

山东大学

二〇一七年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码 211

科目名称 翻译硕士英语

(1-30 题涂在答题卡上, 其余答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试题上无效)

一、Vocabulary and Grammar (30%).

Directions: Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

1. Since the island soil has been barren for so many years, the natives must now _____ much of their food.
(A) deliver (B) import (C) produce (D) develop
2. Because Jenkins neither attacks nor defends either management or the striking workers, both sides admire his journalistic _____.
(A) acumen (B) neutrality (C) aptitude (D) flair
3. Some anthropologists claim that a few apes have been taught a rudimentary sign language, but skeptics argue that the apes are only _____ their trainers.
(A) imitating (B) condoning (C) instructing (D) acknowledging
4. It is ironic that the _____ insights of the great thinkers are voiced so often that they have become mere clichés.
(A) original (B) banal (C) dubious (D) philosophical
5. The most frustrating periods of any diet are the inevitable plateaus, when weight loss _____ if not stops.
(A) accelerates (B) halts (C) contracts (D) slows
6. Since the author's unflattering references to her friends were so _____, she was surprised that her allusions were recognized.

(A) laudatory (B) obvious (C) oblique (D) critical

7. Mark was intent on maintaining his status as first in his class; because even the smallest mistakes infuriated him, he reviewed all his papers _____ before submitting them to his teacher.

(A) explicitly (B) perfunctorily (C) honestly (D) assiduously

8. Since many disadvantaged individuals view their situations as immutable as well as intolerable, their attitudes are best described as _____.

(A) obscure (B) bellicose (C) sanguine (D) resigned

9. The subtleties of this novel are evident not so much in the character delineation as they are in its profoundly _____ plot structure.

(A) eclectic (B) trite (C) aesthetic (D) intricate

10. The police _____ the witness about the accident.

(A) question (B) ask (C) interrogate (D) inquire

11. If it is true that morality cannot exist without religion, then does not the erosion of religion herald the _____ of morality?

(A) regulation (B) basis (C) belief (D) collapse

12. Certain animal behaviors, such as mating rituals, seem to be _____, and therefore unaffected by external factors such as climate changes, food supply, or the presence of other animals of the same species.

(A) learned (B) innate (C) intricate (D) specific

13. Shaken by two decades of virtual anarchy, the majority of people were ready to buy _____ at any price.

(A) order (B) emancipation (C) enfranchisement (D) liberty

14. As a person who combines care with _____, Marisa completed her duties with meticulousness as well as zeal.

(A) levity (B) geniality (C) enthusiasm (D) empathy

15. Her shrewd campaign managers were responsible for the fact that her political slogans

were actually forgotten clichés revived and _____ with new meaning.

- (A) fathomed (B) instilled (C) foreclosed (D) instigated

16. The stoic former general led his civilian life as he had his military life, with simplicity and _____ dignity.

- (A) benevolent (B) informal (C) austere (D) succinct

17. Although bound to impose the law, a judge is free to use his discretion to _____ the anachronistic barbarity of some criminal penalties.

- (A) mitigate (B) understand (C) condone (D) provoke

18. Henry viewed Melissa as _____; she seemed to be against any position regardless of its merits.

- (A) heretical (B) disobedient (C) contrary (D) inattentive

19. Dr. Schwartz's lecture on art, while detailed and scholarly, focused exclusively on the premodern; some students may have appreciated his specialized knowledge, but those with more _____ interests may have been disappointed.

- (A) medieval (B) comprehensive (C) technical (D) creative

20. Only when one actually visits the ancient ruins of marvelous bygone civilizations does one truly appreciate the sad _____ of human greatness.

- (A) perspicacity (B) magnitude (C) artistry (D) transience

二、 Reading Comprehension (40%).

Section 1 Multiple choice (20%)

Directions: In this section there are two reading passages followed by multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Passage A

These days we hear a lot of nonsense about the 'great classless society'. The idea that the twentieth century is the age of the common man has become one of the great clichés of our

time. The same old arguments are put forward in evidence. Here are some of them: monarchy as a system of government has been completely discredited. The monarchies that survive have been deprived of all political power. Inherited wealth has been savagely reduced by taxation and, in time, the great fortunes will disappear altogether. In a number of countries the victory has been complete. The people rule; the great millennium has become a political reality. But has it? Close examination doesn't bear out the claim.

