent decision—taken with immense relief—has been to ____ (27) ____ all efforts to understand modern music. There is more than enough music from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries to keep me happy for the rest of my life. Now, at last, I can face the fact that I just don't like 20th century music.

Finally, it's goodbye to ____ (28) ____ . When I was young I constantly worried about my health and imagined I had all sorts of terrible diseases. Now those days are over. I love every moment of my life and want it to go on for as long as possible until I become senile or a burden ____ (29) ____ my family and friends, at which point I ____ (30) ____ it to stop at once. I can honestly say that I have had and am still having a wonderful time.

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|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 21. [A] coming | [B] approaching | [C] closing | [D] arriving |
| 22. [A] material | [B] physical | [C] mental | [D] spiritual |
| 23. [A] appearance | [B] face | [C] expression | [D] look |
| 24. [A] all the same | [B] in all | [C] above all | [D] all together |
| 25. [A] opportunities | [B] surprise | [C] compensations | [D] independence |
| 26. [A] reduce | [B] diminish | [C] disappear | [D] dwindle |
| 27. [A] give up | [B] take | [C] make | [D] devote |
| 28. [A] worry | [B] illness | [C] anxiety | [D] hypochondria |
| 29. [A] of | [B] to | [C] from | [D] with |
| 30. [A] wish | [B] hope | [C] wonder | [D] would like |

Part III Reading Comprehension (2*10+4*5=40 POINTS)

Section A (2*10=20 POINTS)

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each of them there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. You should decide on the best choice and write it down on the Answer Sheet.*

Passage 1

MARION NESTLED heavyweight polemic against Coca-Cola and PepsiCo comes at an odd moment for the industry. Americans are drinking fewer sugary sodas—in 2012 production was 23% below what it had been a decade earlier. Even sales of diet drinks are losing their fizz, as consumers question the merits of artificial sweeteners. From one angle, it would seem that health advocates such as Ms Nestle have won. Yet in America companies still produce 30 gallons of regular (not diet) fizzy drinks per person per year. In many countries, particularly developing ones, consumption is on the rise.

Ms Nestle, a professor at New York University, is both heartened by recent progress and dissatisfied with it. That is no surprise. Her first book, “Food Politics” (2002), remains a bible for those who bewail the power of food companies. In her new book she attacks the industry’s most widely consumed, least healthy product. “Soda Politics”, she says, is a book 4tto inspire readers to action”. As a rallying cry, it is verbose. When readers learn on page 238 that she will pick up a particular subject in chapter 25, it is with no little dismay that they realize they are only on chapter 17. But what the author wants most is to craft a meticulous guide to the producers' alleged transgressions, and how to stop them. Ms Nestle says she would have no quibbles with sweet fizzy drinks if they were sipped occasionally, as a treat. However, for millions of people in many countries, they are not. In Mexico companies sold 372 cans of fizzy drinks per person in 2012. About half of Americans do not drink them regularly, but those who do are disproportionately poor, less educated, male, Hispanic or black. Ten percent of Americans down more than four cans a day.

Drinking a lot of sweet fizzy drinks is plainly unhealthy. Unlike a Big Mac, they have no nutritional value; nor do their calories satisfy hunger. One large study found that for each can

added to a person's daily diet, the risk of diabetes jumped by 22%. There are also links between sugar and heart disease, stroke and cancer. Drinking lots of sodas imposes clear costs on individuals, Ms Nestle argues, but it has a broader cost, too. American taxpayers subsidize corn production (and thereby corn syrup) and let the poor use government food vouchers to buy fizzy drinks. More important, taxpayers foot the health bill for those who develop chronic disease.

Coca-Cola and PepsiCo do have a few notable adversaries. Mr. Bloomberg, a billionaire, remains their single biggest foe. It is telling that in two rare instances when a soda tax has been passed—in Berkeley, California and in Mexico—it was with the help of cash from Mr. Bloomberg. Drinks companies must also reckon with a small army of health advocates, among which Ms Nestle is a major-general. With the slow decline of soda in America, she and her allies are advancing. Coca-Cola and PepsiCo are peddling healthier drinks, such as bottled water. However, as they try to face down a long-term threat while maintaining near-term profits, they are still pushing their syrupy fare.

31. In the second paragraph, what does the sentence “As a rallying cry, it is verbose” mean?

- [A] The truth proved by the book makes people want to cry.
- [B] The book is slightly redundant and not well organized.
- [C] The new book was received with great disappointment by readers.
- [D] The book is intended to inspire readers to take action.

32. According to the third paragraph, which of the following is true?

- [A] Drinking much sweet fizzy drinks is slightly unhealthy.
- [B] Sweet fizzy drinks have no nutritional value, but their calories satisfy hunger.
- [C] Sugar could be one of the causes to heart disease, stroke and cancer.
- [D] The health bill for those who develop chronic disease has to be paid by themselves.

33. In the fourth paragraph, what does the word “foe” mean?

- [A] competitor
- [B] partner
- [C] friend
- [D] enemy

34. Which of the followings is not true according to the last paragraph?

[A] Coca-Cola and PepsiCo are not adversaries.

[B] Ms Nestle is moving forward as soda in America is in great decline.

[C] Coca-Cola and PepsiCo have started to focus on healthier drinks.

[D] Coca-Cola and PepsiCo will not give up their sweet fizzy drinks.

