

扬州大学

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满分 100

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!

Section One Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: In this part, there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the **ONE** that best completes the sentence and then write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (30 points, 1 point each)

- Swallows nest in barns, sheds, chimneys and other _____ places.
[A] sedated [B] seduced [C] secured [D] secluded
- To assess future needs, the Department simply _____ past demand trends.
[A] whooped [B] wiggled [C] extradited [D] extrapolated
- In the Middle Eastern Bazaar, bargaining is the _____, and men and women move from shop to shop, selecting, pricing and trying to beat the price down.
[A] the order of the day [B] the topic of the day
[C] the point of honor [D] the point of contact
- The difference between the polar and equatorial diameters of Mars has not been _____ determined.
[A] irrevocably [B] unequivocally
[C] conventionally [D] arithmetically
- If you don't have enough cash, why don't you make arrangements to buy the car _____.
[A] on account [B] on credit [C] on call [D] on deposit
- Willa Cather _____ the inspiration for her fictional characters from the Nebraskan farmers among whom she was raised.
[A] endorsed [B] deposed [C] elevated [D] procured
- The storekeeper admitted his mistake and was willing to _____ it.
[A] clarify [B] exemplify [C] rectify [D] justify
- The doctor told me that I had to _____ alcohol; otherwise I would get into trouble.
[A] cut out [B] cut off [C] cut in [D] cut up
- I don't think we need fear any interference _____ those who objected to the proposal.
[A] on account of [B] on the occasion of
[C] on the point of [D] on the part of
- This book has been in the works so long that I have lost _____ of most of the sources

- found for me by the staff of the library.
[A] trace [B] trail [C] track [D] touch
11. People under stress have performed _____ feats of strength, like lifting an automobile off an accident victim.
[A] specific [B] extraordinary [C] abrupt [D] abnormal
12. Communication between a young couple is a(n) _____ business.
[A] sharp [B] dreadful [C] intense [D] delicate
13. When questioned by the interviewer, my mind went _____, and I could hardly remember my own date of birth.
[A] blank [B] dim [C] faint [D] vain
14. The textbook question as well as other issues is going to be discussed when the congress is in _____ again next spring.
[A] assembly [B] convention [C] conference [D] session
15. Glass _____ provide a useful function in sectioning off and enclosing an area when the desired effect is to maintain visual transparency.
[A] partitions [B] segregations [C] separations [D] isolations
16. To survive in the intense market competition, we must _____ the qualities and varieties of products we make to the world-market demand.
[A] improve [B] guarantee [C] gear [D] enhance
17. In ancient times people who were thought to have the ability to _____ dreams were likely to be highly respected.
[A] impart [B] inherit [C] interpret [D] intervene
18. _____ his poor record in school, the board thinks that he should study hard.
[A] In spite of [B] In charge of [C] In view of [D] In case of
19. Materials such as clay, wax, glass and rubber are widely used in industry today because they are _____.
[A] vital [B] malleable [C] vibrant [D] buoyant
20. Rather than being _____, world oil reserves have continuously increased under the stimulus of increasing oil consumption.
[A] organic [B] acidic [C] depleted [D] forfeited
21. In instrumentalist philosophy, ideas and knowledge are exclusively functional processes: they are of significance only _____ instrumental in the development of experience.
[A] as they are [B] are they [C] there are [D] are
22. He made a long speech _____ his ignorance of the subject.
[A] only showing [B] only to show
[C] only showed [D] only as to show
23. Typical of the grassland dwellers of the continent _____, or pronghorn.
[A] it is the American antelope [B] the American antelope is

- [C] is the American antelope [D] the American antelope
24. After having gone _____ far, George did not want to turn back.
[A] that [B] such [C] much [D] enough
25. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, _____ all practical value by the time they were finished.
[A] could lose [B] would have lost
[C] might lose [D] ought to have lost
26. Let me start with a _____ issue before I explain the problem of our major concern.
[A] less [B] more [C] lesser [D] least
27. I _____ him the Christmas gift by mail because he came home during the Christmas holidays.
[A] ought to have sent [B] couldn't have sent
[C] must have sent [D] needn't have sent
28. For many cities in the world, there is no room to spread out further, _____ New York is an example.
[A] for which [B] in which [C] of which [D] from which
29. The building suddenly collapsed while it _____ down.
[A] pulled [B] had been pulled
[C] was being pulled [D] was pulled
30. _____ their differences, the couple were developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other.
[A] But for [B] For all [C] Above all [D] Except for