It is a fallacy to suppose that all men are equal and that society will be leveled out if you provide everybody with the same educational opportunities. (It is debatable whether you can ever provide everyone with the same educational opportunities, but that is another question.) The fact is that nature dispenses brains and ability with a total disregard for the principle of equality. The old rules of the jungle, 'survival of the fittest', and 'might is right' are still with us. The spread of education has destroyed the old class system and created a new one. Rewards are based on merit. For 'aristocracy' read 'meritocracy'; in other respects, society remains unaltered: the class system is rigidly maintained.

Genuine ability, animal cunning, skill, the knack of seizing opportunities, all bring material rewards. And what is the first thing people do when they become rich? They use their wealth to secure the best possible opportunities for their children, to give them 'a good start in life'. For all the lip service we pay to the idea of equality, we do not consider this wrong in the western world. Private schools which offer unfair advantages over state schools are not banned because one of the principles in a democracy is that people should be free to choose how they will educate their children. In this way, the new meritocracy can perpetuate itself to a certain extent: an able child from a wealthy home can succeed far more rapidly than his poorer counterpart. Wealth is also used indiscriminately to further political ends. It would be almost impossible to become the leader of a democracy without massive financial backing. Money is as powerful a weapon as ever it was.

In societies wholly dedicated to the principle of social equality, privileged private education is forbidden. But even here people are rewarded according to their abilities. In fact,

so great is the need for skilled workers that the least able may be neglected. Bright children are carefully and expensively trained to become future rulers. In the end, all political ideologies boil down to the same thing: class divisions persist whether you are ruled by a feudal king or an educated peasant.

21. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Equality of opportunity in the twentieth century has not destroyed the class system.
- (B) Equality means money.
- (C) There is no such society as classless society.
- (D) Nature can't give you a classless society.

22. According to the author, the same educational opportunities can't get rid of inequality because

- (A) the principle 'survival of the fittest' exists.
- (B) nature ignores equality in dispensing brains and ability.
- (C) material rewards are for genuine ability.
- (D) people have the freedom how to educate their children.

23. Who can obtain more rapid success?

- (A) Those with wealth.
- (B) Those with the best brains.
- (C) Those with the best opportunities.
- (D) Those who have the ability to catch at opportunities.

24. Why does the author say the new meritocracy can perpetuate itself to a certain extent?

- (A) Money decides everything.
- (B) Private schools offer advantages over state schools.
- (C) People are free to choose the way of educating their children.
- (D) Wealth is used for political ends.

25. According to the author, 'class divisions' refers to

- (A) the rich and the poor.

(B) Different opportunities for people.

(C) Oppressor and the oppressed.

(D) Genius and stupidity.

Passage B

The tourist trade is booming. With all this coming and going, you'd expect greater understanding to develop between the nations of the world. Not a bit of it! Superb systems of communication by air, sea and land make it possible for us to visit each other's countries at a moderate cost. What was once the 'grand tour', reserved for only the very rich, is now within everybody's grasp? The package tour and chartered flights are not to be sneered at. Modern travelers enjoy a level of comfort which the lords and ladies on grand tours in the old days couldn't have dreamed of. But what's the sense of this mass exchange of populations if the nations of the world remain basically ignorant of each other?

Many tourist organizations are directly responsible for this state of affairs. They deliberately set out to protect their clients from too much contact with the local population. The modern tourist leads a cosseted, sheltered life. He lives at international hotels, where he eats his international food and sips his international drink while he gazes at the natives from a distance. Conducted tours to places of interest are carefully censored. The tourist is allowed to see only what the organizers want him to see and no more. A strict schedule makes it impossible for the tourist to wander off on his own; and anyway, language is always a barrier, so he is only too happy to be protected in this way. At its very worst, this leads to a new and hideous kind of colonization. The summer quarters of the inhabitants of the cote universities: are temporarily reestablished on the island of Corfu. Blackpool is recreated at Torremolinos where the traveler goes not to eat paella, but fish and chips.

