

天津商业大学 2021 年硕士研究生招生考试试题

专 业： 英语笔译硕士专业学位

科目名称： 翻译硕士英语（211）

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说明：答案标明题号写在答题纸上，写在试题纸上的无效。

I. Choose the one answer that best explains the underlined word or phrase in the sentence. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET (20 points).

1. Epidemiology work is still underway to identify more contacts potentially exposed to the infection.
A. Pneumonia B. Limnology C. Pathology D. Loimology
2. The man had previously tested positive after he arrived in the country via an international flight in April.
A. actually B. credulously C. formerly D. obviously
3. He was later warded at Zhongshan Hospital Affiliated with Fudan University for treatment.
A. assisted B. attached C. communicated D. conflicted
4. According to the investigation by the Guangzhou municipal health commission, the asymptomatic individual worked in a hotel in Huadu District of Guangzhou.
A. infectious B. symptomless C. discomfortable D. atypical
5. The article revealed that Trump paid just \$750 in federal income taxes the year he won the presidency and another \$750,00 during his first year in the White House.
A. appreciated B. criticized C. discussed D. disclosed
6. He reiterated his long-standing claim that he's unable to release his tax information because the returns are currently under audit by the Internal Revenue Service.
A. repeated B. declared C. announced D. denied
7. We need to forge greater synergy of the Belt and Road Initiative with national development strategies as well as region-wide cooperation initiatives.
A. cooperativity B. synesthesia C. unification D. strength
8. The announcement came a week before Biden and Trump were scheduled to face off in Miami.
A. fulfilled B. predetermined C. located D. executed
9. I pledge to be a President who seeks not to divide, but unify.
A. agree B. fancy C. guarantee D. suggest
10. World economic recovery is threatened by protectionism. And the existing international order is eroded by unilateralism and bullying practices.
A. furious B. satisfying C. threatening D. cruel
11. He announced a host of proposals and initiatives aimed at tackling global challenges and advancing common development.
A. suggestions B. activities C. measurers D. methods
12. At the same time, it's clear that this vaccine, even if approved, will not be widely available for many months yet to come.
A. valuable B. helpful C. acceptable D. effective
13. White parents who have shaped our public-school education system into what it is today – which is to say, a system that overwhelming and repeated fails students of color.
A. persuading B. forbidding C. overpowering D. forcing
14. A simple Google search enabled the reporters to discover the explosive and potentially illegal true

purpose of the company.

A. virtually B. effectively C. sufficiently D. possibly

15. The goal has been included for the first time in the documents released after the conclusion of the 5th Plenum of the 19th Communist Party of China Central Committee.

A. publicized B. described C. received D. concluded

16. US media reported that Biden is expected to quickly reverse some Trump policies.

A. discourage B. continue C. abandon D. encourage

17. We provide the latest updates and crucial information on the global COVID-19 pandemic here.

A. fundamental B. necessary C. basic D. important

18. Due to Chinese consumers shaking off coronavirus caution, the country's economic recover accelerated in the third quarter of this year, Reuters said.

A. fastened B. tempted C. quickened D. stimulated

19. Apart from the factors discussed above, demographic changes may determine future declines in savings rates.

A. of population B. of geography C. of geometry D. of environment

20. China implemented its first five-year development plan in 1953 and it is fair to say that China's development has been charted by these plans.

A. completed B. accomplished C. carried out D. finished

II. In each of the following sentences, there are four underlined parts, marked with A, B, C and D. Identify the part that is grammatically incorrect. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET (10 points).

1. The blueprint for China's 14th Five-Years plan, along with development goals for the next

A B C

15 years, was released early this month.

D

2. A great book rich in ideas and beauty, a book that raises and tries to answer great

A B

fundamental questions, demands the most active reading to which you are capable.

C D

3. The nation jumped from 11 place in the ranking of best-performing countries and regions

A B C

for employability.

D

4. This has caused them to deduce that science is mathematics and hardly nothing else.

A B C D

5. Soon I began to enjoy talk to myself on paper as I was learning to express me in simple

A B C D

English.

