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【圣才考研】——考研考博专业课辅导中国第一品牌

专业硕士考试辅导系列

# 翻译硕士英语

## 考研真题与模拟题详解

主编：圣才考研网

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是针对翻译硕士考研科目《翻译硕士英语》而编著的复习资料。本书共分3章:第1章对教育部最新颁布的《翻译硕士英语》考试大纲予以解读,为考生指明备考方向;第2章从全国众多院校《翻译硕士英语》试题中精选了7套近年试题,并提供了详细的参考答案及解析;第3章根据《翻译硕士英语》考试大纲要求的试题结构和难度要求,精心编写了8套模拟试题,并提供了详细的参考答案及解析。

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# 序 言

《翻译硕士英语》是翻译硕士(MTI)专业学位研究生入学统一考试的科目之一,其目的是考察考生是否具备进行MTI学习所要求的外语水平。《翻译硕士英语》考试要力求反映翻译硕士专业学位的特点,科学、公平、准确、规范地测评考生的基本素质和综合能力,选拔具有发展潜力的优秀人才入学,培养德、智、体全面发展、能适应国家经济、文化、社会建设需要的,具有熟练翻译技能和宽广知识面的能够胜任不同专业领域所需要的高层次、应用型、专业性口笔译人才。

为了帮助参加翻译硕士专业学位研究生入学考试的考生深入地把握考点,提高专业课成绩,我们根据教育部颁发的最新大纲编写了《翻译硕士英语考研真题与模拟题详解》、《翻译硕士(MTI)英语翻译基础考研真题与典型题详解》和《翻译硕士(MTI)汉语写作和百科知识考研真题与典型题详解》。

本书是针对翻译硕士考研科目《翻译硕士英语》而编著的复习资料。本书共分三部分:第1章对教育部最新颁布的《翻译硕士英语》考试大纲予以解读,为考生指明备考方向;第2章从全国众多院校《翻译硕士英语》试题中精选了7套近年试题,并提供了详细的参考答案及解析;第3章根据《翻译硕士英语》考试大纲要求的试题结构和难度要求,精心编写了8套模拟试题,并提供了详细的参考答案及解析。

圣才学习网([www.100xuexi.com](http://www.100xuexi.com))是一家为全国各类考试和专业课学习提供名师网授班、面授班、在线考试等全方位教育服务的综合性学习型门户网站,拥有近100种考试(含418个考试科目)、194种经典教材(含英语、经济、证券、金融等共16大类)。对于各类考试一般开设11种辅导班型,经典教材开设5种辅导班型(具体班型参见网站),合计近万小时的面授班、网授班光盘培训课程,可为加盟商提供专用于录像播放班的免费光盘。

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# 第1章 《翻译硕士英语》考试指导

全日制翻译硕士专业学位(MTI)研究生入学考试总共有四门考试科目:《政治理论》,总分100分;《翻译硕士英语》,总分100分;《英语翻译基础》总分150分;《汉语写作和百科知识》,总分150分。《翻译硕士英语》是全日制翻译硕士专业学位研究生入学考试的外国语考试科目,重点考察考生的外语水平。

本章通过对《翻译硕士英语》考试大纲的解读以及对《翻译硕士英语》试题的分析,引导考生了解宏观备考方向,并为考生提供具体可行的备考方法,使考生成功迈出《翻译硕士英语》备考之旅的第一步。

## 1.1 《翻译硕士英语》考试大纲

全国翻译硕士专业学位教育指导委员会根据《全日制翻译硕士专业学位研究生指导性培养方案》以及培养高层次、应用型、专业性口笔译人才的教育目标,制定了全日制翻译硕士专业学位研究生入学考试大纲,其中,《翻译硕士英语》考试大纲具体内容如下:

### 一、考试目的

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

### 二、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考生应具备的外语词汇量、语法知识以及外语阅读与写作等方面的技能。

### 三、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6000个以上的积极词汇,即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. 具有较强的阅读理解能力和外语写作能力。

### 四、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法。各项试题的分布情况见“考试内容一览表”。

### 五、考试内容

本考试包括以下部分:词汇语法、阅读理解、外语写作等。总分为100分。

#### I. 词汇语法

##### 1. 要求

##### 1) 词汇量要求

考生的认知词汇量应在10,000以上,其中积极词汇量为5,000以上,即能正确而熟练地运用常用词汇及其常用搭配。

##### 2) 语法要求

考生能正确运用外语语法、结构、修辞等语言规范知识。

## 2. 题型

多项选择或改错题。

## II. 阅读理解

### 1. 要求

1) 能读懂常见外刊上的专题文章、历史传记及文学作品等各种文体的文章, 既能理解其主旨和大意, 又能分辨出其中的事实与细节, 并能理解其中的观点和隐含意义。

2) 能根据阅读时间要求调整自己的阅读速度。

### 2. 题型

1) 多项选择题(包括信息事实性阅读题和观点评判性阅读题);

