



2024 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题 (B 卷)

招生专业与代码: 英语笔译 055101

考试科目名称及代码: 翻译硕士英语 211

考生注意: 所有答案必须写在答题纸(卷)上, 写在本试题上一律不给分。

I. Vocabulary & Grammar (30%)

Directions: *There are 30 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.*

1. That trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness _____ by his lack of talent.
A. rather than B. so much as C. as D. than
2. All substances, _____, liquid or solid, are made up of atoms.
A. are they gases B. if they are gases
C. be they gases D. they are gases
3. _____ if I had attended your home party yesterday without informing you beforehand?
A. Would you have been surprised B. Had you been surprised
C. Were you surprised D. Would you be surprised
4. Few are spared from suffering in *The Kite Runner*, and the author _____ from offering a simplistic happy ending.
A. refrains B. constrains C. restrains D. strains
5. Anthropologists were intrigued to learn that Kennewick Man was _____ different from today's native Americans.
A. anonymously B. autonomously C. analogously D. anatomically
6. Writers often coupled narration with other techniques to develop ideas and support opinions that otherwise _____ abstract, unclear, or unconvincing.
A. may remain B. could remain
C. might have remained D. must have remained
7. FC Barcelona, _____ the most iconic club in world soccer, beat Manchester United 2-0 to claim the UEFA Champions League title.
A. controversially B. arguably C. debatably D. finally

8. When the police officers who took part in the King beating were first brought to _____, their lawyers used the videotape as evidence against the prosecution.
A. justice B. testimony C. verdict D. trial
9. You all know the reasons which have impelled me to _____ the throne.
A. render B. renovate C. renounce D. renew
10. The girl under the tree is _____ my sister.
A. no one than B. no other than C. none other than D. no one that
11. The boy was _____ to speak louder in the class when answering the teacher's questions.
A. a coward enough B. enough of a coward
C. too much a coward D. too much of a coward
12. Despite _____ efforts, the firemen were unable to save the house.
A. vacuous B. vanilla C. valiant D. vagrant
13. The warrior would just _____ die _____ surrender.
A. rather; as to B. prefer; to C. as soon; as D. sooner; as
14. Don't keep us in _____ -- did you get the job or not?
A. suspense B. suspension C. suspending D. suspender
15. Although it seemed to take all her strength, the patient _____ up a smile to her mom.
A. sent B. summoned C. conjured D. squeezed
16. The body of the victim was found abandoned in the _____ of the bus station.
A. district B. region C. zone D. vicinity
17. If all goes according to plan, the town will prepare for another _____ of visitors' arrival.
A. batch B. patch C. hatch D. scratch
18. He pretended to understand the full _____ of his teacher's remark.
A. clues B. cues C. implications D. indications
19. The international community should reach a broad _____ on the matter and jointly tackle any major security concern by dialogues and cooperation.
A. consent B. consciousness C. conscience D. consensus
20. "It seems that Joan arrived late for the conference." The sentence means that _____.
A. Joan seems to have arrived late for the conference
B. Joan seemed to arrive late for the conference
C. Joan seems to arrive late for the conference
D. Joan seemed to be arriving late for the conference

21. The TV station has hired more than 65 people to get its Washington, D.C. operation _____.
A. on the ground B. above the ground
C. below the ground D. off the ground
22. It was as a doctor that she introduced herself, and _____ she got a VIP card.
A. so that B. as such C. as that D. such as
23. There are big _____ in the accounts. Would you please explain it to me?
A. diversions B. dissolutions C. discrepancies D. dispositions
24. _____ her notable wealth, she still keeps working hard and never relaxes her efforts.
A. While B. As long as C. In spite D. For all
25. It is reported that about two hundred people died in the accident, _____ children.
A. many of them B. many of them are
C. many of which D. many of whom
26. The player's career is hanging by a _____ after his latest injury to his knee.
A. string B. thread C. rope D. wire
27. There have been apparent barriers that prevent women from reaching the top of the corporate _____.
A. seniority B. height C. superiority D. hierarchy
28. It was not the first time she _____ in the exam. I think it's high time we _____ the truth to our head teacher.
A. cheated; tell B. had cheated; told
C. has cheated; told D. has cheated; tell
29. Native American artwork and artifacts have been _____ collected and studied abroad for a number of years.
A. systematically B. thoroughly C. periodically D. enthusiastically
30. His car was _____ to avoid bumping against the roadblock.
A. twisted B. departed C. swerved D. swung

II. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: *This part consists of two sections. In Section A, there are four passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions. In Section B, there is one passage followed by a total of 5 short-answer questions. Read the passages and write your answers on the Answer Sheet.*

Section A Multiple-Choice Questions (30%)

Passage 1

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Enlightening, challenging, stimulating, fun. These were some of the words that *Nature* readers used to describe their experience of art-science collaborations in a series of articles on partnerships between artists and researchers. Nearly 40% of the roughly 350 people who responded to an accompanying poll said, they had collaborated with artists; and almost all said they would consider doing so in future.

Such an encouraging result is not surprising. Scientists are increasingly seeking out visual artists to help them communicate their work to new audiences. “Artists help scientists reach a broader audience and make emotional connections that enhance learning,” one respondent said.

One example of how artists and scientists have together rocked the scenes came last month when the Sydney Symphony Orchestra performed a reworked version of Antonio Vivaldi’s *The Four Seasons*. They reimagined the 300-year-old score by injecting the latest climate prediction data for each season—provided by Monash University’s Climate Change Communication Research Hub. The performance was a creative call to action ahead of November’s United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, UK.

But a genuine partnership must be a two-way street. Fewer artists than scientists responded to the *Nature* poll, however, several respondents noted that artists do not simply assist scientists with their communication requirements. Nor should their work be considered only as an object of study. The alliances are most valuable when scientists and artists have a shared stake in a project, are able to jointly design it and can critique each other’s work. Such an approach can both prompt new research as well as result in powerful art.

More than half a century ago, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology opened its Center for Advanced Visual Studies (CAVS) to explore the role of technology in culture. The founders deliberately focused their projects around light—hence the “visual studies” in the name. Light was a something that both artists and scientists had an interest in, and therefore could form the basis of collaboration. As science and technology progressed, and divided into more sub-disciplines, the centre was simultaneously looking to a time when leading researchers could also be artists, writers and poets, and vice versa.

Nature’s poll findings suggest that this trend is as strong as ever, but, to make a collaboration work, both sides need to invest time, and embrace surprise and challenge. The reach of art-science tie-ups needs to go beyond the necessary purpose of research communication, and participants must not fall into the trap of stereotyping each other. Artists and scientists alike are immersed in discovery and invention, and challenge and critique are core to both, too.

31. According to Paragraph 1, art-science collaborations have _____.
A. caught the attention of critics
B. received favorable responses
C. promoted academic publishing
D. sparked heated public disputes
32. The reworked version of *The Four Seasons* is mentioned to show that _____.
A. art can offer audiences easy access to science
B. science can help with the expression of emotions
C. public participation in science has a promising future
D. art is effective in facilitating scientific innovations
33. Some artists seem to worry about in the art-science partnership that _____.
A. their role may be underestimated
B. their reputation may be impaired
C. their creativity may be inhibited
D. their work may be misguided
34. What does the author say about CAVS?
A. It was headed alternately by artists and scientists.
B. It exemplified valuable art-science alliances.
C. Its projects aimed at advancing visual studies.
D. Its founders sought to raise the status of artists.
35. In the last paragraph, the author holds that art-science collaborations _____.
A. are likely to go beyond public expectations
B. will intensify interdisciplinary competition
C. should do more than communicating science
D. are becoming more popular than before

Passage 2

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

As a historian who's always searching for the text or the image that makes us re-evaluate the past, I've become preoccupied with looking for photographs that show our Victorian ancestors smiling (what better way to shatter the image of 19th-century prudery?). I've found quite a few, and—since I started posting them on Twitter—they have been causing quite a stir. People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh. They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human as the hundred-or-so years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter.