6. The paintings on show reinterpret fairy tales and literary works, many of which are also quite familiar with Chinese audiences.
A B
C D
7. The chairman of the department, together with some other teachers, are planning a conference for the purpose of laying down certain regulations.
A B
C D
8. The latest economic data from China offers further evidence that the Chinese economy is continuing its recovery from its February lockdown malaise.
A B C D
9. The teacher said that if we believed something was true and good we should hold on to them.
A B C
D
10. The impact of the pandemic in the global economy has been huge, perhaps even much more than that of the Great Depression.
A B
C D

III. Reading comprehension. Two sections are included in this part. Section A consists of some multiple-choice questions and Section B consists of some short answer questions (40 points).

SECTION A MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

In this section, there are 4 passages followed by 16 multiple-choice questions. For each question, there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer. **Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.**

Passage 1

When Bill was very young, they had been in love. Many nights they had spent walking, talking together. Then something not very important had come between them, and they didn't speak. Impulsively, she had married a man she thought she loved. Bill went away, bitter about women.

Yesterday, walking across Washington Square, she saw him for the first time in years.

"Bill Walker," she said.

He stopped. At first he did not recognize her, to him she looked so old.

"Mary! Where did you come from?"

Unconsciously, she lifted her face as though wanting a kiss, but he held out his hand. She took it.

"I live in New York now," she said.

"Oh" – smiling politely, then a little frown came quickly between his eyes.

"Always wondered what happened to you, Bill."

"I'm a lawyer. Nice firm, way downtown."

"Married yet?"

"Sure. Two kids."

“Oh,” she said.

A great many people went past them through park. People they didn't know. It was late afternoon. Nearly sunset. Cold.

“And your husband?” he asked her.

“We have three children. I work in the bursar's office at Columbia.”

“You're looking very...” (he wanted to say old) “... well,” he said.

She understood. Under the trees in Washington Square, she found herself desperately reaching back into the past. She had been older than he then in Ohio. Now she was not young at all. Bill was still young.

“We live on Central Park West,” she said. “Come and see us sometime.”

“Sure,” he replied. “You and your husband must have dinner with my family some night. Any night. Lucille and I'd love to have you.

The leaves fell slowly from the trees in the Square. Fell without wind. Autumn dusk. She felt a little sick.

“We'd love it,” she answered.

“You ought to see my kids.” He grinned.

Suddenly the lights came on up the whole length of Fifth Avenue, chains of misty brilliance in the blue air.

“There's my bus,” she said.

He held out his hand. “Good-bye.”

“When...” she wanted to say, but the bus was ready to pull off. The lights on the avenue blurred. And she was afraid to open her mouth as she entered the bus. Afraid it would be impossible to utter a word.

Suddenly she shrieked very loudly, “Good-bye!” But the bus door had closed.

The bus started. People came between them outside, people crossing the street, people they didn't know. Space and people. She lost sight of Bill. Then she remembered she had forgotten to give him her address – or to ask him for his – or tell him that her youngest boy was named Bill, too.

1. The last sentence of the story “she had forgotten to... tell him that her youngest boy was named Bill, too” shows that _____.
 - A. Mary knows she would meet Bill again someday
 - B. “Bill” is a very common name
 - C. Mary has been thinking about Bill and still loves him
 - D. Mary is proud of her youngest son
2. Mary doesn't say anything when she gets on the bus. Why?
 - A. She has nothing more to say.
 - B. She is disappointed in Bill.
 - C. She is too emotional to open her mouth.
 - D. She knows the situation is hopeless.
3. What is probably NOT TRUE of Mary, the main character in “Early Autumn”?
 - A. She misses the days of the past.
 - B. She still loves Bill.
 - C. She works to keep a family of three children.
 - D. She is satisfied with her life and job in New York.

4. Which of the following adjectives can probably best describe Bill's attitude?

- A. emotional B. indifferent C. puzzled D. hopeful

Passage 2

We have seen that the pesticides now contaminate soil, water and food, that they have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. Man, however much he may like to pretend the contrary, is part of nature. Can he escape a pollution that is now so thoroughly distributed throughout our world?