2) 简答题(要求根据所阅读的文章, 用3~5行字数的有限篇幅扼要回答问题, 重点考查阅读综述能力)。

本部分题材广泛, 体裁多样, 选材体现时代性、实用性; 重点考查通过阅读获取信息和理解观点的能力; 对阅读速度有一定要求。

## III. 外语写作

### 1. 要求

考生能根据所给题目及要求撰写一篇400词左右的记叙文、说明文或议论文。该作文要求语言通顺, 用词得体, 结构合理, 文体恰当。

### 2. 题型

命题作文。

《翻译硕士英语》考试内容一览表

序号	考试内容	题型	分值	时间(分钟)
1	词汇语法	多项选择或改错	30	60
2	阅读理解	1) 多项选择 2) 简答题	40	60
3	外语写作	命题作文	30	60
共计			100	180

## 1.2 《翻译硕士英语》大纲解读

《翻译硕士英语》大纲是各招生院校 MTI 资格考试命题小组的命题依据, 通过解读大纲, 可以帮助考生确定宏观的备考方向。下面通过结合各大院校的《翻译硕士英语》考研真题, 对《翻译硕士英语》大纲要求进行解读, 以帮助考生更加深入地了解《翻译硕士英语》科目考试, 更加清晰地了解出题者的思路, 从而正确地制定出复习方法和学习步骤, 使复习更具有针对性。

### 1. 词汇语法

考生在了解该部分的大纲要求时, 有两点内容需要为考生解读:

一是词汇量要求。《翻译硕士英语》大纲要求考生的认知词汇量应在10,000以上, 其中积极词汇量为5,000以上, 即能正确而熟练地运用常用词汇及其常用搭配。而《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》对英语专业第四学年的教学要求为通过课堂教学和其他途径认知词汇达10,000~12,000个; 且能正确而熟练地使用其中的5,000~6,000个及其最常用的搭配; 英语专业八级考试要求词汇量在13,000左右, 由此可见, 对于英语专业考生来说, 《翻译

硕士英语》的词汇量要求并不高,为高等学校英语专业本科生经过大学阶段的英语学习和实践应当达到的最低标准。而根据《大学英语课程教学要求》,大学阶段非英语专业的英语教学要求分为三个层次,即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。更高要求推荐词汇量为约 7675 个单词,约 2360 个积极词汇,而大学英语六级词汇范围不超出《大学英语课程教学要求》中较高要求的词汇,即 6395 个单词,2200 个积极词汇。所以,如果是非英语专业考生报考翻译硕士,则词汇量要求相对较高,复习的力度应相应加大。

二是语法要求。《翻译硕士英语》大纲要求考生能正确运用外语语法、结构、修辞等语言规范知识。大纲没有指出具体内容,为了使考生能够更加明确复习范围,我们可以把《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》对语法要求的具体规定作为参考:能识别词类;区分名词的可数性和不可数性、可数名词的单、复数形式;基本掌握各种代词的形式与用法、基数词和序数词、常用介词和连词、形容词和副词的句法功能、比较级和最高级的构成及基本句型、冠词的一般用法;了解动词的主要种类、时态、语态及不定式和分词的基本用法、句子种类、基本句型和基本构词法;掌握主谓一致关系、表语从句、宾语从句、定语从句和状语从句等句型、直接引语和间接引语的用法、动词不定式和分词的用法、各种时态、主动语态、被动语态和构词法;熟练掌握主语从句、同位语从句、倒装句和各种条件句;较好地掌握句子之间和段落之间的衔接手段如照应、省略、替代等;熟练地使用各种衔接手段,连贯地表达思想。

