



2025 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题 (A 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. More than 85 percent of French Canada's population speaks French as a mother tongue and _____ to the Roman Catholic faith.
A. ascribes B. adheres C. subscribes D. caters
2. In order to prevent stress from being set up in the metal, expansion joints are fitted which _____ the stress by allowing the pipe to expand or contract freely.
A. reclaim B. reconcile C. rectify D. relieve
3. When travelling, you are advised to take travellers' checks, which provide a secure _____ to carrying your money in cash.
A. substitute B. selection C. preference D. alternative
4. Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this _____ produces artificial cold surrounding it.
A. absorption B. transition C. consumption D. interaction
5. I didn't say anything like that at all. You are purposely _____ my ideas to prove your point.
A. revising B. contradicting C. distorting D. distracting
6. The person who _____ this type of approach for doing research deserves our praise.
A. generated B. originated C. speculated D. manufactured
7. Hill slopes are cleared of forests to make way for crops, but this only _____ the crisis.
A. precedes B. prevails C. ascends D. accelerates

8. This new laser printer is _____ with all leading software.
A. competitive B. cooperative C. compatible D. comparable
9. His essay is _____ with more than 120 full-color photographs that depict the national park in all seasons.
A. contained B. illustrated C. exposed D. strengthened
10. We should always bear in mind that _____ decisions often result in serious consequences.
A. urgent B. instant C. prompt D. hasty
11. They _____ for an early end to the fighting which had brought about a great loss to the city.
A. petitioned B. reasoned C. reckoned D. rebuked
12. After his recovery from illness, he is determined to _____ what he had been doing to attain the goal.
A. assume B. consume C. presume D. resume
13. The plane found the spot and hovered close enough to _____ that it was a car.
A. ensure B. examine C. verify D. testify
14. Reporters and photographers alike took great _____ at the rude way the actor behaved during the interview.
A. annoyance B. offence C. resentment D. irritation
15. Though sometimes too lazy to work as hard as her sisters, Linda has a more _____ fondness for the limelight.
A. mercurial B. gallant C. ardent D. frugal
16. The torch was _____ by a famous athlete at the opening of the sport meeting.
A. implement B. deceive C. exemplify D. ignited
17. The republication of the poet's most recent works will certainly _____ his national reputation.
A. magnify B. strengthen C. enlarge D. enhance
18. Recently a number of cases have been reported of young children _____ a violent act previously seen on television.
A. modifying B. duplicating C. accelerating D. stimulating
19. This kind of material can _____ heat and moisture.
A. delete B. compel C. constrain D. repel

20. Customers may also be permitted to _____ their current accounts for a short period in anticipation of a credit item coming in.
A. overextend B. overdraw C. overvalue D. overpay
21. _____ your advice, I would have made the wrong decision.
A. Hadn't it been for B. Had it not been for
C. Had it been for D. Had not it been for
22. Fool _____ Jane is, she could not have done such a thing.
A. who B. as C. that D. like
23. 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
24. They overcame all the difficulties and completed the project two months ahead of time, _____ is something we had not expected.
A. which B. it C. that D. what
25. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, _____ much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.
A. though B. so that C. while D. as
26. _____ if I had arrived yesterday without letting you know beforehand?
A. Would you be surprised B. Were you surprised
C. Had you been surprised D. Would you have been surprised
27. If not _____ with the respect he feels due to him, Jack gets very ill-tempered and grumbles all the time.
A. being treated B. treated C. be treated D. having been treated
28. It is imperative that students _____ their term papers on time.
A. hand in B. would hand in C. have to hand in D. handed in
29. _____ both sides accept the agreement _____ a lasting peace be established in this region.
A. Only if; will B. If only; would C. Should; will D. Unless; would
30. _____ he wanted to go out with his friends at the weekend, he had to stay behind to finish his assignment.
A. Much though B. Much as C. As much D. though much

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 One

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Scientists have created brain ‘organoids’ that may be showing early signs of sentience. Should that give researchers pause?

For the past decade, medical researchers have been growing living, miniature replicas of parts of the human brain from stem cells. Such brain “organoids,” as they’re called, have always raised ethical questions. But when I learned that some of them had spontaneously developed optic vesicles—that is, precursors to eyes—I realized that the closer these experiments get to a real brain, the closer we get to creating sentient beings.