We know that even single exposures to these chemicals, if the amount is large enough, can cause acute poisoning. But this is not the major problem. The sudden illness or death of farmers, spraymen, pilots, and others exposed to large quantities of pesticides is tragic and should not occur. For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly contaminate our world. "Men are naturally most impressed by diseases which have obvious manifestations," says a wise physician, Dr Rene Dubos, "Yet some of their worst enemies creep on them unobtrusively."

For each of us, as for the robin in Michigan or the salmon in the Miramichi, this is a problem of ecology, of interrelationships, of interdependence. We poison the caddis flies in a stream and the salmon runs dwindle and die. We poison the gnats in a lake and the poison travels from link to link of the food chain and soon the birds of the lake margins become its victims. We spray our elms and the following springs are silent of robin song, not because we sprayed the robins directly but because the poison traveled, step by step, through the now familiar elm leaf-earthworm-robin cycle. These are matters of record observable, part of the visible world around us. They reflect the web of life – or death – that scientists know as ecology.

A British experimenter who applied DDT in acetone solution to his skin reported heaviness and aching of limbs, muscular weakness, and "spasms of extreme nervous tension". He then spent three weeks in bed, made miserable by constant aching in limbs, insomnia, nervous tension, and feelings of acute anxiety. On occasion tremors shook his body.

There is some evidence that women are more susceptible to the pesticides than men, the very young more than adults, those who lead sedentary, indoor lives more than those leading a rugged life of work or exercise in the open.

Damage to the nervous system is not confined to acute poisoning; there may also be delayed effects from exposure. Longlasting damage to brain or nerves has been reported for methoxychlor and others. It was perhaps inevitable that these insecticides would eventually be linked with mental disease. That link has been supplied by investigators at the university of Melbourne and Prince Henry's Hospital in Melbourne, who reported on sixteen cases of mental disease. All had a history of prolonged exposure to organic phosphorus insecticides. Their symptoms ranged from impairment of memory to schizophrenic and depressive reactions. All had normal medical histories before the chemical they were using boomeranged and struck them down.

5. Which of the following titles is better for this passage?

- A. "Silent Spring"
B. "The Pesticides"
C. "Harms of Poison"
D. "The Fishless Stream and Birdless Garden"

6. Which of the following phenomenon can NOT show the interrelationships and interdependence of

everything in nature?

- A. We poison the caddis flies in a stream and the salmon runs dwindle and die.
 - B. We poison the gnats in a lake and the poison travels from link to link of the food chain and soon the birds of the lake margins become its victims.
 - C. We spray our elms and the following springs are silent of robin song.
 - D. We don't take good care of the crops, and they don't know.
7. Which of the following opinions is NOT right?
- A. Women and children are more susceptible to the pesticides than men.
 - B. Man can escape a pollution that is now thoroughly distributed throughout our world.
 - C. Pesticides can bring damage to the brain and nerves.
 - D. Not only large quantities of exposure to pesticides, but also small and prolonged amounts of it can cause damage to the body.

Passage 3

Civilization identity will be increasingly important in the future, and the world will be shaped in large measure by the interactions among seven or eight major civilizations. These include Western, Confucian, Japanese, Islamic, Hindu, Slavic-Orthodox, Latin American, and possibly African civilization. The most important conflicts of the future will occur along the cultural fault lines separating these civilizations from one another. Why will this be the case?

First, differences among civilizations are not only real; they are basic. Civilizations are differentiated from each other by history, language, culture, tradition and, most important, religion. The people of different civilizations have different views on the relations between God and man, the individual and the group, the citizen and the state, parents and children, husband and wife, as well as differing views of the relative importance of rights and responsibilities, liberty and authority, equality and hierarchy. These differences are the product of centuries. They will not soon disappear. They are far more fundamental than differences among political ideologies and political regimes. Differences do not necessarily mean conflict, and conflict does not necessarily mean violence. Over the centuries, however, differences among civilizations have generated the most prolonged and the most violent conflicts.