而对于修辞,《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》中并未列出具体需要掌握的修辞手法,下面我们归纳总结了大学英语精读教材中经常出现的一些修辞手法,这些手法主要有 simile(明喻)、metaphor(隐喻)、allusion(引喻)、metonymy(换喻/转喻)、synecdoche(提喻)、personification(拟人)、onomatopoeia(拟声)、parody(仿拟)、hyperbole(夸张)、irony(反语)、rhetorical question(反问)、repetition(反复)、symbolism(象征)、pun(双关)、sarcasm(讽刺)、ridicule(嘲弄)、euphemism(委婉语)、anti-climax(渐降)、understatement(低调陈述)、parallelism(平行/排比)、antonomasia(换称)、antithesis(对照)、transferred epithet/hypallage(移就)、zeugma(轭式搭配)、alliteration(头韵)、assonance(类韵)、oxymoron(矛盾修辞法)、syllepsis(一语双叙)等。

通过对各大院校《翻译硕士英语》考研真题分析可知,词汇语法部分出题形式主要为 30 个多项选择题,每题 1 分。词汇题和语法题所占比例不固定,有的院校侧重词汇考察(如对外经济贸易大学),有的院校侧重语法考察(如南开大学)。词汇语法题每题的分值最大为 1.5 分(如四川大学),最小为 0.5 分(如厦门大学)。少数院校还会涉及改错(如厦门大学)、修辞(如中南大学)等出题形式。

## 2. 阅读理解

《翻译硕士英语》大纲对于考生阅读能力的要求与《英语专业八级考试大纲》对阅读的测试要求大致相同,下面对两者不同的地方予以分析,以帮助考生加深对《翻译硕士英语》阅读部分的大纲要求的理解。不同的地方有以下几点:一是《英语专业八级考试大纲》对阅读速度有明确的要求,英语专业八级考试阅读部分阅读总量为 3000 个单词左右,要求阅读速度为约 150 个单词/分钟,而《翻译硕士英语》大纲没有具体说明,只是指出能根据阅读时间要求调整自己的阅读速度;二是英语专业八级考试阅读部分只有多项选择题一种出题形式,而《翻译硕士英语》阅读部分还会涉及简答题,重点考查阅读综述能力;三是英语专业八级考试阅读部分为 30 分钟,而《翻译硕士英语》的阅读部分考试时间为 60 分钟。

通过分析各大院校《翻译硕士英语》考研真题可知, 阅读理解出题形式主要为四至五篇文章, 其中一至两篇为简答题, 其他文章为多项选择题, 一般多项选择题每题 2 分, 简答题每题 2 至 4 分。由于《翻译硕士英语》由各招生单位自主命题, 阅读部分的文章长度差别比较大, 阅读量大的能达到 4000 多词(如四川大学), 小的只有 1500 词左右(如对外经贸大学), 大多数院校阅读量控制在 2500 词至 3000 词左右。

### 3. 外语写作

《翻译硕士英语》大纲要求考生能根据所给题目及要求撰写一篇 400 词左右的记叙文、说明文或议论文, 题型为命题作文, 考试时间为 60 分钟。而《英语专业八级考试大纲》对写作的测试要求为: 学生应能根据所给题目及要求撰写一篇 400 词左右的说明文或议论文, 考试时间为 45 分钟。通过比较可知, 英语专业八级考试写作体裁只涉及说明文和议论文, 而《翻译硕士英语》写作体裁还可能涉及记叙文; 另外, 在写作字数要求均为 400 词左右的前提下, 《翻译硕士英语》写作考试时间比英语专业八级考试更长, 也就是说, 在写作速度要求上《翻译硕士英语》要低于英语专业八级考试要求。

通过分析各大院校《翻译硕士英语》考研真题可知, 写作话题大致可分为以下几类: 一是永恒话题, 如谈“Success”, 谈“Promises”等, 这类话题还包括“友谊”、“时间”、“自信”、“诚实”、“环保”、“责任”、“健康”等; 二是与翻译相关话题, 如北京航空航天大学 2010 年写作话题是“全球化时代下的翻译”, 厦门大学 2010 年写作话题是“作为一名职业翻译人才应具备什么素质”; 三是教育文化类话题, 如四川大学 2010 年谈的是“如何看待学历”, 中山大学 2010 年谈的是“如何对待文化差异”; 四是一些特点鲜明的学校的写作话题往往与该学校的特点相关, 如 2010 年对外经济贸易大学写作话题便与经济相关, 谈的是“人口与购买力成反比”话题。在复习时考生可以对以上四类话题有所侧重, 但不要仅局限于以上几类话题, 扎扎实实巩固语言功底才是关键。