35. What's the author's attitude towards sweet fizzy drinks?

[A] positive

[B] negative

[C] indifferent

[D] neutral

Passage 2

Demonstrators wearing “I AM A MAN” signs protest outside LaGuardia Airport during a protest march in New York, January 15, 2015. Scores of airport workers gathered to rally on Thursday in New York and other cities to demand higher wages in one of several protests planned by an array of interest groups to mark the birthday of civil rights leader Martin Luther King (Jr. Mike Segar/Reuters).

Economists have long argued that increases in worker pay can lead to improvements in productivity —indeed, that it can actually be profitable to pay workers higher wages.

As Alfred Marshall, the father of modern economics, argued almost 125 years ago, “any change in the distribution of wealth which gives more to the wage receivers and less to the capitalists is likely, other things being equal, to hasten the increase of material production.” Since then, economists have compiled rich data validating Marshall’s hypothesis that paying higher wages generates savings:

Higher wages motivate employees to work harder. Janet Yellen (1984) suggested that higher wages create the conditions for workers to be more productive, pointing to “reduced shirking by employees due to a higher cost of job loss; lower turnover; an improvement in the average quality of job applicants and improved morale.”

Higher wages attract more capable and productive workers.

The evidence that higher wages attract more high-quality applicants for new jobs is

voluminous. Ernesto Dal et al. (2013) show that offering higher salaries yielded an applicant pool with a higher IQ and with personality scores and motivation that made them a better fit for the advertised jobs. Moreover, the first firm to offer higher wages is more likely to attract and retain more productive workers.

Higher wages lead to lower turnover, reducing the costs of hiring and training new workers.

Reich et al (2003) calculated that typical turnover costs exceed \$4,000 for each worker and that an increase in wages at the San Francisco airport led to a decline in turnover of 34 percent, yielding turnover-related savings of \$6.6 million per year. Arindrajit Dube et al. (2007) found that when a San Francisco living-wage ordinance raised wages among low-paid workers, those workers were more likely to stay with their employers.

Higher wages enhance quality and customer service.

Using data from more than 500 retail stores, Marshall L. Fisher et al. (2006) found a positive relationship between customer satisfaction and the payroll level of associates and managers in the store. Higher wages were also associated with employers having more knowledge about the inventory.

36. We can conclude from the first two paragraphs that _____ .

- [A] economists have already realized the importance of paying workers higher wages
- [B] those protests mentioned in paragraph one are led by people seeking interest for themselves
- [C] demonstrators held that increases in worker pay could bring higher productivity
- [D] demonstrators succeeded in achieving their purpose

37. Alfred Marshall _____ .

- [A] is the greatest economist in the world
- [B] believes that any change in the distribution of wealth can accelerate the increase of material production
- [C] is a person of vision and foresight
- [D] was not recognized by people recording his view towards higher when he was alive

38. Which of the following is not true to higher wages?

- [A] They stimulate employees to work harder.
- [B] They can attract more qualified job applicants.
- [C] They raise the rate at which employees leave a company.
- [D] They enhance the spirit of employees.

39. It can be inferred from the passage that _____ .

- [A] there aren't many evidences that higher wages attract more high-quality applicants for new jobs
- [B] higher wages improve employees' life quality
- [C] the costs of training new workers remain the same despite higher wages
- [D] firms offering higher wages at an earlier time are more likely to keep good workers

40. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?

- [A] There is a negative relationship between customer satisfaction and the amount of money paid to workers in many retail stores.
- [B] There is a positive relationship between customer satisfaction and the amount of money paid to workers in many retail stores.
- [C] An increase in the pay of both lower-level employees and management increased the quality of production.
- [D] There is no definite relationship between customer satisfaction and the amount of money paid to workers in many retail stores.

Section B (4*5=20 POINTS)

Directions: *Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.*

(41)In October, crises such as the Ebola outbreak in West Africa affected once-promising regional economies. In 2015, low oil prices and the faltering strength of the Euro and the yen are expected to affect future growth, the IMF said. Nevertheless, it said low oil prices were welcome in most advanced economies.

“At the country level, the cross currents make for a complicated picture,” Olivier Blanchard, IMF economic counselor and director of research, said in a statement.

(42) “It means good news for oil importers, bad news for oil exporters. Good news for commodity importers, bad news for exporters. Continuing struggles for the countries which show scars of the crisis, and not so for others. (43) Good news for countries more linked to the Euro and the yen, bad news for those more linked to the dollar,” he said.

U.S. growth was revised upward by 0.5 percent and remains a bright spot, mirroring the findings in October’s World Economic Outlook. (44)Among advanced economies, there is a widening gap between the U.S. economy—forecast to grow by 3.6 percent in 2015, bolstered by cheap oil prices and private domestic demand—and the economies of the Euro area, revised down to 1.2 percent growth in 2015. In the Euro area, only Spain’s economy was revised upward and is expected to grow by 0.3 percent.

(45)Japan, meanwhile, is expected to manage only a meager 0.6 percent growth rate this year. China’s sluggish growth in 2014, its slowest-paced in 24 years, is contributing to the faltering economies of some Asian countries. While it grew 7.4 percent in 2014, down from 7.8 percent in 2013, the IMF forecasts growth below 7 percent for the next two years. Russia fared even worse, with a growth rate of -3.0 percent forecast for 2015, due to the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and plummeting oil prices.

Part IV Writing (30 POINTS)

Directions: Write a composition on the topic “The Road to Success” in about 400 words.

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state clearly what your view is.

In the second part, support your view with appropriate reasons.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.