The sad thing about this situation is that it leads to the persistence of national stereotypes. We don't see the people of other nations as they really are, but as we have been brought up to believe they are. You can test this for yourself. Take five nationalities, say, French, German,

English, American and Italian. Now in your mind, match them with these five adjectives: musical, amorous, cold, pedantic, native. Far from providing us with any insight into the national characteristics of the peoples just mentioned, these adjectives actually act as barriers. So when you set out on your travels, the only characteristics you notice are those which confirm your preconceptions. You come away with the highly unoriginal and inaccurate impression that, say, 'Anglo-Saxons are hypocrites' or that 'Latin peoples shout a lot'. You only have to make a few foreign friends to understand how absurd and harmful national stereotypes are. But how can you make foreign friends when the tourist trade does its best to prevent you?

Carried to an extreme, stereotypes can be positively dangerous. Wild generalizations stir up racial hatred and blind us to the basic fact—how trite it sounds! — That all people are human. We are all similar to each other and at the same time all unique.

26. The best title for this passage is

- (A) tourism contributes nothing to increasing understanding between nations.
- (B) tourism is tiresome.
- (C) conducted tour is dull.
- (D) tourism really does something to one's country.

27. What is the author's attitude toward tourism?

- (A) apprehensive.
- (B) negative.
- (C) critical.
- (D) appreciative.

28. Which word in the following is the best to summarize Latin people shout a lot?

- (A) silent.
- (B) noisy.
- (C) lively.
- (D) active.

29. The purpose of the author's criticism is to point out

- (A) conducted tour is disappointing.
- (B) the way of touring should be changed.
- (C) when traveling, you notice characteristics which confirm preconception.
- (D) national stereotypes should be changed.

30. What is "grand tour" now?

- (A) moderate cost.
- (B) local sight-seeing is investigated by the tourist organization.
- (C) people enjoy the first-rate comforts.
- (D) everybody can enjoy the 'grand tour'.

Section 2 Answering questions (20%)

Directions: Read the following passages and then answer IN COMPLETE SENTENCES the questions which follow each passage. Use only information from the passage you have just read and write your answer in the corresponding space in your answer sheet.

Questions 1-3

Kidnappings for ransom, drug-smuggling, fake invoicing and extortion are just a few of the ways in which terrorists raise cash for their nefarious deeds. Some scams take advantage of globalization: American officials found that Hizbullah, a Lebanese movement, raised funds by exporting used cars from America and selling them in west Africa.

Governments are understandably keen to cut terrorists off from sources of cash, and have been taking drastic steps to punish banks for involvement in financing dangerous people. In 2012 the American authorities imposed a \$1.9 billion fine on HSBC, a British bank, for lax controls on money-laundering. Big fines have been meted out to Barclays, ING and Standard Chartered for money-laundering or sanctions-busting. BNP Paribas of France is said to be facing a fine of as much as \$10 billion in America. Such stiff penalties are popular, and

provide great press for ambitious prosecutors. Cut the flow of money to terrorism, their thinking goes, and it will wither.

Yet there are two problems with this approach. First, the regulations are so demanding and the fines so large that banks are walking away from countries and businesses where they perceive even the faintest whiff of risk. American regulators, for instance, require banks to know not only who their customers are, and what they plan to do with their cash, but also the identities and intentions of their customers' customers. Correspondent-banking relationships—the arteries of global finance that allow people and firms to send money from one country to another, even if their own bank does not have a branch there—are therefore collapsing. Some of world's biggest banks privately say they are cutting as many as a third of these relationships.

This retreat will have little impact on the rich world. Britain's Lloyds Banking Group, say, will probably always transact with Wells Fargo in America or ICBC in China. But it could prove devastating to small, poor countries whose banks lose their big international partners just because the costs of checking up on them outweigh the paltry profits they generate. Some countries risk being cut off from the financial system altogether: British banks last year threatened to close the last pipeline for money transfers into Somalia. Others will see the costs of intermediation rise: bankers talk of a tenfold increase in fees paid to send money to countries such as Tanzania. Cotton farmers in Mali and small exporters in Indonesia will find it increasingly hard to get trade finance. Even well-known charities responding to UN calls for assistance in countries such as Syria are struggling to get banks to let them send aid.

Making it harder to follow the money.