## 第2章 翻译硕士英语考研真题详解

### 对外经济贸易大学2010年翻译硕士英语考研真题

#### Part I Vocabulary and Grammar (30%)

**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.

1. The lady in this strange-tale very obviously suffers from a serious mental illness. Her plot against a completely innocent old man is a clear sign of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. impulse                      B. insanity                      C. inspiration                      D. disposition
2. There is no doubt that the \_\_\_\_\_ of these goods to the others is easy to see.  
A. prestige                      B. superiority                      C. priority                      D. publicity
3. The price of the coal will vary according to how far it has to be transported and how expensive the freight \_\_\_\_\_ are.  
A. payments                      B. charges                      C. funds                      D. prices
4. Although the model looks good on the surface, it will not bear close \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. temperament                      B. contamination                      C. scrutiny                      D. symmetry
5. While a full understanding of what causes the disease may be several years away, \_\_\_\_\_ leading to a successful treatment could come much sooner.  
A. a distinction                      B. a breakthrough                      C. an identification                      D. an interpretation
6. To \_\_\_\_\_ important dates in history, countries create special holidays.  
A. commend                      B. memorize                      C. propagate                      D. commemorate
7. Please do not be \_\_\_\_\_ by his offensive remarks since he is merely trying to attract attention.  
A. distracted                      B. disregarded                      C. irritated                      D. intervened
8. He wouldn't answer the reporters' questions, nor would he \_\_\_\_\_ for a photograph.  
A. summon                      B. highlight                      C. pose                      D. marshal
9. If you don't \_\_\_\_\_ the children properly, Mr. Chiver, they'll just run riot.  
A. mobilize                      B. warrant                      C. manipulate                      D. supervise
10. We should \_\_\_\_\_ our energy and youth to the development of our country.  
A. dedicate                      B. cater                      C. ascribe                      D. cling
11. Many scientists remain \_\_\_\_\_ about the value of this research program.  
A. sceptical                      B. stationary                      C. spacious                      D. specific
12. A human's eyesight is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as that of an eagle.  
A. eccentric                      B. acute                      C. sensible                      D. sensitive
13. Shoes of this kind are \_\_\_\_\_ to slip on wet ground.  
A. feasible                      B. appropriate                      C. apt                      D. fitting

14. The members of Parliament were \_\_\_\_\_ that the government had not consulted them.  
A. impatient      B. tolerant      C. crude      D. indignant
15. The prison guards were armed and ready to shoot if \_\_\_\_\_ in any way.  
A. intervened      B. incurred      C. provoked      D. poked
16. The vast majority of people in any given culture will \_\_\_\_\_ established standards of that culture.  
A. confine      B. conform      C. confront      D. confirm
17. Although he was on a diet, the food \_\_\_\_\_ him enormously.  
A. inspired      B. tempted      C. overcame      D. encouraged
18. His argument does not suggest that mankind can \_\_\_\_\_ to be wasteful in the utilization of these resources.  
A. resort      B. grant      C. afford      D. entitle
19. If you want this painkiller, you'll have to ask the doctor for a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. receipt      B. recipe      C. subscription      D. prescription
20. Some fish have a greater \_\_\_\_\_ for acid water than others.  
A. tolerance      B. resistance      C. dependence      D. persistence
21. Reading \_\_\_\_\_ the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours.  
A. rectifies      B. prolongs      C. minimizes      D. furnishes
22. If the fire alarm is counted, all residents are requested to \_\_\_\_\_ in the courtyard.  
A. assemble      B. converge      C. crowd      D. accumulate
23. The work in the office was \_\_\_\_\_ by a constant stream of visitors.  
A. confused      B. hampered      C. reversed      D. perplexed
24. The joys of travel, having long \_\_\_\_\_ the disabled, are opening up to virtually anyone who has the means.  
A. omitted      B. missed      C. neglected      D. discarded
25. Fewer and fewer of today's workers expect to spend their working lives in the same field, \_\_\_\_\_ the same company.  
A. all else      B. much worse      C. less likely      D. let alone
26. When he finally emerged from the cave after thirty days, John was \_\_\_\_\_ pale.  
A. enormously      B. startlingly      C. uniquely      D. dramatically
27. Thank you for applying for a position with our firm. We do not have any openings at this time, but we shall keep your application on \_\_\_\_\_ for months.  
A. pile      B. segment      C. sequence      D. file
28. It will be safer to walk the streets because people will not need to carry large amounts of cash; virtually all financial \_\_\_\_\_ will be conducted by computer.  
A. transactions      B. transmissions      C. transitions      D. transformations
29. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a cultural phenomenon is usually a logical consequence of some physical aspect in the life style of the people.  
A. implementation      B. manifestation      C. demonstration      D. expedition

30. The new technological revolution in American newspapers has brought increase \_\_\_\_\_, a wider range of publications and an expansion of newspaper jobs.
- A. manipulation      B. reproduction      C. circulation      D. penetration

## Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Read the following passages and answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

### Passage I

Scientists seeming to cure and prevent insulin-dependent diabetes have discovered what goes wrong in the bodies of a special breed of mice prone to the affliction and, using that knowledge, have developed a way to prevent the disease in the Roberts.