Second, the world is becoming a smaller place. The interactions between peoples of different civilizations are increasing; these increasing interactions intensify civilization consciousness and awareness of differences between civilizations and commonalities within civilizations. Enhanced civilization-consciousness of people, in turn, invigorates differences and hates stretching or thought to stretch back deep into history.

Third, the processes of economic modernization and social change throughout the world are separating people from longstanding local identities. They also weaken the nation state as a source of identity. In much of the world religion has moved in to fill this gap, often in the form of movements that are labeled "fundamentalist." Such movements are found in Western Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism, and Hinduism, as well as in Islam. In most countries and most religions, the people active in fundamentalist movements are young, college-educated, middle-class technicians, professionals, and business persons. The "unsecularization of the world," George Weigel has remarked, "is one of the dominant social facts of life in the late twentieth century." The revival of religion...provides a basis for identity and commitment that transcends national boundaries and unites civilizations.

Fourth, the growth of civilization-consciousness is enhanced by the dual role of the West. On the one hand, the West is at a peak of power. At the same time, however, and perhaps as a result, a return to the roots phenomenon is occurring among non-Western civilizations. Increasingly one hears references to trends toward a turning inward and “Asianization” in Japan, the end of the Nehru legacy and the “Hinduization” of India, the failure of Western ideas of socialism and nationalism and hence “re-Islamization” of the Middle East. A West at the peak of its power confronts non-Westerns that increasingly have the desire, the will and the resources to shape the world in non-Western ways.

8. The term “cultural fault lines” suggests that ____.
- A. like geological continental plates, civilizations are distinct from each other, and sometimes collide
 - B. like geological continental plates, civilizations are relatively stable, with little meaningful interaction between them
 - C. future civilizational conflict will occur in areas difficult to predict
 - D. civilizations are subject to the same laws as all natural processes, such as those governing the movement of the Earth’s tectonic plates
9. The underlined word “basic” most nearly means ____.
- A. important B. distinct C. fundamental D. unimportant
10. The author of this passage would be most likely to agree with the statement that ____.
- A. differences between cultures nearly always lead to conflict between these cultures
 - B. most people in the world identify more strongly with the religion they belong to than the political party they belong to
 - C. the differing values of people of different civilizations are more superficial than is generally believed
 - D. it is not possible to make meaningful generalizations about the moral and other values of the world’s seven or eight major civilizations
11. What would the author most likely consider to be the most important implications of the statement, “Over the centuries, however, differences among civilizations have generated the most prolonged and the most violent conflicts”?
- A. Differences among civilizations rather than differing political ideologies are likely to cause serious future conflict in the world.
 - B. All future conflicts among civilizations will be violent and long-lasting.
 - C. Differences among civilizations cause wars of great destruction, but these wars serve, paradoxically, to purify and thus strengthen civilizations.
 - D. There will ultimately be a major conflict between all the major civilizations of the world resulting in the destruction of all but one of them.
12. The author would most likely agree that ____.
- A. the growth of trans-national companies is likely to sharply reduce the likelihood of conflict between civilizations
 - B. the wide availability of the World Wide Web has lessened, though not eliminated, the likelihood of major civilizational conflict
 - C. the increased frequency of large movements of people between nations belonging to different civilizations has raised the likelihood of conflict between civilizations
 - D. the availability and affordability of modern air transport has, most importantly, fostered

understanding between people of different civilizations

Passage 4

What are zoonoses? The common dictionary definition in scientific journals and media coverage of zoonotic disease go like this: infectious diseases transmissible from animals to humans.

The general importance of zoonoses for humanity has waxed and waned over time in concert with changing conditions including changes in the number of human cases and (or) exposures associated with enzootic areas, such as chronic disease presence and activity levels, for specific zoonoses. The occurrence of major epizootics or epidemics involving the expansion of established geographic range for specific diseases and (or) the appearance of “new” zoonoses within a geographic area is also of great concern.

Throughout history, zoonoses also have been cause of humanity at local, regional, and global levels. Globally, an estimated 200-500 million people were sickened during the 1917-19 H1N1 influenza virus “Spanish flu” pandemic, more than 20 million of whom died. The specter of that pandemic contributed greatly to the unprecedented global response following the 1997 diagnoses of highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza virus in Asia and the subsequent spread of that virus throughout much of Asia and Europe.