The first organoid of any kind, mimicking part of an intestine, was grown 15 years ago in a Dutch lab. Some of today’s brain organoids look like little blobs on a petri dish, designed to mimic specific brain regions. Others are spread out thinly across electrode arrays that provide an interface with a computer, giving the system the capacity to control avatars in a very simple virtual world.

The goal of these efforts is to recreate learning, memory and other cognitive functions—intelligence in a dish. Two years ago, researchers in Melbourne gave one of these systems—called **Dishbrain**—control over the paddle in the videogame Pong. And it learned: Twenty minutes of gameplay produced a measurable improvement in its performance. Now, there are “bio-processors” that link together up to 16 of these tiny brain-like systems, treating them like living versions of digital chips.

These breakthroughs could revolutionize the way we model human neurological conditions, allowing researchers to study fetal alcohol syndrome, Alzheimer’s or the Zika virus using human brain tissue rather than the brains of rodents or other animals, which can be weak proxies.

But these biological imitators of brains, like their AI counterparts, also raise the question of where consciousness begins and whether we’ll know when we have crossed that line. Unlike AI, this debate is about potentially sentient life. In attempts to cure neurological conditions, we might unintentionally create disembodied minds enduring those same conditions. How can we be sure we’re not doing that?

Our understanding of the brain mechanisms involved in these experiments is not nearly mature enough to allow any secure answer. And history offers us some warnings.

Until the 1980s, surgeons routinely operated on newborn babies without anesthesia, assuming they felt no pain, until this was shown to be causing massive stress responses, doing lasting damage. For years, patients who were outwardly unresponsive after brain injuries were written off as “vegetative” and regarded as incapable of pain, though it’s now clear that some do have continuing awareness. Easy certainty about the absence of sentience is common—and dangerous.

31. According to the passage, what triggered the author’s ethical concerns about brain organoids?

- A. The creation of the first organoid fifteen years ago
- B. The development of spontaneous optic vesicles
- C. The ability to control video game paddles
- D. The connection with computer interfaces

32. The term “Dishbrain” refers to _____.

- A. a type of digital processor
- B. a virtual gaming system
- C. an organoid system that can play Pong
- D. a network of 16 brain-like systems

33. What is mentioned as a potential benefit of brain organoid research?

- A. Creating more advanced artificial intelligence
- B. Developing new video game interfaces
- C. Studying human neurological conditions directly
- D. Reducing the need for computer processors

34. The author’s attitude toward brain organoid research can best be described as _____.

- A. strongly supportive
- B. cautiously concerned
- C. entirely opposed
- D. largely indifferent

35. Which of the following best supports the author’s warning about determining sentence?

- A. The development of bio-processors
- B. The creation of the first organoid
- C. The historical treatment of newborns in surgery
- D. The improvements in Pong gameplay

Passage Two

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Two of my closest friends routinely say: “I’ll be there in five minutes!” or “Just give me five minutes!” or “I should be there in five minutes!”

But this is never, ever true. Five minutes is usually 15 minutes and sometimes as long as a half-hour. As a result, I end up getting forced to give up the diner booth because I am the only patron. Or told to go sit at the bar nursing a \$15 cranberry juice until my party arrives. Or made to stand in subarctic temperatures outside a subway station in a really bad neighborhood looking like a tourist who is just begging to be mugged. Or having to idle in the car in a “NO PARKING EVER! NO, SERIOUSLY, NEVER!!!!” zone in midtown Manhattan.

This stuff used to make me really mad. Because all through my life it kept happening, over and over again. And then I’d end up missing the opening kickoff or the start of the concert or the irretrievable moment when the bride walks up the aisle because I was waiting around outside at the entrance, waiting for someone I knew would almost certainly be 25 minutes late.

But lately I have come to realize that the chronically tardy are not late because they can't keep time or because they don't care that they have kept you waiting or because they never leave enough time to catch the train or find a parking spot. They are late because they practice something called "**aspirational chronometry**."

The aspirationally timely are people who honestly think that time can miraculously expand to accommodate their needs, people who are always surprised to discover that the train has left, the cake has burned, the game is over, the blind date has up and left.