Because mouse diabetes is almost identical to human type 1 diabetes (also called insulin-dependent or juvenile-onset diabetes), the researchers say they may be ready to test their techniques on humans in five years and that a treatment for patients in the early stages of the disease could be ready to test in two years.

In findings—published in last week's issue of *Nature*—were obtained by two research groups working independently. One was led by Daniel L. Kaufman, a molecular biologist at the University of California at Los Angeles, and the other by Hugh O. Mcdevit of Stanford University.

"There's great excitement at the prospects for this research" said James Gavin, a diabetes specialist and president of the American Diabetes Association. "These are studies you have to call convincing. They are clearly likely to have human applications."

Type 1 diabetes has long been known to be an autoimmune disease—an ailment in which the immune system, instead of defending the body against invading microbes, mistakenly attacks part of the body. In diabetes, it kills the special cells in the pancreas that make insulin. Without insulin, cells cannot take in sugar. The body is deprived of sugar energy and its accumulation in the bloodstream damages nerves and other issues. The potential new treatments would either stop the immune system from making a mistake or suppress an existing erroneous response.

1. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
  - A. The new treatment for diabetes has been applied to humans.
  - B. There is not much difference between mouse diabetes and human type diabetes.
  - C. The discovery of what goes wrong with a special kind of mice enables scientists to find a way to prevent diabetes in humans.
  - D. The discovery made by the research groups led by Daniel L. Kaufman and Hugh Mcdevit is convincing.
2. According to scientists diabetes causes all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. lack of insulin
  - B. accumulation of sugar energy
  - C. brain damages
  - D. disorder in the immune system
3. Scientists find that it is possible to cure diabetes by means of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. operation on pancreas
  - B. stopping the accumulation of blood cells

- C. accumulation sugar energy  
 D. preventing the immune system from making mistakes
4. Rodents in the last sentence of the first paragraph refers to a species of animals including all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. rats                      B. rabbits                      C. cats                      D. squirrels
5. With what can cells take in sugar?
- A. insulin                      B. pancreas                      C. diabetes                      D. immune system

### Passage 2

Every man is a philosopher. Every man has his own philosophy of life and his special view of the universe. Moreover, his philosophy is important, more important perhaps than he himself knows. It determines his treatment of friends and enemies, his conduct when alone and in society, his attitude towards his home, his work, and his country, his religious beliefs, his ethical standards, his social adjustment and his personal happiness.

Nations, too, through the political or military party in power, have their philosophers of thought and action. Wars are waged and revolutions incited because of the clash of ideologies, the conflict of philippics. It has always been so. World War II is but the latest and most dramatic illustration of the combustible nature of differences in social and political philosophy.

Philosophy, says Plato, begins with wonder. We wonder about the destructive fury of earthquakes, floods, storms, drought, pestilence, famine, and fire, the mysteries of birth and death, pleasure and pain, change and permanence, cruelty and kindness, instincts and ideals, mind and body, the size of the universe and man's place in it. Our questions are endless. What is man? What is Nature? What is justice? What is duty? Alone among the animals man is concerned about his origin and end, about his purposes and goals, about the meaning of life and the nature of reality. He alone distinguishes between beauty and ugliness, good and evil, the better and the worse. He may be a member of the animal kingdom, but he is also a citizen of the world of ideas and values.

Some of man's questions have had answers. Where the answer is clear, we call it science or art and move on to higher ground and a new vista of the world. Many of our questions, however, will never have final answers. Men will always discuss the nature of justice and right, the significance of evil, the art of government, the relation of mind and matter, the search for truth, the quest for happiness, the idea of God, and the meaning of reality.

The human race has reflected so long and often on these problems that the same patterns of thought recur in almost every age. We should know what these thoughts are. We should know what answers have been suggested by those who have most influenced ancient and modern thought. We shall want to do our own thinking and find our own answers. It is, however, neither necessary nor advisable to travel alone. Others have helped dispel the darkness, and the light they have kindled may also illuminate our way.