Of course, I need to concede that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance. How do we explain this trend?

During the 1840s and 1850s, in the early days of photography, exposure times were notoriously long: the daguerreotype photographic method (producing an image on a silvered copper plate) could take several minutes to complete, resulting in blurred images as sitters shifted position or adjusted their limbs. The thought of holding a fixed grin as the camera performed its magical duties was too much to contemplate, and so anon-committal blank stare became the norm.

But exposure times were much quicker by the 1880s, and the introduction of the Box Brownie and other portable cameras meant that, though slow by today's digital standards, the exposure was almost instantaneous. Spontaneous smiles were relatively easy to capture by the 1890s, so we must look elsewhere for an explanation of why Victorians still hesitated to smile.

One explanation might be the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin. "Nature gave us lips to conceal our teeth," ran one popular Victorian maxim, alluding to the fact that before the birth of proper dentistry, mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene. A flashing set of healthy and clean, regular 'pearly whites' was a rare sight in Victorian society, the preserve of the super-rich (and even then, dental hygiene was not guaranteed).

A toothy grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened gnashers) lacked class: drunks, tramps, and music hall performers might gurn and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carroll's gum-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons. Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to photographic portraits there could be "nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever."

36. According to Paragraph 1, the author's posts on Twitter _____.

- A. changed people's impression of the Victorians
- B. highlighted social media's role in Victorian studies
- C. re-evaluated the Victorian's notion of public image
- D. illustrated the development of Victorian photography

37. What does the author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected?

- A. They are in popular use among historians.
- B. They are rare among photographs of that age.
- C. They mirror 19th-century social conventions.
- D. They show effects of different exposure times.

38. What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s?

- A. Their inherent social sensitiveness.
- B. Their tension before the camera.
- C. Their distrust of new inventions.
- D. Their unhealthy dental condition.

39. Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was _____.

- A. a deep-rooted belief
- B. a misguided attitude
- C. a controversial view
- D. a thought-provoking idea

40. Which of the following questions does the text answer?
- A. Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?
 - B. Why did the Victorians start to view photographs?
 - C. What made photography develop in the Victorian period?
 - D. How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm?

Passage 3

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

(1) By the 1840s New York was the leading commercial city of the United States. It had long since outpaced Philadelphia as the largest city in the country, and even though Boston continued to be venerated as the cultural capital of the nation, its image had become somewhat languid; it had not kept up with the implications of the newly industrialized economy, of a diversified ethnic population, or of the rapidly rising middle class. New York was the place where the “new” America was coming into being, so it is hardly surprising that the modern newspaper had its birth there.

(2) The penny paper had found its first success in New York. By the mid-1830s Ben Day’s *Sun* was drawing readers from all walks of life. On the other hand, the *Sun* was a scanty sheet providing little more than minor diversions; few today would call it a newspaper at all. Day himself was an editor of limited vision, and he did not possess the ability or the imagination to climb the slopes to loftier heights. If real newspapers were to emerge from the public’s demand for more and better coverage, it would have to come from a youthful generation of editors for whom journalism was a totally absorbing profession, an exacting vocational ideal rather than a mere offshoot of job printing.