Section Two Reading Comprehension

Part One: Multiple Choice

Directions: In this part, there are three passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and then decide on the BEST choice. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (24 points, 2 points each)

Passage One

Couran Cove Island Resort is a large integrated ecotourism-based resort located south of Brisbane on the Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia. As the world's population becomes increasingly urbanized, the demand for tourist attractions which are environmentally friendly, serene and offer amenities of a unique nature, has grown rapidly. Couran Cove Resort, which is one such tourist attractions, is located on South Stradbroke Island, occupying approximately 150 hectares of the island. South Stradbroke Island is separated from the mainland by the Broadwater, a stretch of sea 3 kilometers wide. More than a century ago, there was only one Stradbroke Island,

and there were at least four aboriginal tribes living and hunting on the island. Regrettably, most of the original island dwellers were eventually killed by diseases such as tuberculosis, smallpox and influenza by the end of the 19th century. There was a ship wreck on the island in 1894, and the subsequent destruction of the ship (Cambus Wallace) — because it contained dynamite — caused a large crater in the sandhills on Stradbroke Island. Eventually, the ocean broke through the weakened landform and Stradbroke became two islands. Couran Cove Island Resort is built on one of the world's few naturally-occurring sand lands, which is home to a wide range of plant communities and one of the largest remaining remnants of the rare *Livistona* rainforest left on the Gold Coast. Many mangrove and rainforest areas, and Malaleuca Wetlands on South Stradbroke Island, have been cleared, drained or filled for residential, industrial, agricultural or urban development in the first half of the 20th century. Farmer and graziers finally abandoned South Stradbroke Island in 1939 because the vegetation and the soil conditions there were not suitable for agricultural activities.

Being located on an offshore island, the resort is only accessible by means of water transportation. The resort provides hourly ferry service from the marina on the mainland to and from the island. Within the resort, transport modes include walking trails, bicycle tracks and the beach train. The reception area is the counter of the shop which has not changed for 8 years at least. The accommodation is an octagonal "Bure". These are large rooms that are clean but the equipment is tiled and in some cases just working. The ceiling fan only worked on high speed for example. Beds are hard but clean, there is a television, a radio, an old air conditioner and a small fridge. These "Bures" are right on top of each other and night noises do carry. So be careful what you say and do. The only thing is the mosquitos, but if you forget to bring mosquito repellent they sell some on the island. As an ecotourism-based resort, most of the planning and development of the attraction has been concentrated on the need to co-exist with the fragile natural environment of South Stradbroke Island to achieve sustainable development.

South Stradbroke Island has groundwater at the center of the island, which has a maximum height of 3 meters above sea level. The water supply is recharged by rainfall and is commonly known as an unconfined freshwater aquifer. Couran Cove Island Resort obtains its water supply by tapping into this aquifer and extracting it via a bore system. Some of the problems which have threatened the island's freshwater supply include pollution, contamination and over-consumption. In order to minimize some of these problems, all laundry activities are carried out on the mainland. The resort considers washing machines as onerous to the island's freshwater supply, and that the detergents contain a high level of phosphates which are a major source of water pollution. The resort uses LPG-power generation rather than a diesel-powered plant for its energy supply, supplemented by wind turbine, which has reduced greenhouse emissions by 70% of diesel-equivalent generation methods. Excess heat recovered from the generator is used to heat the swimming pool. Hot water in the eco-cabins and for some of the resort's vehicles are solar-powered. Water efficient fittings are also installed in showers and toilets. However, not all

the appliances used by the resort are energy efficient, such as refrigerators. Visitors who stay at the resort are encouraged to monitor their water and energy usage via the in-house television system, and are rewarded with prizes (such as a free return trip to the resort) accordingly if their usage level is low.

