

翻译硕士黄皮书

翻译硕士 (MTI)

# 翻译硕士英语 真题解析与习题详解

真题分册

第3版

编 著◎翻译硕士考试研究中心

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编 委◎陈正康 范凌云 郭怡君



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## ——MTI 备考，认准“翻硕黄皮书”！

翻译硕士（MTI）是国务院学位委员会于2007年增设的学位类型，由于其发展势头强劲、就业空间较大，已吸引了众多学子加入 MTI 考研大军行列。为了帮助数万学子圆“翻硕梦”，我们从2011年起就致力于对翻译硕士真题的研究，因为我们深知：得真题者得高分。2015年，我们的《翻译硕士（MTI）翻译硕士英语真题解析与习题详解》成功上市，上市之初就得到了广大翻译硕士考生的认可和青睐；2019年，我们的《翻译硕士（MTI）翻译硕士英语真题解析与习题详解（第3版）》重磅出新、全面升级！

### （一）翻译硕士英语考试大纲

翻译硕士英语考试为全国各大院校自主命题，非全国统考，但是也有统一的考试大纲，考试大纲内容如下：

#### 1. 考试目的

《翻译硕士英语》考试作为全日制翻译硕士专业学位（MTI）研究生入学考试的外国语考试，其目的是考查考生是否具备进行 MTI 学习所要求的外语水平。

#### 2. 考试性质与范围

本考试是一种测试应试者单项和综合语言能力的尺度参照性水平考试。考试范围包括 MTI 考生入学应具备的外语词汇量、外语语法知识以及外语阅读与写作等方面的技能。

#### 3. 考试基本要求

（1）具有良好的外语基本功，认知词汇量在10 000以上，掌握6 000个以上的积极词汇，能正确而熟练地运用常用词汇及其常用搭配。

（2）能熟练掌握正确的外语语法、结构、修辞等语言规范知识。

（3）具有较强的外语阅读理解能力和外语写作能力。

#### 4. 考试形式

本考试采取客观试题与主观试题相结合、单项技能测试与综合技能测试相结合的方式。各项试题的分布情况见“翻译硕士英语考试内容一览表”。

#### 5. 考试内容

本考试包括以下三部分：词汇语法、阅读理解、英语写作。总分为100分。

翻译硕士英语考试内容一览表

序号	考试内容	题型	分值
1	词汇语法	选择题或改错题	30
2	阅读理解	1) 选择题 2) 简答题	40
3	英语写作	命题作文	30
总计	—	—	100

(二) 翻译硕士英语真题

1. 真题全书

本书真题分册收录了34套真题，不仅包括中山大学、对外经济贸易大学等热门报考院校，还囊括了一些地方性院校和专业院校的考试真题。此外，本书还附赠22套在线刷题题库和80套电子版真题，让考生随时随地刷题、自测。考生扫描封面二维码即可使用。

2. 解析详尽

真题试卷、答案解析单独成册，便于考生利用真题实战演练、对照答案查漏补缺。试题解析不仅提供正确答案，还提供干扰项分析，使考生不仅知道答案是什么，更能明白为什么答案是这样的，进而举一反三，总结出应对同类试题的方法。

(三) 翻译硕士英语考试真题分析

综合各大院校的考试情况来看，翻译硕士英语的考核要求可以简单概括如下：

1. 词汇

要求考生的认知词汇量应在10 000以上，其中积极词汇量为6 000以上，要求考生能够了解近义词、形近词、生僻词和固定搭配的用法。在复习时，考生应该掌握 CET 6、TEM 4、TEM 8和部分 GRE 词汇的用法。