6. In the passage, the author says that every man is a philosopher. This is because \_\_\_\_\_
- A. every man lives like a philosopher  
 B. every man is aware of the importance of philosophy

- C. every man lives in accordance with his world outlook
  - D. every man lives consciously
7. According to Plato, philosophy originated from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. what we don't know
  - B. some miracles
  - C. the question on what man is
  - D. moral values
8. According to the author, we can trace the root of war in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the power struggle
  - B. the military competition
  - C. the conflict of ideas
  - D. the racial contradiction
9. In the passage, the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is not good for people to travel alone
  - B. one should explore philosophical problems under the guidance of other philosophers
  - C. one should follow the path of other philosophers
  - D. one would study philosophy with others
10. What is called science or art, according to the author?
- A. the deficit answers of some of man's questions
  - B. Man's thoughts
  - C. all of man's questions
  - D. the meaning of reality

### Passage 3

About one commercial bank out of every four has a trust department that provides specialized fiduciary services for its customers. To engage in the trust business, a bank must obtain from its chartering agency trust powers that enable it to offer these specialized financial services. The following sections provide an introduction to the trust function.

With roughly 75 percent of banking-industry participants not engaged in trust operations, trust services obviously play a somewhat limited role in the industry. Since 1981 the percentage contribution of these revenues to total operating income and total assets has been increasing after declining since 1975. As of year-end 1983, trust income was \$ 4.2 billion and amounted to 1.74 percent of total operating income and 0.185 percent of total bank assets. Over the eight-year period 1975 to 1983, trust income grew at a compound annual rate of 12.78 percent compared to 17.42 percent for total operating income and 11.81 percent for total assets.

Trust departments generate revenue by charging fees for the services they provide. In the early days of the trust business, these fees usually were calculated as a percentage of income earned from trust assets. Today, most fee income is based upon principal value or a combination of principal value and income. To illustrate, a fee schedule based upon principal value for personal trust accounts might range from 1 percent to 25 percent annually, depending upon the size of the account. One of the controversial areas in trust management is how to measure fee income.

The service objectives of trust and agency relationships involve five major operations: 1) recordkeeping, 2) safekeeping, 3) personal and financial counseling, 4) investing, and 5) control of assets.

Personal trusts and employee-benefit accounts are the major business lines of trust departments, as of December 31, 1980, these two lines accounted for \$ 440 billion or 77 percent of total trust assets of \$ 571 billion. In each of the major business lines, common stocks are the major investment vehicle, as they account for roughly 48 percent of total trust assets. Personal trusts have the highest proportion of assets in common stocks at 56 percent.

Decide whether the following statements are TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN, and write the answer in the blanket.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ Most small-sized banks usually have a trust department.  
A. TRUE                      B. FALSE                      C. NOT GIVEN
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Trust services occupy a very important position in the banking industry.  
A. TRUE                      B. FALSE                      C. NOT GIVEN
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Nowadays, banks charge fees for the trust services they provide which were counted as part of the earnings from trust assets.  
A. TRUE                      B. FALSE                      C. NOT GIVEN
14. \_\_\_\_\_ The trust service operations include safekeeping, counseling and investing etc.  
A. TRUE                      B. FALSE                      C. NOT GIVEN
15. \_\_\_\_\_ In personal trusts and employee-benefit accounts of trust departments during the 1980s, common stocks are the major investment vehicle.  
A. TRUE                      B. FALSE                      C. NOT GIVEN

#### Passage 4

\_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_. Three centre on the United States. A fourth relates to China, and the fifth is that oil prices could rise to over \$ 70 per barrel even without a major political or terrorist disruption and much higher with one.

Most of these risks reinforce each other. A further oil shock, a dollar collapse and a soaring American budget deficit would all generate much higher inflation and interest rates. \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_. Larger budget deficits will produce larger American trade deficits, and thus more protectionism and dollar vulnerability. Realization of any one of the five risks could substantially reduce world growth. If two or three, let alone all five, were to occur in combination then they would radically reverse the global outlook.

\_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_. It has already reached an annual rate of \$ 870 billion, well above 7% of the economy. It is expected that the deficit would exceed trillion per year by 2010.

There are three reasons for this dismal prospect. First, American merchandise imports are now almost twice as large as exports; hence exports would have to grow twice as fast as imports merely to halt the deterioration. Second, economic growth is likely to remain faster in America than in its major markets and higher incomes there increase demand for imports much faster than income growth elsewhere increases demand for American exports. Third, \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

Fears of a hard landing for the dollar and the world economy are of course not new. The situa-

tion is much more ominous today, however, because of the record current—account deficits and international debt, and the high probability of further rapid increases in both. 20, which were associated with stagflation, rather than the 1980s when a sharp fall in energy costs and inflation cushioned dollar depreciation (but still produced higher interest rates and Black Monday for the stock market).