(3) By the 1840s two giants burst into the field, editors who would revolutionize journalism, would bring the newspaper into the modern age, and show how it could be influential in the national life. These two giants, neither of whom has been treated kindly by history, were James Gordon Bennett and Horace Greeley. Bennett founded his *New York Herald* in 1835, less than two years after the appearance of the *Sun*. Horace Greeley founded his *Tribune* in 1841. Bennett and Greeley were the most innovative editors in New York until after the Civil War. Their newspapers were the leading American papers of the day, although for completely different reasons. The two men despised each other, although not in the ways that newspaper editors had despised one another a few years before. Neither was a political hack bonded to a political party. Greeley fancied himself a public intellectual. He had strong political views, and he wanted to run for office himself, but party factotum he could never be; he bristled with ideals and causes of his own devising. Officially he was a Whig (and later a Republican), but he seldom gave comfort to his chosen party. Bennett, on the other hand, had long since cut his political ties, and although his paper covered local and national politics fully and he went after politicians with hammer and tongs, Bennett was a cynic, a distruster of all settled values. He did not regard himself as an intellectual, although in fact he was better educated than Greeley. He thought himself only a hard-boiled newspaperman. Greeley was interested in ideas and in what was happening to the country. Bennett was only interested in his newspaper. He wanted to find out what the news was, what people wanted to read. And when he found out he gave it to them.

(4) As different as Bennett and Greeley were from each other they were also curiously alike. Both stood outside the circle of polite society, even when they became prosperous, and in Bennett’s case, wealthy. Both were incurable eccentrics. Neither was a gentleman. Neither conjured up the picture of a successful editor. Greeley was unkempt, always looking like an unmade bed. Even when

he was nationally famous in the 1850s he resembled a clerk in a third-rate brokerage house, with slips of paper—marked-up proofs perhaps—hanging out of his pockets or stuck in his hat. He became fat, was always nearsighted, always peering over spectacles. He spoke in a high-pitched whine. Not a few people suggested that he looked exactly like the illustrations of Charles Dickens’s Mr. Pickwick. Greeley provided a humorous description of himself, written under the pretense that it had been the work of his long-time adversary James Fenimore Cooper. The editor was, according to the description, a half-bald, long-legged, slouching individual “so rocking in gait that he walks down both sides of the street at once.”

(5) The appearance of Bennett was somewhat different but hardly more reassuring. A shrewd, wiry Scotsman, who seemed to repel intimacy, Bennett looked around at the world with a squinty glare of suspicion. His eyes did not focus right. They seemed to fix themselves on nothing and everything at the same time. He was as solitary as an oyster, the classic loner. He seldom made close friendships and few people trusted him, although nobody who had dealings with him, however brief, doubted his abilities. He, too, could have come out of a book of Dickensian eccentrics, although perhaps Ebenezer Scrooge or Thomas Gradgrind comes to mind rather than the kindly old Mr. Pickwick. Greeley was laughed at but admired; Bennett was seldom laughed at but never admired; on the other hand, he had a hard professional competence and an encyclopedic knowledge of his adopted country, an in-depth learning uncorrupted by vague idealisms. All of this perfectly suited him for the journalism of this confusing age.

(6) Both Greeley and Bennett had served long, humiliating and disappointing apprenticeships in the newspaper business. They took a long time getting to the top, the only reward for the long years of waiting being that when they had their own newspapers, both knew what they wanted and firmly set about getting it. When Greeley founded the *Tribune* in 1841 he had the strong support of the Whig party and had already had a short period of modest success as an editor. Bennett, older by sixteen years, found solid commercial success first, but he had no one behind him except himself when he started up the *Herald* in 1835 in a dingy cellar room at 20 Wall Street. Fortunately this turned out to be quite enough.

41. Which of the following is NOT the author’s opinion on Ben Day and his *Sun* (Para. 2)?

- A. The *Sun* had once been a popular newspaper.
- B. The *Sun* failed to be a high-quality newspaper.
- C. Ben Day lacked innovation and imagination.
- D. Ben Day had striven for better coverage.

42. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about Greeley’s or Bennett’s political stance (Para. 3)?

- A. Greeley and Bennett were both strong supporters of their party.
- B. Greeley, as a Whig member, believed in his party’s ideals.
- C. Bennett, as an independent, loathed established values.
- D. Greeley and Bennett possessed different political values.

