

南京理工大学

2020 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，写在本试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 (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. My grandfather, a retired worker, often _____ the past with a feeling of longing and respect.
A. considers B. contemplates C. contrives D. contacts
2. The Ocean bottom is a vast frontier that even today is largely unexplored and uncharted, until about a century ago, the deep-ocean floor was completely _____, hidden beneath waters averaging over 3,600 meters deep.
A. unrecognizable B. inaccessible C. unusable D. unsafe
3. Most of these leaders were involved in public life as reformers, activists working for women's right to vote, or authors, and were not _____ at all of the great of ordinary women.
A. representative B. content C. supportive D. distinctive
4. Modern medical search results have proved that some diseases are present by _____.
A. heredity B. heresy C. heterodox D. hegemony
5. Over the last fifteen years, running has become a popular _____ for 30 million participants of all ages.
A. fantasy B. pastime C. symposium D. penalty
6. Have you anything to say _____ the proposal?
A. with regard to B. in contrast to
C. on behalf of D. for the purpose of
7. Bit by bit, a child makes the necessary changes to make his language _____.
A. as other people B. as other people's
C. like other people D. like other people's
8. No one appreciated his work during his lifetime, but _____ it is clear that he was a great artist.
A. in the aftermath B. by the time C. in retrospect D. in this eventuality
9. _____ a language family is a group of language with a common origin and similar vocabulary, grammar, and sound system.
A. What linguists call B. It is called by linguists
C. Linguists call it D. What do linguists call

analysts had expected and that its business will improve in the second half of the year.

[B] [C] [D]

9. According to a panel of health officials, there has been a great deal of confusion in the medical profession about if obesity is a biological disorder posing serious health risks or a

[A] [B] [C]

condition more related to appearance than to health.

[D]

10. Plant foods provide 60 percent to 80 percent of the Kung diet, and no one goes hungry

[A]

when the hunt fails. Interestingly, if they escape fatal infections or accidents, these

[B]

contemporary aborigines live to old ages despite of the absence of medical care.

[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. Since literature always rests upon national character, there must be in the English nature hidden springs of fire to produce the fire we see.
2. ...but now we are asked to agree that to dissent from those beliefs, to hold that they are suspect or antiquated or wrong, that in fact they are arguable, is incompatible with the idea of respect.
3. But ideology is a drug; no matter how much it is exposed by experience, the craving for it still persists.
4. The penitence may have been Jewish, but the aspiration was universal.
5. Such a combination is fruitful, and anyone who possesses it has gone a long way toward being brave.

IV. Reading Comprehension (2 points for each, 30 points)

Directions: Read the following three passages below and then choose the best ONE answer for the questions that follow.

Passage 1

The main idea of these business—school academics is appealing. In a world where companies must adapt to new technologies and source of competition, it is much harder than it used to be to offer good employees job security and an opportunity to climb the corporate ladder. Yet it is also more necessary than ever for employees to invest in better skills and sparkle with bright ideas. How can firms get the most out of people if they can no longer offer them protection and promotion?

Many bosses would love to have an answer. Sumantra Ghoshal of the London Business School and Christopher Bartlett of the Harvard Business school think they have one: “Employability.” If managers offer the right kinds of training and guidance, and change their attitude towards their

underlings, they will be able to reassure their employees that they will always have the skills and experience to find a good job—even if it is with a different company.

Unfortunately, they promise more than they deliver. Their thoughts on what an ideal organization should accomplish are hard to quarrel with: encourage people to be creative, make sure the gains from creativity are shared with the pains of the business that can make the most of them, keep the organization from getting stale and so forth. The real disappointment comes when they attempt to show how firms might actually create such an environment. At its nub is the notion that companies can attain their elusive goals by changing their implicit contract with individual workers, and treating them as a source of value rather than a cog in a machine.

The authors offer a few inspiring example of companies—they include Motorola, 3M and ABB—that have managed to go some way towards creating such organizations. But they offer little useful guidance on how to go about it, and leave the biggest questions unanswered. How do you continuously train people, without diverting them from their everyday job of making the business more profitable? How do you train people to be successful elsewhere while still encouraging them to make big commitments to your own firm? How do you get your newly liberated employees to spend their time on ideas that create value, and not simply on those they enjoy? Most of their answers are platitudinous, and when they are not they are unconvincing.

1. We can infer from the passage that in the past an employee_____.
 - A. had job security and opportunity of promotion
 - B. had to compete with each other to keep his job
 - C. had to undergo training all the time
 - D. had no difficulty climbing the corporate ladder
2. What does the writer of this passage think of the ideas of Ghoshal and Bartlett?
 - A. Very instructive.
 - B. Very inspiring.
 - C. Hard to implement.
 - D. Quite harsh.
3. In their work, Ghoshal and Bartlett discuss_____ .
 - A. changes in business organizations
 - B. contracts between employers and employees
 - C. employment situation
 - D. management ideas
- 4 . This passage seems to be a(n) _____ .
 - A. book review
 - B. advertisement
 - C. news report
 - D. research paper
- 5 . According to Chritopher Bartlett what will improve“employability”?
 - A. Ability to lay out one’s talents to employers.
 - B. Skills and knowledge accumulated from school education.

- C. Training opportunity and guidance offered by company.
- D. Being creative and ready to share collective wisdom.