Choose the following sentences marked A to E to complete the above article. Write your choice on your ANSWER SHEET.

16 \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

- A. America's large debtor position means that its net investment income payments to foreigners will escalate steadily, especially as interest rates rise.
- B. A sharp dollar decline would increase the likelihood of further oil price rises.
- C. The potential escalation of oil prices suggests a parallel with the dollar declines of the 1970s.
- D. The most alarming new prospect is another sharp deterioration in America's current account deficit.
- E. Five major risks threaten the world economy.

### Part III Writing (30%)

Write an English report of 250 – 300 words describing the world economic pyramid according to the following chart and give your own analysis of the purchasing power situation. Your writing will be assessed for language, format, structure and content.

## 参考答案及解析

### Part I Vocabulary and Grammar (30%)

- 1. B 句意：在这个奇怪的故事中，这个女人很明显有严重的心理疾病。她针对一个完全无辜老人的阴谋正是精神错乱很好的体现。insanity 精神错乱，精神失常；十分愚蠢的行为；荒唐的行为。impulse 突如其来的念头；推动，冲力。inspiration 灵感；鼓动人心的人(事)。disposition 气质；天性，性格；倾向。
- 2. B 句意：很容易看出这些商品优于其他的，这是毋庸置疑的。superiority 优势，优等。prestige 威信，声望。be superior to 优越于。priority 优先权，重点；优先考虑的事。publicity 宣传，宣扬。
- 3. B 句意：根据运输距离的长短和运费的高低，煤价会波动。charge 收费，费用，此词可泛指为其提供服务后所要求应付的价钱。payment 指付款，付出的款项。fund 基金，专款。price 是可数名词“价格，价钱”“代价”，一般指商品的售价。
- 4. C 句意：尽管这个模型表面上看起来很好，但经不起仔细的检验。scrutiny 细看，细查。temperament 性格，性情；气质。contamination 污染，弄脏，玷污。symmetry 对称；整齐。
- 5. B 句意：尽管完全了解什么导致了这种疾病可能是几年之后的事，但是能带来成功治疗的突破性进展很快就会到来。breakthrough 突破性进展，重大发现。distinction 区别，差别；特征；身份证明。interpretation 解释，说明；诠释。

6. D 句意：国家规定了专门的节日来纪念历史上重要的日子。commemorate 纪念，庆祝。commend 表扬；称赞；推荐；举荐。memorize 记住，熟记，记忆。propagate 传播；宣传，普及。
7. C 句意：不要因为他无礼的话语而生气，因为他只是为了吸引别人的注意而已。irritate 使发怒，使急躁；使感到不适，使疼痛。distract 使(人)分心，分散(注意力)；打扰。disregard 不顾，不理睬。intervene 出面；介入；插嘴；打断(别人的话)；阻碍；阻挠。
8. C 句意：他既不会回答记者的问题，也不会摆姿势照相。pose(使)摆姿势；以…身份出现。summon 传唤；召集；传讯(出庭)，传唤。highlight 强调，突出，使显著。marshal 整理，排列，集结。
9. D 句意：沈沃先生，如果你不妥善的监督孩子，他们就会捣乱。supervise 监督，管理。mobilize 动员起来，调动，鼓动起。warrant 使有必要，使恰当；保证，担保。manipulate 熟练控制；(暗中)控制，操纵，影响。
10. A 句意：我们应当将活力与青春奉献给国家的发展。dedicate 奉献，贡献，把…奉献给。cater 满足需要；适合。ascribe 把…归于；认为…是由于。cling 附着于，缠住；坚持。
11. A 句意：许多科学家仍然怀疑这项研究项目的价值。be skeptical about 不肯相信的；常怀疑的。stationary 不动的；静止的，固定的；不可移动的。spacious (房间或建筑物)宽敞的。specific 具体的，特有的，特定的。
12. B 句意：人的视力不如鹰的敏锐。acute 敏锐的，深刻的，剧烈的。eccentric 古怪的，怪癖的。sensible 明智的，合情理的，切合实际的。sensitive 易受伤害的，敏感的；过敏的。
13. C 句意：这种鞋子在湿地上容易滑倒。be apt to 倾向于。feasible 可行的，可能且合理的。appropriate 合适的，适合的，适宜的。fitting 合身的；合适的。
14. D 句意：议员很生气因为政府没有向他们咨询。indignant 愤怒的，愤慨的，义愤的。impatient 不耐烦的，急躁的。tolerant 容忍的，忍受的。crude 天然的，未加工的；简陋的，粗糙的。
15. C 句意：如果被惹恼了，狱警就武装好准备射击。provoke 激起；惹怒；引起；引发。intervene 出面；介入。incur 遭受；招致，引起。poke 伸出；戳出。
16. C 句意：特定文化中的大部分人都要面对那个文化已经建立起来的标准。confront 面对；对抗；与(某人)对峙。confine 限制；局限于。confine sb./sth. in sth. 把…局限在。conform 不及物动词，conform to 遵守，符合，遵从，服从。confirm 证实，证明；肯定，确认。
17. B 句意：尽管他在节食，但是美食让他难以自制。tempt 引起某人的欲望，吸引某人。inspire 鼓舞，激励。overcome 被(烟、感情等)熏(压)倒，使受不了。encourage 鼓励，激励；支持。
18. D 句意：他的观点没有暗示人类在这些资源的利用中有权利去浪费。resort to 诉诸；依靠，求助于。grant 授予；同意。afford 给予，提供；买得起。afford to 买得起某物；能承担；支付的起；(有条件)做。entitle 称做…；给…称号；使…有权利 entitle to 给以权利；使有资格；给予…的权利(或资格)。