People who are always late are like people who are always befuddled that their diets never work or that their new clothes never fit. Just like **people who buy a size 8 dress or size 34-36 trousers** in the vain hope that they might eventually fit into them, the aspirationally chronometric honestly believe that by saying the words, "I'll be there in five minutes," they will actually be there in five minutes. Arriving 40 minutes late always comes as a shock.

I do not believe that the chronically tardy should be excoriated or ridiculed or cast out into the darkness. Just as some of us are insensitive and some of us are cheap and some of us are not so great around children and some of us tell inappropriate jokes in refined social settings, some people couldn't arrive on time if their life depended on it.

There is nothing to be done about it; the behavior cannot be cured. Making people feel guilty about their maddening tardiness is only going to make things worse. The best course of action is to grin and bear it. Or start showing up late yourself and see how they like it. Or deliberately send them to the wrong rendezvous point.

One caveat, though: This nonaggression policy will work with friends, but it will not work with spouses or partners. You only see your friends from time to time, but you see your partner every day—which means your significant other is going to keep you waiting every day.

36. According to the passage, which of the following situations has the author experienced because of waiting for late friends?

- A. Being forced to give up restaurant seats
- B. Missing an important business meeting
- C. Getting a traffic ticket in Manhattan
- D. Being late for work

37. The phrase "aspirational chronometry" in paragraph 4 most likely means _____.

- A. inability to manage time properly
- B. deliberate disregard for others' time
- C. optimistic belief about time management
- D. chronic habit of making excuses

38. The author's attitude toward chronically late people can best be described as _____.

- A. increasingly tolerant but resigned
- B. deeply resentful and angry
- C. completely understanding and forgiving
- D. coldly analytical and critical

39. Why does the author mention "people who buy a size 8 dress or size 34-36 trousers"?

- A. To criticize people's shopping habits
- B. To draw a parallel with unrealistic time expectations
- C. To explain why some people are always late
- D. To provide an example of wasteful behavior

40. How does the author develop his argument about chronically late people?

- A. Through statistical analysis and research data
- B. Through personal anecdotes and analogies
- C. Through expert opinions and scientific studies
- D. Through historical examples and case studies

Passage Three

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Super Micro Computer says it would be selling a lot more servers—if only it had Nvidia's latest chips. Unfortunately, investors can no longer afford to take the company at its word.

The specialized server maker that began the year as one of the hottest names in artificial intelligence has now become too cold to touch. In an unaudited “business update” Tuesday afternoon, Super Micro reported preliminary revenue between \$5.9 billion to \$6 billion for its fiscal first quarter ended September, which was below the company's prior forecast range of \$6 billion to \$7 billion. The numbers are preliminary because Super Micro has no auditor after Ernst & Young bailed last week in one of the more colorful exits in memory. The Big Four accounting firm said it was “unwilling to be associated with the financial statements prepared by management” in its resignation letter, according to a filing by Super Micro.

That filing alone took nearly 33% off Super Micro's stock price, which was already down 59% from its peak in March. The latest update came out on election night, which didn't stop investors from **voting with their feet** again. Super Micro's stock slid more than 21% in early trading Wednesday, putting the share price below its level from a year ago—before AI hype more than quadrupled its value.

Such a plunge suggests Super Micro may be a cheap AI play again. But while its current multiple of less than seven times forward earnings is indeed now at a discount to main rivals such as Dell and Hewlett Packard Enterprise, Super Micro is no bargain. The company has been under a cloud since famed short-selling firm Hindenburg Research issued a report in late August claiming “glaring accounting red flags, evidence of undisclosed related party transactions, sanctions and export-control failures, and customer issues.”

Super Micro declined to comment on the report at the time, but the next day announced it was delaying its annual 10-K filing, saying it needed time to “complete its assessment of the design and operating effectiveness of its internal controls over financial reporting.” That 10-K still hasn't been filed, and the recent loss of its auditor suggests it likely isn't coming soon. Super Micro said Tuesday it is working “diligently” on the matter, but the company that was just added to the S&P 500 in March now stands in danger of being delisted from the Nasdaq.