2. 语法

要求考生能够掌握 TEM 4和 TEM 8的重点语法知识点。综合各大院校考试真题来看，有以下一些重要的语法知识点：①时态方面重在考查将来完成时、过去完成时或情态动词完成时、非谓语动词完成时。②非谓语动词形式中常考的有：动名词的用法、分词作定语和独立主格结构作状语的用法。③考查 there be 的非谓语形式及用法。④考查虚拟语气的特殊形式，即形容词性从句和名词同位语从句中用虚拟语气、含蓄虚拟条件句及表示愿望的虚拟形式等。⑤考查 as 或 than 作特殊关系代词引导从句的用法。⑥考查特殊形式的倒装结构。⑦考查对否定转移的理解。⑧考查特殊形式的比较结构。除了词汇和语法之外，有的院校还有自己的特殊要求。如：对外经济贸易大学一直就有一种题型——辨析文本错误。这部分试题考查的文本错误主要有：

(1) run-on sentence 流水句，又叫串句。两个独立完整的单句之间没有用连词或标点进行连接。

(2) comma splice 逗号叠加句。两个独立句子中间仅用逗号分开而无连词。

(3) sentence fragment 不完整句。句子残缺不完整、未完成或只是完整句子的一部分。

(4) choppy sentence 不连贯句。过度使用简单句，无条理。

【注意】对外经济贸易大学的“翻译硕士英语大纲”明确指出这部分的评分标准，给出答案得0.5分，修改正确才能再得0.5分。因此，考生要明确什么是文本错误、错在哪里以及如何改正。在此，建议考生多练习长难句的句法分析。

### 3. 阅读

这部分对考生的要求很高，全面考查考生对不同题材和体裁的文章事实性、批判性及鉴赏性阅读。考生应该达到 TEM 4 或 TEM 8 的阅读水平，能读懂常见的外刊上有关专题报道、历史传记及文学作品等的各种文章，既能理解其主旨和大意，又能分辨出其中的事实和细节，并能理解其中的观点和隐含意义。

### 4. 写作

写作部分要求考生能够根据所给的题目及要求撰写一篇符合字数要求的记叙文、说明文或议论文。如华南理工大学2018年的作文要求根据“Are security cameras an invasion of privacy?”写个人看法。因为该考试是为选拔翻译硕士研究生而设的，因此也有一些院校的写作题目与翻译相关。如山东大学2017年写作题要求根据莫言的一句话谈翻译家与世界文学的关系。此外，也有一些就社会热点、时事新闻等发表看法的写作要求。如对外经贸大学2018年的作文要求考生根据双十一的销售数据分析中国电子商务的发展。对于作文评分的标准，有的学校有，有的学校则没有，但是站在阅卷人的角度来看，作文的总体要求是文体适当、内容完整、条理清楚、语句通顺、无语法错误。

### （四）重点院校翻译硕士英语考试真题比较

通过分析和比较全国众多院校的“翻译硕士英语”历年真题，可以看出：有些院校的历年试题之间以及不同院校的试题之间都会存在一些差异。具体来说，不同点主要体现在：

第一，少数院校的题型和分值会在上一年的试题基础上稍作改动。

第二，不同院校的试题在试卷结构、难易程度、题量和分值方面存在差异。

因此，考生在确定所报考的院校之后，不但要关注该校至少三年内的翻译硕士英语真题，同时还要综合、全面地提高自己的英语水平。要制定出合理的复习方法和学习步骤，做到系统、有效地复习，为应对某些院校的试题改动做好准备。

囿于出版时间紧促，本版暂且收录以上院校真题。最后，愿“翻硕黄皮书”伴您考研左右，创佳绩，圆“翻硕梦”！

编 者

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# 北京航空航天大学

## 2016年全日制翻译硕士专业学位 (MTI) 研究生入学考试试题

科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

科目代码: 211

考试时间: 3 小时

满分: 100 分

### Part I. Vocabulary and Structure (30 points in total, 1 point each)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence and write the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