43. Which of the following figures of speech was used to describe Greeley's manner of walking (Para. 4)?
- A. Exaggeration.
 - B. Paradox.
 - C. Analogy.
 - D. Personification.
44. In Para. 5 Bennett was depicted as a man who _____.
- A. had stronger capabilities than Greeley
 - B. possessed a great aptitude for journalism
 - C. was in pursuit of idealism in journalism
 - D. was knowledgeable about his home country
45. How was Greeley different from Bennett according to Para. 6?
- A. He had achieved business success first.
 - B. He started his career earlier than Bennett.
 - C. He got initial support from a political party.
 - D. He had a more humiliating apprenticeship.

Passage 4

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

A bus took him to the West End, where, among the crazy coloured fountains of illumination, shattering the blue dusk with green and crimson fire, he found the café of his choice, a tea-shop that had gone mad and turned Babilonian, a white palace with ten thousand lights. It towered above the other building like a citadel, which indeed it was, the outpost of a new age, perhaps a new civilization, perhaps a new barbarism; and behind the thin marble front were concrete and steel, just as behind the careless profusion of luxury were millions of pence, balanced to the last half penny. Somewhere in the background, hidden away, behind the ten thousand lights and acres of white napery and bewildering glittering rows of teapots, behind the thousand waitresses and cash-box girls and black-coated floor managers and temperamental long-haired violinists, behind the mounds of cauldrons of stewed steak, the vanloads of ices, were a few men who went to work juggling with fractions of a farthing, who knew how many units of electricity it took to finish a steak-and-kidney pudding and how many minutes and seconds a waitress (five feet four in height and in average health) would need to carry a tray of given weight from the kitchen life to the table in the far corner. In short, there was a warm, sensuous, vulgar life flowering in the upper storeys, and a cold science working in the basement. Such as the gigantic tea-shop into which Turgis marched, in search not of mere refreshment but of all the enchantment of unfamiliar luxury. Perhaps he knew in his heart that men have conquered half the known world, looted whole kingdoms, and never arrived in such luxury. The place was built for him.

It was built for a great many other people too, and, as usual, they were all there. It seemed with humanity. The marble entrance hall, piled dizzily with bonbons and cakes, was as crowded and bustling as a railway station. The gloom and grime of the streets, the raw air, all November, were at once left behind, forgotten: the atmosphere inside was golden, tropical, belonging to some high mid-summer of confectionery. Disdaining the lifts, Turgis, once more excited by the sight, sound, and

smell of it all, climbed the wide staircase until he reached his favourite floor, where an orchestra, led by a young Jewish violinist with wandering lustrous eyes and a passion for tremolo effects, acted as a magnet to a thousand girls, scented air, the sensuous clamour of the strings; and, as he stood hesitating a moment, half dazed, there came, bowing, a sleek grave man, older than he was and far more distinguished than he could ever hope to be, who murmured deferentially: “ For one, sir? This way, please,” Shyly, yet proudly, Turgis followed him.

46. That “behind the thin marble front were concrete and steel” suggests that _____.
- A. modern realistic commercialism existed behind the luxurious appearance
 - B. there was a fundamental falseness in the style and the appeal of the café
 - C. the architect had made a sensible blend of old and new building materials
 - D. the café was based on physical foundations and real economic strength
47. In its context the statement that “ the place was built for him” means that the café was intended to _____.
- A. please simple people in a simple way
 - B. exploit gullible people like him
 - C. satisfy a demand that already existed
 - D. provide relaxation for tired young men
48. Which of the following statements about the second paragraph is NOT true?
- A. The café appealed to most senses simultaneously.
 - B. The café was both full of people and full of warmth.
 - C. The inside of the café was contrasted with the weather outside.
 - D. It stressed the commercial determination of the café owners.
49. The following are comparisons made by the author in the second paragraph EXCEPT _____.
- A. the entrance hall is compared to a railway station
 - B. the orchestra is compared to a magnet
 - C. Turgis welcomed the lift like a conquering soldier
 - D. the interior of the café is compared to warm countries
50. The author’s attitude to the café is _____.
- A. fundamentally critical
 - B. slightly admiring
 - C. quite undecided
 - D. completely neutral

Section B Short-Answer Questions (10%)

Passage 5

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Speaking two languages rather than just one has obvious practical benefits in an increasingly globalized world. But in recent years, scientists have begun to show that the advantages of bilingualism are even more fundamental than being able to converse with a wider range of people.