We examined a case study of good management practice and a pro-active sustainable tourism stance of an eco-resort. In three years of operation, Couran Cove Island Resort has won 23 international and national awards, including the 2001 Australian Tourism Award in the 4-Star Accommodation category. The resort has embraced and has effectively implemented contemporary environmental management practices. It has been argued that the successful implementation of the principles of sustainability should promote long-term social, economic and environmental benefits, while ensuring and enhancing the prospects of continued viability for the tourism enterprise. Couran Cove Island Resort does not conform to the characteristics of the Resort Development Spectrum, as proposed by Prideaux (2000). According to Prideaux, the resort should be at least at Phase 3 of the model (the National tourism phase), which describes an integrated resort providing 3-4 star hotel-type accommodation. The primary tourist market in Phase 3 of the model consists mainly of interstate visitors. However, the number of interstate and international tourists visiting the resort is small, with the principal visitor markets comprising locals and residents from nearby towns and the Gold Coast region. The carrying capacity of Couran Cove does not seem to be of any concern to the Resort management. Given that it is a private commercial ecotourist enterprise, regulating the number of visitors to the resort to minimize damage done to the natural environment on South Stradbroke Island is not a binding constraint. However, the Resort's growth will eventually be constrained by its carrying capacity, and quantity control should be incorporated in the management strategy of the resort.

1. The Stradbroke became two islands_____.
[A] by an intended destruction of the ship of the Cambus Wallace
[B] by an explosion of dynamite on a ship and following nature erosion
[C] by the movement of sandhills on Stradbroke Island
[D] by the volcanic eruption on island
2. Why are laundry activities for the resort carried out on the mainland?
[A] In order to obtain its water supply via a bore system.
[B] In order to preserve the water and anti-pollution.
[C] In order to save the cost of installing onerous washing machines.
[D] In order to reduce the level of phosphates in water around.
3. The major water supplier in South Stradbroke Island is by_____.
[A] desalinizing the sea water
[B] collecting the rainfall
[C] transporting from the mainland

[D] boring ground water

4. What is applied for heating water on Couran Cove Island Resort?

[A] The LPG-power.

[B] A diesel-powered plant.

[C] The wind power.

[D] The solar-power.

Passage Two

The continuous and reckless use of synthetic chemicals for the control of pests which pose a threat to agricultural crops and human health is proving to be counter-productive. Apart from engendering widespread ecological disorders, pesticides have contributed to the emergence of a new breed of chemical-resistant, highly lethal superbugs.

According to a recent study by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), more than 300 species of agricultural pests have developed resistance to a wide range of potent chemicals. Not to be left behind are the disease-spreading pests, about 100 species of which have become immune to a variety of insecticides now in use.

One glaring disadvantage of pesticides' application is that, while destroying harmful pests, they also wipe out many useful non-targeted organisms, which keep the growth of the pest population in check. This results in what agroecologists call the "treadmill syndrome". Because of their tremendous breeding potential and genetic diversity, many pests are known to withstand synthetic chemicals and bear offspring with a built-in resistance to pesticides.

The havoc that the "treadmill syndrome" can bring about is well illustrated by what happened to cotton farmers in Central America. In the early 1940s, basking in the glory of chemical-based intensive agriculture, the farmers avidly took to pesticides as a sure measure to boost crop yield. The insecticide was applied eight times a year in the mid-1940s, rising to 28 in a season in the mid-1950s, following the sudden proliferation of three new varieties of chemical-resistant pests.

By the mid-1960s, the situation took an alarming turn with the outbreak of four more new pests, necessitating pesticide spraying to such an extent that 50% of the financial outlay on cotton production was accounted for by pesticides. In the early 1970s, the spraying frequently reached 70 times a season as the farmers were pushed to the wall by the invasion of genetically stronger insect species.

Most of the pesticides in the market today remain inadequately tested for properties that cause cancer and mutations as well as for other adverse effects on health, says a study by United States environmental agencies. The United States National Resource Defense Council has found that DDT was the most popular of a long list of dangerous chemicals in use.

In the face of the escalating perils from indiscriminate applications of pesticides, a more effective and ecologically sound strategy of biological control, involving the selective use of

natural enemies of the pest population, is fast gaining popularity – though, as yet, it is a new field with limited potential. The advantage of biological control in contrast to other methods is that it provides a relatively low-cost, perpetual control system with a minimum of detrimental side-effects. When handled by experts, bio-control is safe, non-polluting and self-dispersing.

The Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (CIBC) in Bangalore, with its global network of research laboratories and field stations, is one of the most active, non-commercial research agencies engaged in pest control by setting natural predators against parasites. CIBC also serves as a clearinghouse for the export and import of biological agents for pest control world-wide.

CIBC successfully used a seed-feeding weevil, native to Mexico, to control the obnoxious parthenium weed, known to exert devious influence on agriculture and human health in both India and Australia. Similarly, the Hyderabad-based Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), supported by CIBC, is now trying out an Argentinian weevil for the eradication of water hyacinth, another dangerous weed, which has become a nuisance in many parts of the world. According to Mrs. Kaiser Jamil of RRL, “The Argentinian weevil does not attack any other plant and a pair of adult bugs could destroy the weed in 4-5 days.” CIBC is also perfecting the technique for breeding parasites that prey on “disapene scale” insects – notorious defoliants of fruit trees in the US and India.