1. This liquid is highly \_\_\_\_\_; it should be kept in a tightly stopped bottle.  
[A] volatile [B] voluble [C] voluptuous [D] voracious
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ workroom has not been used in years.  
[A] bereft [B] bustling [C] derelict [D] stricken
3. He refused to see anyone and remained a \_\_\_\_\_ all his life.  
[A] heretic [B] fugitive [C] hermit [D] veteran
4. This spacious room is \_\_\_\_\_ furnished with just a few articles in it.  
[A] lightly [B] sparsely [C] hardly [D] rarely
5. By the end of the 19th century Arthur Rackham was devoting most of his time to book \_\_\_\_\_, though he also drew for magazine.  
[A] illustration [B] designation [C] restoration [D] identification
6. I could not wish for a more \_\_\_\_\_ occasion to announce my plan to enlarge our establishment.  
[A] benign [B] ominous [C] propitious [D] portentous
7. The effectiveness of government depends on the willingness of the governed to give up some degree of freedom and \_\_\_\_\_ the laws in return for the assurance of an orderly existence.  
[A] profit by [B] resort to [C] conform to [D] abide by
8. She has taken a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ to wearing my shoes around the house.  
[A] interest [B] fancy [C] crush [D] mania
9. Ever since the rise of industrialism, education has been \_\_\_\_\_ towards producing workers.  
[A] harnessed [B] hatched [C] motivated [D] geared
10. Overindulgence \_\_\_\_\_ character as well as physical stamina.  
[A] debilitates [B] disregards [C] fortifies [D] strengthens
11. We'll \_\_\_\_\_ you for any damage done to your house while we are in it.  
[A] compensate [B] remedy [C] supplement [D] retrieve
12. For all their Continental \_\_\_\_\_, Europeans can be remarkably lax about e-mail security.  
[A] fastidiousness [B] fraternity

- [C] frugality [D] futility
13. At the \_\_\_\_\_ of his power, Powhatan ruled so many Algonquian tribes that he needed eight interpreters just to converse with members of his own affiliated tribes.  
[A] ascent [B] fatigue [C] sphere [D] zenith
14. We met Mary and her husband at a party two months ago. \_\_\_\_\_ we've had no further communication.  
[A] Thereof [B] Thereby [C] Thereafter [D] Thereabouts
15. Even though you just got fired, remember \_\_\_\_\_ — at least you don't have to work for that grouchy boss anymore!  
[A] that it happens only once in a blue moon  
[B] which side your bread is buttered on  
[C] that every cloud has a silver lining  
[D] that it is not yet time to throw in the towel
16. That old man is more than 80 years old, but he is as fit as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] fad [B] fetter [C] flint [D] fiddle
17. The speaker had to \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of his speech because of shouts of protest from the audience.  
[A] break down [B] break out [C] break off [D] break up
18. In times of difficulty, he had to \_\_\_\_\_ his family by selling newspapers.  
[A] care for [B] provide for [C] attend on [D] wait on
19. Not until the 1850's \_\_\_\_\_ in New York seek to rescue historic building from destruction or alteration.  
[A] some concerned citizens [B] did some concerned citizens  
[C] some citizens concerned [D] when some concerned citizens did
20. His reputation in his profession was \_\_\_\_\_ he grew rich, and retired to an estate.  
[A] so as that [B] such as that [C] so that [D] such that
21. The square is 500 yards wide, five times \_\_\_\_\_ the size of St. Peter's in Rome.  
[A] / [B] that of [C] which is [D] of
22. The less the surface of the ground yields to the weight of the body of a runner, \_\_\_\_\_ to the body.  
[A] the stress it is greater [B] greater is the stress  
[C] greater stress is [D] the greater the stress
23. The board deemed it urgent that these files \_\_\_\_\_ right away.  
[A] had to be printed [B] should have been printed  
[C] must be printed [D] should be printed
24. \_\_\_\_\_, in the late 1800's, some libraries had to keep as many as twenty to thirty copies of each of Mary Jane Holmes's books on hand.  
[A] Inventories showing [B] That show inventories  
[C] Inventories show that [D] Showing the inventories
25. The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds \_\_\_\_\_ his argument in favor of the new theory.  
[A] which to base on [B] on which to base  
[C] to base on which [D] which to be based on
26. King Wu died shortly after the conquest, \_\_\_\_\_.