Being bilingual, it turns out, makes you smarter. It can have a profound effect on your brain, improving cognitive skills not related to language and even shielding against dementia in old age.

This view of bilingualism is remarkably different from the understanding of bilingualism through much of the 20th century. Researchers, educators and policy makers long considered a second language to be an interference, cognitively speaking, that hindered a child's academic and intellectual development.

They were not wrong about the interference: there is ample evidence that in a bilingual's brain both language systems are active even when he is using only one language, thus creating situations in which one system obstructs the other. But this interference, researchers are finding out, isn't so much a handicap as **a blessing in disguise**. It forces the brain to resolve internal conflict, giving the mind a workout that strengthens its cognitive muscles.

The collective evidence from a number of such studies suggests that the bilingual experience improves the brain's so-called executive function—a command system that directs the attention processes that we use for planning, solving problems and performing various other mentally demanding tasks. These processes include ignoring distractions to stay focused, switching attention willfully from one thing to another and holding information in mind—like remembering a sequence of directions while driving.

Why does the tussle between two simultaneously active language systems improve these aspects of cognition? Until recently, researchers thought the bilingual advantage stemmed primarily from an ability for inhibition that was honed by the exercise of suppressing one language system: this suppression, it was thought, would help train the bilingual mind to ignore distractions in other contexts. But that explanation increasingly appears to be inadequate, since studies have shown that bilinguals perform better than monolinguals even at tasks that do not require inhibition, like threading a line through an ascending series of numbers scattered randomly on a page.

The key difference between bilinguals and monolinguals may be more basic: a heightened ability to monitor the environment. “Bilinguals have to switch languages quite often—you may talk to your father in one language and to your mother in another language,” says Albert Costa, a researcher at the University of Pompeu Fabra in Spain. “It requires keeping track of changes around you in the same way that we monitor our surroundings when driving.” In a study comparing German-Italian bilinguals with Italian monolinguals on monitoring tasks, Mr. Costa and his colleagues found that the bilingual subjects not only performed better, but they also did so with less activity in parts of the brain involved in monitoring, indicating that they were more efficient at it.

The bilingual experience appears to influence the brain from infancy to old age (and there is reason to believe that it may also apply to those who learn a second language later in life).

51. What is the main difference between the more recent and old views of bilingualism?
52. How do you understand “a blessing in disguise” in Paragraph 2?
53. Why does the bilingual experience help to improve the brain's so-called executive function?
54. Why do bilinguals have better performance in doing non-inhibition tasks?
55. What is the main theme of the passage?

III. Writing (30%)

Directions: *In this part you are going to write an essay of about 400-500 words within 60 minutes related to the following topic. Write your essay on the Answer Sheet.*

Winners of the 36th Golden Rooster Awards were announced on the evening of November 4, 2023 in Xiamen, east China's Fujian Province. Winners of 20 awards for the best actor, actress, director and feature film, among others, were announced at the closing ceremony of the 2023 China Golden Rooster and Hundred Flowers Film Festival. The animated feature *Chang An*, a summer holiday blockbuster depicting the stories of the "Immortal Poet" Li Bai of the Tang dynasty (618-907), won the Best Animation award. Launched in 1981, the Golden Rooster Awards is a national event sponsored by the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the China Film Association.

What can be done to make Chinese films go global in the new era? Please develop your point of view into an essay of about 400-500 words.