The emergence of highly pathogenic H5N1 is just one of a number of recent Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs) that have wildlife roots, including numerous diseases that have caused epizootics of great concern for society. The World Health Organization reported that in 2006, 39.5 million people were currently infected with HIV/AIDS worldwide and that for the next year along (2007), 18 billion dollars would be needed to prevent future HIV transmission and provide care for those already infected. A myriad of other emerging zoonoses followed HIV/AIDS to the headlines of major newspapers as well as serving as subject matter for major media venues of all types. These diseases have also become a major focus for scientific investigations and the development of specialized programs and facilities to address them.

Some emerging zoonoses cause major economic impacts for agriculture because of their presence in food production species such as poultry (H5N1) and swine (Nipah virus). For example, the highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza virus that appeared in Asia during 1997 and reached 51 countries by early 2010 caused billions of dollars in losses for the poultry industries of those countries. West Nile virus (WNV) also stands out because of its geographic spread across the United States and within North America following the 1999 New York City index cases involving human fatalities, fatal cases in horses, and the thousands and thousands of wild bird killed.

Threats from EIDs are unlikely to decrease, because the ever-changing relations between humans and the environment are a major factor driving disease emergence. The separation between the relevance of zoonoses to wildlife management and conservation and to public health issues has rigidly existed in the past but had been greatly eroded by the current wave of EIDs, many of which are zoonoses. Further, the great costs of zoonoses for society demand that these diseases be aggressively dealt with. For example, of the 868 zoonoses identified at the start of the 21st century, a review of 56 of them revealed approximately 2.5 billion cases of human illness and 2.7 million human deaths worldwide per year.

13. The author probably puts the word “new” (see the underlined word) in quotation marks to show that ____.
- A. every appearance of a zoonosis involves an entirely new pathogen
 - B. experts have not been able to determine if any given recent zoonosis is different from previous ones
 - C. while a given zoonosis might be new to a particular geographic area, it is probably not new to earth
 - D. zoonotic diseases are relatively recent phenomenon in human history

14. The term “epizootics” (see the underlined word) most nearly means ____.
- A. diseases harbored in humans that can be transmitted to animals
 - B. all diseases affecting animals
 - C. diseases in animals that occur at a greater than expected rate
 - D. epidemics that are caused by pathogens harbored in animals and transmitted to humans
15. Which of the following is a reasonable inference that can be made from the information given in the passage?
- A. Most new zoonoses are the result of the evolution of an entirely new pathogen.
 - B. Pathogens involved in a zoonosis never move outside their geographic area of origin.
 - C. The emergence of an entirely new pathogen that causes diseases in animals that can be transmitted to humans is relatively rare.
 - D. Scientists have been unable to identify the pathogens involved in most zoonoses.
16. The word “specter” (see the underlined word) most nearly means ____.
- A. apparition
 - B. haunting image
 - C. effect
 - D. repetition

SECTION B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

In this section, there are 4 questions respectively from Passages 1, 2, and 4. Answer every question briefly. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage 1

17. When Bill asked Mary about her husband, she didn't answer directly, but said “we have three children”. Why?

Passage 2

18. According to Dr Rene Dubos, what are men's worst enemies?
19. What were the symptoms of the British experimenter who applied DDT in acetone solution to his skin?

Passage 4

20. What does “zoonosis” mean?

IV. The following excerpt is taken from a press report. The primary purpose of this passage is to provide a source of inspiration for writing rather than tempt you to copy the same thing in your composition.

According to China Daily news, in the recent years, the Ministry of Education and a large proportion of universities are encouraging students' innovation and entrepreneurship efforts. Strong encouragement for entrepreneurship among students has led more than 3,700 students to temporarily suspend (pauses) their studies to start their own businesses. Some insist that students should complete their studies first, and some others argue that students can suspend their studies to start their business so as to satisfy the social needs earlier.

Write an argumentative essay of about 400 words on the following topic. Write your answers on the ANSWERS SHEET (30 points):

Should Students Suspend Their Studies to Start Their Own Businesses?