- [A] leaving a huge territory to be consolidated  
 [B] a huge territory was left to be consolidated  
 [C] left a huge territory to consolidate  
 [D] that consolidated a huge territory to be left
27. All matter, \_\_\_\_\_, is made up of atoms.  
 [A] whether it be gas, liquid or solid  
 [B] no matter gas, liquid or solid  
 [C] being it gas, liquid or solid  
 [D] which is gas, liquid or solid
28. We \_\_\_\_\_ the letter yesterday, but it didn't arrive.  
 [A] must receive [B] ought to receive  
 [C] must have received [D] ought to have received
29. Anyone with half an eye on the unemployment figures knew that the assertion about economic recovery \_\_\_\_\_ just around the corner was untrue.  
 [A] would be [B] to be [C] was [D] being
30. Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] is to be avoided [B] can be avoided  
 [C] will be avoided [D] has been avoided

## Part II. Reading Comprehension (40 points)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section you will read three passages. Each one is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. You should decide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (30 points in total, 2 points each)

#### Passage 1

Can electricity cause cancer? In a society that literally runs on electric power, the very idea seems preposterous. But for more than a decade, a growing band of scientists and journalists has pointed to studies that seem to link exposure to electromagnetic fields with increased risk of leukemia and other malignancies. The implications are unsettling, to say the least, since everyone comes into contact with such fields, which are generated by everything electrical, from power lines and antennas to personal computers and microwave ovens. Because evidence on the subject is inconclusive and often contradictory, it has been hard to decide whether concern about the health effects of electricity is legitimate — or the worst kind of paranoia.

Now the alarmists have gained some qualified support from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. In the executive summary of a new scientific review, released in draft form late last week, the EPA has put forward what amounts to the most serious government warning to date. The agency tentatively concludes that scientific evidence “suggests a casual link” between extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields — those having very long wave lengths — and leukemia, lymphoma and brain cancer. While the report falls short of classifying ELF fields as probable carcinogens, it does identify the common 60-hertz magnetic field as “a possi-

ble, but not proven, cause of cancer in humans.”

The report is no reason to panic — or even to lost sleep. If there is a cancer risk, it is a small one. The evidence is still so controversial that the draft stirred a great deal of debate within the government, and the EPA released it over strong objections from the Pentagon and the White House. But now no one can deny that the issue must be taken seriously and that much more research is needed.

At the heart of the debate is a simple and well-understood physical phenomenon: When an electric current passes through a wire, it generates an electromagnetic field that exerts forces on surrounding objects. For many years, scientists dismissed any suggestion that such forces might be harmful, primarily because they are so extraordinarily weak. The ELF magnetic field generated by a video terminal measures only a few milligauss, or about one-hundredth the strength of the earth's own magnetic field. The electric fields surrounding a power line can be as high as 10 kilovolts per meter, but the corresponding field induced in human cells will be only about 1 millivolt per meter. This is far less than the electric fields that the cells themselves generate.

How could such minuscule forces pose a health danger? The consensus used to be that they could not, and for decades scientists concentrated on more powerful kinds of radiation, like X-rays, that pack sufficient wallop to knock electrons out of the molecules that make up the human body. Such “ionizing” radiations have been clearly linked to increased cancer risks and there are regulations to control emissions.

But epidemiological studies, which find statistical associations between sets of data, do not prove cause and effect. Though there is a body of laboratory work showing that exposure to ELF fields can have biological effects on animal tissues, a mechanism by which those effects could lead to cancerous growths has never been found.

The Pentagon is far from persuaded. In a blistering 33-page critique of the EPA report, Air Force scientists charge its authors with having “biased the entire document” toward proving a link. “Our reviewers are convinced that there is no suggestion that (electromagnetic fields) present in the environment induce or promote cancer,” the Air Force concludes. “It is astonishing that the EPA would lend its imprimatur on this report.” Then Pentagon's concern is understandable. There is hardly a unit of the modern military that does not depend on the heavy use of some kind of electronic equipment, from huge ground-based radar towers to the defense systems built into every warship and plane.