19. D 句意：如果你想要这种止痛药，得让医生开一个药方。prescription 处方，药方；处方上开的药。receipt 收据，发票。recipe 烹饪法；食谱。subscription 捐助，订阅，签名。
20. A 句意：一些鱼比其他鱼更能忍受酸性水。tolerance (for) 宽容，容忍。resistance (against) 抵抗，反抗，抵抗能力。dependence 依赖，依靠。persistence 坚持不懈，执意，执着，持续；留存。
21. D 句意：阅读只是用堆积的知识来充实大脑；只有思考才能使我们读过的东西真正成为自己的。furnish 提供；陈设，布置。rectify 改正，矫正。prolong 延长，拉长；拖延。minimize 把…减至最低数量。
22. A 句意：火警响了之后，所有的居民必须在院中集合。所有的选项都有聚集之意。converge 不太常用形容人群。表示事物交于一点。crowd 有拥挤、推搡的意思。accumulate 表示财富的堆积。故选 A。
23. B 句意：来访者络绎不绝，办公室的工作因此不断被打断。hamper 妨碍，束缚，限制。confuse 使困惑，把……弄糊涂。reverse (使) 反转，(使) 翻转。perplex 使迷惑；使混乱。
24. C 句意：旅游的快乐，长期以来都忽略了残疾人，现在事实上对任何一个拥有交通工具的人开放了。neglected 忽视，疏忽。omit 省略，遗漏；删掉。missed 错过；思念。discarded 抛弃。
25. D 句意：如今，越来越少的人愿意在同一领域工作，更不用说在同一个公司了。let alone 更不用说，还不算。all else 其他所有的。much worse 更糟糕。less likely 不大可能。
26. B 句意：三十天后，约翰从洞穴里出来时，惊人的白。startlingly 惊人的。enormously 巨大地，庞大地。uniquely 独特地，唯一地；珍奇地。dramatically 戏剧性地；引人注目地；显著的。
27. D 句意：感谢您应聘我们公司，但是目前我们没有空缺职位，不过我很会将您的简历存档的。on file 存档，记录下来备查。pile 一堆，一叠。segment 部分，份。sequence 顺序；连续。
28. A 句意：因为几乎所有的金融交易将通过计算机进行，人们不需身上带大量的现金，所以走在街上就比较安全。transaction (一笔) 交易；(一项) 事务。transmission 传送，传播，传达。transition 过渡，转变；变迁；变革。transformation 变化，弯形；变质，转变。
29. B 句意：文化现象的外在表现形式通常是人们生活方式中某种物质层面所导致的逻辑结果。implementation 贯彻，执行，履行，完成。manifestation 显示；表明；表示。demonstration 表明，证明；示范。expedition 远征，探险；考察。
30. C 句意：美国报纸界新的科技革命带来了发行量的增加，发行物的多样化和与报纸有关工作的增多。circulation 发行量；流通，循环。manipulation 操作，控制。reproduction 繁殖，生殖，繁殖方式。penetration 穿透，穿透能力，穿透深度。

## Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

### Passage I

1. A 本题考查细节。根据文章第二段第二句“the researchers say they may be ready to test