Passage 2

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" — the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line." And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. "If you don't like it, change it."

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REW (rapid eye movement) sleep — when most vivid dreams occur — as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. "We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day," says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events — until, it appears, we begin to dream.

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep — or rather dream — on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

6. Researchers have come to believe that dreams_____
- A .can be modified in their courses

- B. are susceptible to emotional changes
 - C. reflect our innermost desires and fears.
 - D. are a random outcome of neural repairs.
7. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show_____
- A. its function in our dreams.
 - B.the mechanism of REM sleep.
 - C.the relation of dreams to emotions.
 - D. its difference from the prefrontal cortex.
8. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to _____
- A. aggravate in our unconscious mind.
 - B. develop into happy dreams.
 - C.persist till the time we fall asleep.
 - D.show up in dreams early at night.
9. Cartwright seems to suggest that _____
- A. waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams.
 - B.visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control.
 - C. dreams should be left to their natural progression.
 - D.dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious.
10. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?
- A.Lead your life as usual. B.Seek professional help.
 - C. Exercise conscious control. D. Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

Passage 3

Among the many ways in which people communicate through speech, public speaking has probably received more study and attracted more attention than any other. Politicians campaigning for public office, salespeople presenting products, and preachers delivering sermons all depend upon this form of public communication. Even people who do not make speaking a part of their daily work are often asked to make public speeches: students at graduation, for instance, or members of churches, clubs, or other organizations. Nearly everyone speaks in public at some time or other, and those who perform the task well often become leaders.

There are many reasons for speaking in public. A public speaker may hope to teach an audience about new ideas, for example, or provide information about some topic. Creating a good feeling or entertaining an audience may be another purpose. Public speakers, however, most often seek to persuade an audience to adopt new opinions, to take certain actions, or to see the world in a new way.

Public speakers usually know well in advance when they are scheduled to make an address. Consequently, they are able to prepare their message before they deliver it. Sometimes, though, speakers must deliver the message unprepared, or off the cuff, such as when they are asked to offer a toast at a wedding reception or to participate in a televised debate or interview.

When they do not have to speak unpreparedly, most speakers write their own speeches. Politicians and business executives sometimes employ professional writers who prepare their speeches for them. These professional writers may work alone or in small teams. Although the speaker may have some input into the contents of the speech, the writers sometimes have a great influence over the opinions expressed by their employers. Regardless of how a speech is prepared, the person who delivers it is given credit for its effect upon its hearers.

11. Public speaking is well known to the average people because _____ .
- A. most of them have been trained as public speakers
 - B. such activities is prevalent in the society
 - C. most of them have to do it when they study at college
 - D. the passage does not mention the reason
12. Which of the following is rarely the purpose of public speaking?
- A. To influence people's ideas and behavior.
 - B. To enjoy the satisfaction from one's own speech.
 - C. To persuade the audience to accept an idea.
 - D. To promote public interest
13. In paragraph 3, the expression "deliver the message off the cuff" means _____ .
- A. speak at a large reception
 - B. speak on television
 - C. speak according to the schedule
 - D. speak without preparation
14. Often the speech prepared by a professional writer for a boss _____ .
- A. is very professional and tactful
 - B. expresses the writer's idea of the matter
 - C. expresses the boss's idea of the matter
 - D. expresses the ideas of both
15. No matter who writes a speech, the audience _____ .
- A. believe it expressed the speaker's idea
 - B. know very well who the speaker is
 - C. know whose idea the speech really expresses
 - D. do not believe what the speaker says

V. Translation(15 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Two things distinguish food production from all other productive activities: first, every single person needs food each day and has a right to it; and second, it is hugely dependent on nature. These two unique aspects, one political, the other natural, make food production highly vulnerable and different from any other business.

Farmers everywhere face major risks, including extreme weather, long-term climate change, and price volatility in product markets. However, smallholder farmers in developing countries must in addition deal with adverse environments, both natural, in terms of soil quality, rainfall, etc., and human, in terms of infrastructure, financial systems, markets, knowledge and technology. Many essayists mentioned climate change and its consequences for small-scale agriculture. The growing unpredictability of weather patterns increases farmers' difficulty in managing weather-related risks. One solution would be to develop crop varieties that are more resilient to new climate trends and extreme weather patterns. Accordingly, Pat Mooney suggested that "if we are to survive climate change, we must adopt policies that let peasants diversify the plant and animal species."

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.

A guideline on building a leading sports nation published by the State Council in August rolls out a roadmap for the development of sports. According to the guideline, Chinese people's physical condition and health will take the lead in the world and the international influence of Chinese sports will greatly improve. Sports will become indispensable in China's national rejuvenation.

Sports remain an important part of China's history, playing an internationally acknowledged role in Chinese diplomacy in the past. The ping-pong diplomacy between China and the U.S. in the 1970s—a series of mutual visits between the two countries' national table tennis teams that helped the normalization of bilateral relations—created a trend. Keeping that in mind, the guideline encourages sports NGOs, stars, enterprises, the media and overseas Chinese to play a role in international sports exchanges. International sports exchanges and cooperation are highlighted as ways to promote China's diplomacy.

The guideline has triggered some suspicions about the goal to build a strong sports country, given that China has already been leading the medal tally at major international competitions.

What does sportsmanship mean to college students? Share your opinions with us on this and elaborate your arguments with reasons.