**31. The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] studies on the cause of cancer
- [B] controversial viewpoints on the cause of cancer
- [C] the relationship between electricity and cancer
- [D] different ideas about the effect of electricity on cancer

**32. The viewpoint of the EPA is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] there is casual link between electricity and cancer
- [B] electricity really affects cancer
- [C] electromagnetic fields with long wave lengths are safe
- [D] low-frequency electromagnetic fields are a possible cause of cancer

**33. Why did the Pentagon object to the release of the report? Because \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] it may stir a great deal of debate in the government

- [B] almost every modern military unit depends on the heavy use of some kind of electronic equipment
- [C] the authors of the report prove a link between the use of electronic equipment and cancer
- [D] they had different arguments

34. It can be inferred from the physical phenomenon that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the force of the electromagnetic field is too weak to be harmful
- [B] the force of the electromagnetic field is weaker than the electric field that the cells generate
- [C] electromagnetic fields may affect health
- [D] only more powerful radiation can knock electrons out of the human body

35. What do you think ordinary citizens may do after reading the different arguments?

- [A] They are indifferent.
- [B] They are very worried.
- [C] They may exercise prudent avoidance.
- [C] They are shocked.

## Passage 2

In some countries where racial prejudice is acute, violence has so come to be taken for granted as a means of solving differences, that it is not even questioned. There are countries where the white man imposes his rule by brute force; there are countries where the black man protests by setting fire to cities and by looting and pillaging. Important people on both sides, who would in other respects appear to be reasonable men, get up and calmly argue in favor of violence — as if it were a legitimate solution, like any other. What is really frightening, what really fills you with despair, is the realization that when it comes to the crunch, we have made no actual progress at all. We may wear collars and ties instead of war-paint, but our instincts remain basically unchanged. The whole of the recorded history of the human race, that tedious documentation of violence, has taught us absolutely nothing. We have still not learnt that violence never solves a problem but makes it more acute. The sheer horror, the bloodshed, the suffering mean nothing. No solution ever comes to light the morning after when we dismally contemplate the smoking ruins and wonder what hit us.

The truly reasonable men who know where the solutions lie are finding it harder and harder to get a hearing. They are despised, mistrusted and even persecuted by their own kind because they advocate such apparently outrageous things as law enforcement. If half the energy that goes into violent acts were put to good use, if our efforts were directed at cleaning up the slums and ghettos, at improving living-standards and providing education and employment for all, we would have gone a long way to arriving at a solution. Our strength is sapped by having to mop up the mess that violence leaves in its wake. In a well-directed effort, it would not be impossible to fulfill the ideals of a stable social programme. The benefits that can be derived from constructive solutions are everywhere apparent in the world around us. Genuine and lasting solutions are always possible, providing we work within the framework of the law.

Before we can even begin to contemplate peaceful co-existence between the races, we must appreciate each other's problems. And to do this, we must learn about them: it is a simple exercise in communication, in exchanging information. "Talk, talk, talk," the advocates of violence say, "all you ever do is talk, and we are none the wiser." It's rather like the story of the famous barrister who painstakingly explained his case to the judge. After listening to a lengthy argument the judge complained that after all this talk, he was none the

wiser. "Possible, my lord," the barrister replied, "none the wiser, but surely far better informed." Knowledge is the necessary prerequisite to wisdom; the knowledge that violence creates the evils it pretends to solve.

36. What is the best title for this passage?

- [A] Advocating Violence.
- [B] Violence Can Do Nothing to Diminish Race Prejudice.
- [C] Important People on Both Sides See Violence As a Legitimate Solution.
- [D] The Instincts of Human Race Are Thirsty for Violence.