And what of Super Micro's actual business? **Demand for AI components remains hot.** The biggest tech companies made clear last week that they are still spending a boatload—and planning to spend boatloads more—on that very technology.

But while even \$5.9 billion in revenue for the September quarter is more than double what Super Micro managed in the same period last year, it would also be the first time the company has missed the low end of its guidance range in at least five years, according to FactSet data.

41. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Super Micro's recent financial challenges and credibility issues
- B. The growing demand for AI server components
- C. Ernst & Young's resignation as an auditor
- D. The fluctuation of Super Micro's stock price

42. Which of the following events happened to Super Micro Computer?

- A. Its revenue exceeded \$7 billion in the first fiscal quarter.
- B. It lost its position in the S&P 500.
- C. Its auditor Ernst & Young resigned.
- D. It filed its annual 10-K report on time.

43. The phrase "voting with their feet" in paragraph 3 suggests that investors _____.

- A. physically left the company's premises
- B. showed their disapproval by selling their shares
- C. participated in a shareholders' meeting
- D. moved their investments to other AI companies

44. The author's attitude toward Super Micro's current valuation can best be described as _____.

- A. optimistically supportive
- B. neutrally descriptive
- C. skeptically cautious
- D. entirely dismissive

45. Why does the author mention "demand for AI components remains hot" in paragraph 6?

- A. To contrast with Super Micro's poor performance despite favorable market conditions
- B. To explain why Super Micro's stock price is rising
- C. To justify Super Micro's revenue forecasts
- D. To predict future growth in the AI industry

Passage Four

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

In 2011, I taught a college class on the meaning and value of work. It was a general-education class, the sort that students say they have to "get out of the way" before they move on to their major courses. Few of the students were avid readers, and many held jobs that constrained their study time.

I assigned them nine books. I knew I was asking a lot, but the students did great. Most of them aced their reading quizzes on Henry David Thoreau's *Walden* and Plato's *The Republic*. In class, our desks in a circle, we had lively discussions.

After 13 years that included a pandemic and the advent of generative A.I., **that reading list seems not just ambitious but absurd**. I haven't assigned an entire book in four years.

Nationwide, college professors report steep declines in students' willingness and ability to read on their own. To adapt, instructors are assigning less reading and giving students time in class to complete it.

It's tempting to lament the death of a reliable pathway to learning and even pleasure. But I'm beginning to think students who don't read are responding rationally to the vision of professional life our society sells them. In that vision, productivity does not depend on labor, and a paycheck has little to do with talent or effort. For decades, students have been told that college is about career readiness and little else. And **the task of puzzling out an author's argument will not prepare students to thrive in an economy that seems to run on vibes**.

Recent ads for Apple Intelligence, an A.I. feature, make the vision plain. In one, the actor Bella Ramsey uses artificial intelligence to cover for the fact they haven't read the pitch their agent emailed. It works, and the project seems like a go. Is the project actually any good? It doesn't matter. The vibes will provide.

Even in the ostensibly true depictions of working life that students see, like the "day in my life" videos that were popular on TikTok a couple of years ago, intellectual labor seems optional and entry-level corporate positions seem like a series of rooftop hangouts, free lunches and team-building happy hours — less a job than a lifestyle. And of course the ultimate lifestyle job is being an influencer, a tantalizing prospect that seems always just one viral post away.

The most visible college students are big-time athletes, who these days can earn money — in some cases, millions of dollars — through sponsorship deals. But however hard these students push themselves, their earnings are officially not for their work on the field but for their marketability off it.

Once students graduate, the jobs they most ardently desire are in what they proudly call the "sellout" fields of finance, consulting and tech. To outsiders, these industries are abstract and opaque, trading on bluster and jargon. One thing is certain, though: That's where the money is.

All in all, it looks as if success follows not from knowledge and skill but from luck, hype and access to the right companies. If this is the economy students believe they're entering, then why should they make the effort to read? For that matter, how will any effort in school prepare them for careers in which, apparently, effort is not rewarded?

46. The author's mention that "reading list seems not just ambitious but absurd" suggests that _____.

- A. teaching methods need constant updates to stay relevant
- B. modern students are less capable than previous generations
- C. educational standards have significantly declined over time
- D. societal changes have transformed what's reasonable to expect from students

47. The statement that "the task of puzzling out an author's argument will not prepare students to thrive in an economy that seems to run on vibes" implies that _____.