Were all of this actually preventing terrorism it might be judged a fair trade-off. Yet—and this is the second problem with this approach—it seems likely to be ineffective or even counter-productive. Terrorism is not particularly expensive, and the money needed to finance it can travel by informal routes. In 2012 guards on the border between Nigeria and Niger arrested a man linked to Boko Haram, a Nigerian terror group, with 35,000 in his underpants: laughable,

except that the group has killed around 1,500 people this year alone. Restrictions on banks will encourage terrorists to avoid the banking system. That may hinder rather than help the fight against terrorism. A former spy complains that it has become harder to piece together intelligence on terrorist networks now that the money flows within them are entirely illicit.

When the G20 meets later this year it should urge its members to accept the risk that even in well-regulated banking systems money may find its way to terrorists. Banks should be given clear guidance on necessary safeguards, but not held responsible for every breach.

1. Why does the American government impose fines on banks? How severe are the fines?
2. What impacts do the fines have on banking?
3. Why do the fines fail to prevent terrorism?

Questions 4-5

CHINA'S biggest carmaker does not seem to be doing so badly, a first glance at SAIC's third quarter results on October 30th would suggest. Net profits rose by nearly 5% compared with a year earlier, to 6.8 billion yuan (\$1.1 billion). But SAIC, like the country's many other domestic car firms, is not firing on all cylinders and is far from living up to the hopes the government has invested in the state giant.

SAIC makes a quarter of the vehicles that crawl along the country's congested roads. In the third quarter it sold 1.3m cars, 9% more than a year earlier. Overall Chinese demand, tempered by a cooling economy, grew by just 4%. But SAIC's success was mostly due not to cars bearing its own badges, but Volkswagen and General Motors models, made in factories jointly operated with these two Western giants.

Foreign carmakers were forced to collaborate with Chinese ones as the price for entering what is now the world's largest automotive market. SAIC's partnerships with VW and GM are flourishing, as are the other Chinese-foreign joint ventures. The government had hoped that, by

now, domestic firms would have absorbed all they needed to know from the foreigners about making and selling world-class cars, and be ready to get by without them.

But the success of the joint ventures has made the Chinese firms complacent. They have failed to develop their own technology, styling or marketing capability. SAIC has long been losing money on its own-brand cars, which sell under badges such as Roewe and MG (the latter a faded British brand it bought along with other parts of the collapsed Rover Group). In the latest quarter the losses rose sharply, to around 2 billion yuan. A vicious circle has set in: the poor financial performance of Chinese firms' own brands has sapped their will to invest in research and development to improve their performance on the road and in the showrooms. Little wonder, then, that Chinese motorists spurn pleas for patriotism and covet foreign-badged motors.

The government has tried to fix the problem by pressing the foreign carmakers to work with the locals to create new brands combining international flair with Chinese characteristics. So far this has made little difference: Chinese brands account for only about one-third of domestic sales, and their share continues to dwindle.

Chinese vehicles have not travelled well. Exports, mostly to poor countries where drivers care about price more than image, were fewer than 600,000 in 2013, 10% lower than the year before. SAIC's hopes that Rover Group's brands and technology would help it do better in rich countries have yet to be met. Three years after it relaunched the MG brand in Britain, it is selling just a few hundred cars a month there. Likewise Geely, a smaller Chinese maker, has yet to see much benefit from buying Volvo of Sweden.

China's carmakers are still trying to improve. A recent survey from JD Power, a market-research firm, shows that the quality gap with foreign rivals is closing. The Chinese firms are busy hiring Western designers to make their models more distinguished. But like many of its peers, SAIC lacks foreign managers who have the skills to market cars abroad and set up the service networks that buyers expect. No wonder the government's ambition for China to boast two or three world-class car firms, with badges as recognizable as Toyotas or

Fords, remains a distant dream.

4. Please introduce SAIC briefly in your own words.
5. What are the problems China's carmakers face?

三、 Writing (30 %)

According to a recent survey of Chinese women, a majority of mothers born after 1990 want to be stay-at-home moms. Many women are aware of the challenges of motherhood, especially when they have to juggle a full-time job outside the home. Which is worthwhile, being a full time working or a stay at home mom?

What is your opinion about this?

Write an essay of about 400 words to express your views on the topic.