37. When it comes to how we solve differences, recorded history has taught us \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] violence never solves anything
- [B] nothing
- [C] the bloodshed means nothing
- [D] everything

38. It can be inferred that truly reasonable men \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] can't get a hearing
- [B] are looked down upon
- [C] are persecuted
- [D] have difficulty in advocating law enforcement

39. "He was none the wiser" (Line 5 ~ 6, Paragraph 3) means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] he was not at all wise in listening
- [B] he was not at all wiser than nothing before
- [C] he gained nothing after listening
- [D] he made no sense of the argument

40. According to the author, the best way to address racial prejudice is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] law enforcement
- [B] knowledge
- [C] nonviolence
- [D] mopping up the violent mess

### Passage 3

The work of English writer Aphra Behn (1640 ~ 1689) changed markedly during the 1680s, as she turned from writing plays to writing prose narratives. According to literary critic Rachel Carnell, most scholars view this change as primarily motivated by financial considerations; earning a living by writing for the theatre became more difficult in the 1680s, so Behn tried various other types of prose genres in the hope of finding another lucrative medium. In fact, a long epistolary scandal novel that she wrote in the mid-1680s sold quite well. Yet, as Carnell notes, Behn did not repeat this approach in her other prose works; instead, she turned to writing shorter, more serious novels, even though only about half of these were published during her lifetime. Carnell argues that Behn, whose stage productions are primarily comedies, may have turned to an emerging literary form, the novel, in a conscious attempt to criticize, and subvert for her own ends, the conventions and ideology of a well-established form of her day, the dramatic tragedy.

Carnell acknowledges that Behn admired the skill of such contemporary writers of dramatic tragedy as John Dryden, and that Behn's own comic stage productions displayed the same partisanship for the reigning Stuart monarchy that characterized most of the politically oriented dramatic tragedies of her day. However, Carnell argues that Behn took issue with the way in which these writers and plays defined the nature of tragedy. As prescribed by Dryden, tragedy was supposed to concern a heroic man who is a public figure and who under-



goes a fall that evokes pity from the audience. Carnell points out that Behn's tragic novels focus instead on the plight of little-known women and the private world of the household; even in her few novels featuring male protagonists, Behn insists on the importance of the crimes these otherwise heroic figures commit in the domestic sphere. Moreover, according to Carnell, Behn questioned the view **promulgated** by monarchist dramatic tragedies such as Dryden's: that the envisioned "public" political ideal — passive obedience to the nation's king — ought to be mirrored in the private sphere, with family members wholly obedient to a male head of household. Carnell sees Behn's novels not only as rejecting the model of patriarchal and hierarchical family order, but also as warning that insisting on such a parallel can result in real tragedy befalling the members of the domestic sphere. According to Carnell, Behn's choice of literary form underscores the differences between her own approach to crafting a tragic story and that taken in the dramatic tragedies, with their **artificial distinction** between the public and private spheres. Behn's novels engage in the political dialogue of her era by demonstrating that the good of the nation ultimately encompasses more than the good of the public figures who rule it.

41. The passage is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] tracing how Behn's view on the nature of tragedy changed over time  
 [B] differentiating between the early and the late literary works of Behn  
 [C] contrasting the approaches to tragedy taken by Behn and by Dryden  
 [D] presenting one scholar's explanation for a major development in Behn's literary career
42. The passage suggests that Carnell sees Behn's novels featuring male protagonists as differing from dramatic tragedies such as Dryden's featuring male protagonists in that the former \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] depict these characters as less than heroic in their public actions  
 [B] emphasize the consequences of these characters' actions in the private sphere  
 [C] insist on a parallel between the public and the private spheres  
 [D] are aimed at a predominantly female audience
43. The passage suggests that Carnell believes Behn held which of the following attitudes about the relationship between the private and public spheres?  
 [A] The private sphere is more appropriate than is the public sphere as the setting for plays about political events.  
 [B] The structure of the private sphere should not replicate the hierarchical order of the public sphere.  
 [C] Actions in the private sphere are more fundamental to ensuring the good of the nation than are actions in the public sphere.  
 [D] Crimes committed in the private sphere are likely to cause tragedy in the public sphere rather than vice versa.
44. Which of the following words can substitute the word "promulgated" (Line 9, Paragraph 2) in the passage?  
 [A] promoted [B] held [C] opposed [D] blocked
45. It can be inferred from the passage that the "artificial distinction" (Line 15, Paragraph 2) refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] practice utilized in dramatic tragedies of providing different structural models for the public and the private spheres