How effectively biological control can be pressed into service is proved by the following examples. In the late 1960s, when Sri Lanka’s flourishing coconut groves were plagued by leaf-mining hispides, a larval parasite imported from Singapore brought the pest under control. A natural predator indigenous to India, *Neodumetia sangawani*, was found useful in controlling the Rhodes grass-scale insect that was devouring forage grass in many parts of the US. By using *Neochetina bruci*, a beetle native to Brazil, scientists at Kerala Agricultural University freed a 12-kilometer-long canal from the clutches of the weed *Salvinia molesta*, popularly called “African Payal” in Kerala. About 30,000 hectares of rice fields in Kerala are infested by this weed.

5. The use of pesticides has contributed to _____.

- [A] a change in the way ecologies are classified by agroecologists
- [B] an imbalance in many ecologies around the world
- [C] the prevention of ecological disasters in some parts of the world
- [D] an increase in the range of ecologies which can be usefully farmed

6. The Food and Agriculture Organization has counted more than 300 agricultural pests which _____.

- [A] are no longer responding to most pesticides in use
- [B] can be easily controlled through the use of pesticides
- [C] continue to spread disease in a wide range of crops
- [D] may be used as part of bio-control’s replacement of pesticides

7. Cotton farmers in Central America began to use pesticides _____.
- [A] because of an intensive government advertising campaign
 - [B] in response to the appearance of new varieties of pest
 - [C] as a result of changes in the seasons and the climate
 - [D] to ensure more cotton was harvested from each crop
8. By the mid-1960s, cotton farmers in Central America found that pesticides _____.
- [A] were wiping out 50% of the pests plaguing the crops
 - [B] were destroying 50% of the crops they were meant to protect
 - [C] were causing a 50% increase in the number of new pests reported
 - [D] were costing 50% of the total amount they spent on their crops

Passage Three

Architecture is about evolution, not revolution. It used to be thought that once the Romans pulled out of Britain in the fifth century, their elegant villas, carefully-planned towns and engineering marvels like Hadrian's Wall simply fell into decay as British culture was plunged into the Dark Ages. It took the Norman Conquest of 1066 to bring back the light, and the Gothic cathedral-builders of the Middle Ages played an important part in the revival of British culture. However, the truth is not as simple as that Romano-British culture—and that included architecture along with language, religion, political organization and the arts—survived long after the Roman withdrawal. And although the Anglo-Saxons had a sophisticated building style of their own, little survives to bear witness to their achievements as the vast majority of Anglo-Saxon buildings were made of wood.

Even so, the period between the Norman landing at Pevensey in 1066 and the day in 1485 when Richard III lost his horse and his head at Bosworth, ushering in the Tudors and the Early Modern period, marks a rare flowering of British building. And it is all the more remarkable because the underlying ethos of medieval architecture was "fitness for purpose". The great cathedrals and parish churches that lifted up their towers to heaven were not only acts of devotion in stone; they were also fiercely functional buildings. Castles served their particular purpose and their battlements and turrets were for use rather than ornament. In a sense, the buildings of the 16th century were also governed by fitness for purpose—only now, the purpose was very different. In domestic architecture, in particular, buildings were used to display status and wealth.

This stately and curious workmanship showed itself in various ways. A greater sense of security led to more outward-looking buildings, as opposed to the medieval arrangement where the need for defense created houses that faced inward onto a courtyard or series of courtyards. This allowed for much more in the way of exterior ornament. The rooms themselves tended to be bigger and lighter—as an expensive commodity, the use of great expanses of glass was in itself a statement of wealth. There was also a general move towards balanced and symmetrical exteriors with central entrances.

With the exception of Inigo Jones (1573-1652), whose confident handling of classical detail and proportion set him apart from all other architects of the period, most early 17th century buildings tended to take the innocent exuberance of late Tudor work one step further. But during the 1640s and 50s the Civil War and its aftermath sent many gentlemen and nobles to the Continent either to escape the fighting or, when the war was lost, to follow Charles II into exile. There they came into contact with French, Dutch and Italian architecture and, with Charles's restoration in 1660, there was a flurry of building activity as royalists reclaimed their property and built themselves houses reflecting the latest European trends. The British Baroque was a reassertion of authority, an expression of absolutist ideology by men who remembered a world turned upside down during the Civil War. The style is heavy and rich, sometimes overblown and melodramatic. The politics which underpin it are questionable, but its products are breathtaking.