- A. traditional academic skills are becoming obsolete
- B. students need more practical job training
- C. There's a disconnect between academic rigor and perceived career success

D. the modern economy values style over substance

48. Which of the following statements about students' career perspectives is NOT true?

- A. Students are attracted to fields with high financial rewards
- B. Social media influences their perception of professional life
- C. They value traditional pathways to career success
- D. They see success as dependent more on luck than effort

49. The following examples are used by the author to illustrate modern work perceptions EXCEPT _____.

- A. TikTok "day in my life" videos showing corporate jobs
- B. college athletes earning money through sponsorships
- C. professors giving students in-class reading time
- D. Apple Intelligence advertisement with Bella Ramsey

50. The author's attitude towards the current situation is _____.

- A. deeply pessimistic
- B. understanding yet concerned
- C. neutral and observational
- D. openly critical

Section B Short-Answer Questions (10%)

Passage 5

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

At the turn of the millennium, technology companies based on the West Coast of the United States created a set of world-changing products that took advantage of the rapidly growing internet. There was a widely shared sense of techno-optimism; these products made life easier, more fun, and more productive. Some of them helped people to connect and communicate, and therefore it seemed likely they would be a boon to the growing number of emerging democracies. Coming soon after the fall of the Iron Curtain, it felt like the dawn of a new age. The founders of these companies were hailed as heroes, geniuses, and global benefactors who, like Prometheus, brought gifts from the gods to humanity.

But the tech industry wasn't just transforming life for adults. It began transforming life for children too. Children and adolescents had been watching a lot of television since the 1950s, but the new technologies were far more portable, personalized, and engaging than anything that came before. Parents discovered this truth early, as I did in 2008, when my two-year-old son mastered the touch-and-swipe interface of my first iPhone. Many parents were relieved to find that a smartphone or tablet could keep a child happily engaged and quiet for hours. Was this safe? Nobody knew, but because everyone else was doing it, everyone just assumed that it must be okay.

Yet the companies had done little or no research on the mental health effects of their products on children and adolescents, and they shared no data with researchers studying the health effects. When faced with growing evidence that their products were harming young people, they mostly

engaged in denial, obfuscation, and public relations campaigns. Companies that strive to maximize “engagement” by using psychological tricks to keep young people clicking were the worst offenders. They hooked children during vulnerable developmental stages, while their brains were rapidly rewiring in response to incoming stimulation. This included social media companies, which inflicted their greatest damage on girls, and video game companies and pornography sites, which sank their hooks deepest into boys. By designing a firehose of addictive content that entered through kids’ eyes and ears, and by displacing physical play and in-person socializing, these companies have rewired childhood and changed human development on an almost unimaginable scale. The most intense period of this rewiring was 2010 to 2015, although the story I will tell begins with the rise of fearful and overprotective parenting in the 1980s and continues through the COVID pandemic to the present day.

What legal limits have we imposed on these tech companies so far? In the United States, which ended up setting the norms for most other countries, the main prohibition is the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), enacted in 1998. It requires children under 13 to get parental consent before they can sign a contract with a company (the terms of service) to give away their data and some of their rights when they open an account. That set the effective age of “internet adulthood” at 13, for reasons that had little to do with children’s safety or mental health. But the wording of the law doesn’t require companies to verify ages; as long as a child checks a box to assert that she’s old enough (or puts in the right fake birthday), she can go almost anywhere on the internet without her parents’ knowledge or consent. In fact, 40% of American children under 13 have created Instagram accounts, yet there has been no update of federal laws since 1998. (The U.K., on the other hand, has taken some initial steps, as have a few U.S. states.)

51. How has the perception of tech companies changed from the millennium to present day according to the passage?
52. What does the metaphor “sank their hooks deepest” suggest about the relationship between tech companies and young users?
53. Why is the period from 2010 to 2015 specifically highlighted in the passage?
54. What fundamental flaw exists in the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)?
55. What is the main theme of this 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.*

Recent years have witnessed an increasing number of electric cars on the road. Would you prefer an electric car or a gas-powered car? Why?