The huge glass-and-iron Crystal Palace, designed by Joseph Paxton to house the Great Exhibition of 1851, shows another strand to 19th century architecture—one which embraced new industrial processes. But it wasn't long before even this confidence in progress came to be regarded with suspicion. Mass production resulted in buildings and furnishings that were too perfect, as the individual craftsman no longer had a major role in their creation. Railing against the dehumanizing effects of industrialization, reformers like John Ruskin and William Morris made a concerted effort to return to hand-crafted, pre-industrial manufacturing techniques. Morris's influence grew from the production of furniture and textiles, until by the 1880s a generation of principled young architects was following his call for good, honest construction.

The most important trends in early 20th century architecture simply passed Britain by. Whilst Gropius was working on cold, hard expanses of glass, and Le Corbusier was experimenting with the use of reinforced concrete frames, we had staid establishment architects like Edwin Lutyens producing Neo-Georgian and Renaissance country houses for an outmoded landed class. In addition, there were slightly batty architect-craftsmen, the heirs of William Morris, still trying to turn the clock back to before the Industrial Revolution by making chairs and spurning new technology. Only a handful of Modern Movement buildings of any real merit were produced here during the 1920s and 1930s, and most of these were the work of foreign architects such as Serge Chermayeff, Berthold Lubetkin and Erno Goldfinger who had settled in this country.

After the Second World War the situation began to change. The Modern Movement's belief in progress and the future struck a chord with the mood of post-war Britain and, as reconstruction began under Attlee's Labour government in 1945, there was a desperate need for cheap housing which could be produced quickly. The use of prefabricated elements, metal frames, concrete cladding and the absence of decoration—all of which had been embraced by Modernists abroad and viewed with suspicion by the British—were adopted to varying degrees for housing developments and schools. Local authorities, charged with the task of rebuilding city center, became important patrons of architecture. This represented a shift away from the private

individuals who had dominated the architectural scene for centuries.

Since the War it has been corporate bodies like these local authorities, together with national and multinational companies, and large educational institutions, which have dominated British architecture. By the late 1980s the Modern Movement, unfairly blamed for the social experiments implicit in high-rise housing, had lost out to irony and spectacle in the shape of post-modernism, with its cheerful borrowings from anywhere and any period. But now, in the new Millennium, even post-modernism is showing signs of age. What comes next? Post-post-modernism?

9. The feature of medieval architecture was _____.

- [A] immense [B] useful
[C] decorative [D] bizarre

10. What contributes to the outward-looking buildings in the 16th century?

- [A] Safety. [B] Beauty.
[C] Quality. [D] Technology.

11. Why were the buildings in the 1660s influenced by the latest European trends?

- [A] Because the war was lost.
[B] Because the craftsman came from all over the Europe.
[C] Because the property belongs to the gentlemen and nobles.
[D] Because the monarch came back from the continent.

12. The individual craftsman was no more the key to creation for the appearance of _____.

- [A] Crystal Palace.
[B] preindustrial manufacturing return.
[C] industrial process in scale.
[D] ornament.

Part Two: Answer the questions

Directions: *In this part, you are going to read one passage. Read the passages carefully and then answer the questions following the passage. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (16 points, 4 points each)*

When people are faced with a foreign-language barrier, the usual way round it is to find someone to interpret or translate for them. The term "translation", is the neutral term used for all tasks where the meaning or expressions in one language (the source language) is turned into the meaning of another (the target language), whether the medium is spoken, written, or signed. In specific professional contexts, however, a distinction is drawn between people who work with the spoken or sign language (interpreters), and those who work with the written language (translators). There are certain tasks that blur this distinction, as when source speeches turned into target writing. But usually the two roles are seen as quite distinct, and it is unusual to find one person who is equally happy with both occupations. Some writers on translation, indeed, consider

the interpreting task to be more suitable for extrovert personalities, and the translating task for introverts.

Interpreting is today widely known from its use in international political life. When senior ministers from different language backgrounds meet, the television record invariably shows a pair of interpreters hovering in the background. At major conferences, such as the United Nations General Assembly, the presence of headphones is a clear indication that a major linguistic exercise is taking place. In everyday circumstances, too, interpreters are frequently needed, especially in cosmopolitan societies formed by new reiterations of immigrants and Gastarbeiter. Often, the business of law courts, hospitals, local health clinics, classrooms, or industrial tribunals cannot be carried on without the presence of an interpreter. Given the importance and frequency of this task, therefore, it is remarkable that so little study has been made of what actually happens when interpreting takes place, and of how successful an exercise it is.

There are two main kinds of oral translation consecutive and simultaneous. In consecutive translation the translating starts after the original speech or some part of it has been completed. Here the interpreter's strategy and the final results depend, to a great extent on the length of the segment to be translated. If the segment is just a sentence or two the interpreter closely follows the original speech. As often as not, however, the interpreter is expected to translate a long speech which has lasted for scores of minutes or even longer. In this case he has to remember a great number of messages; and keep them in mind until he begins his translation. To make this possible the interpreter has to take notes of the original messages, various systems of notation having been suggested for the purpose. The study of, and practice in, such notation is the integral part of the interpreter's training as are special exercises to develop his memory.

Doubtless the recency of developments in the field partly explains this neglect. One procedure, consecutive interpreting, is very old—and presumably dates from the Tower of Babel! Here, the interpreter translates after the speaker has finished speaking. This approach is widely practiced in informal situations, as well as in committees and small conferences. In larger and more formal settings, however, it has been generally replaced by simultaneous interpreting—a recent development that arose from the availability of modern audiological equipment and the advent of increased international interaction following the Second World War.

Of the two procedures, it is the second that has attracted most interest, because of the complexity of the task and the remarkable skills required. In no other context of human communication is anyone routinely required to listen and speak at the same time, preserving an exact semantic correspondence between the two modes. Moreover, there is invariably a delay of a few words between the stimulus and the response, because of the time it takes to assimilate what is being said in the source language and to translate it into an acceptable form in the target language. This "ear-voice span" is usually about 2 or 3 seconds, but it may be as much as 10 seconds or so, if the text is complex. The brain has to remember what has just been said, attend to what is currently being said, and anticipate the construction of what is about to be said. As you

start a sentence you are taking a leap in the dark, you are mortgaging your grammatical future; the original sentence may suddenly be turned in such a way that your translation of its end cannot easily be reconciled with your translation of its start. Great nimbleness is called for.

How it is all done is not at all clear. That it is done at all is a source of some wonder, given the often lengthy periods of interpreting required, the confined environment of an interpreting booth, the presence of background noise, and the awareness that major decisions may depend upon the accuracy of the work. Other consideration such as cultural background also makes it aim to pay full attention to the backgrounds of the authors and the recipients, and to take into account differences between source and target language.

Research projects have now begun to look at these factors—to determine, for example, how far successful interpreting is affected by poor listening conditions, or the speed at which the source language is spoken. It seems that an input speed of between 100 and 120 words per minute is a comfortable rate for interpreting, with an upper limit of around 200 w.p.m. But even small increases in speed can dramatically affect the accuracy of output. In one controlled study, when speeds were gradually increased in a series of stages from 95 to 164 w.p.m., the ear-voice span also increased with each stage, and the amount correctly interpreted showed a clear decline. Also, as the translating load increases, not only are there more errors of commission (mistranslations, cases of vagueness replacing precision), there are also more errors of omission, as words and segments of meaning are filtered out. These are important findings, given the need for accuracy in international communication. What is needed is a more detailed identification of the problem areas, and of the strategies speakers, listeners, and interpreters use to solve them. There is urgent need to expand what has so far been one of the most neglected fields of communication research.

Answer the questions below:

13. What does the application of headphone in a UN conference tell us?
14. What is author's purpose of citing Tower of Babel?
15. In consecutive translation, if the section is longer than expected, what would an interpreter most probably do?
16. What are the factors that may affect interpreting?

Section Three Writing

Directions: *According to Martin Trow, American educational sociologists, who postulated elite to mass to universal developmental stages of higher education, China has transformed its elite higher education into mass higher education in the past 70 years and is approaching toward the universal stage in China. Do you think we need to develop the elite education in the universal stage of higher education in China like setting up a special class for those high-achieving students? What do you think are the positive or negative effects of developing the elite education*

in the same university campus?

Write a composition of about 400 words expressing your own opinions. You should use your own ideas, knowledge or experience to generate support for your argument. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (30 points)

