**河南工业大学翻译硕士专业学位研究生入学考试**

**科目名称：《****翻译硕士英语》**

**科目代码：211**

**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（以英语为例）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”。

1. **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6,000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：

单项选择

**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) 单项选择题（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 | 单项选择 | 30 | 60 |
| 2 | 阅读理解 | 1) 单项选择题  2) 简答题 | 40 | 60 |
| 3 | 外语写作 | 命题作文 | 30 | 60 |
| 共计 |  |  | 100 | 180 |

1. **样题：**

**河南工业大学**

**硕士研究生入学考试试题样题**

 考试科目： 翻译硕士英语 共 页（第 页）

注意：1、本试题纸上不答题，所有答案均写在答题纸上

2、本试题纸必须连同答题纸一起上交。

# Part I Vocabulary and Language Use (30 points, 1 point each)

*Directions: In this part, there are 30 incomplete sentences, each with four suggested answers. Choose the* ***one*** *that best complete the sentence.*

1. Ever since the rise of industrialism, education has been \_\_\_\_\_towards producing workers.

1. motivated
2. harnessed
3. geared
4. hatched
5. I could not wish for a more\_\_\_\_\_\_ occasion to announce my plan to enlarge our establishment.
6. propitious
7. ominous
8. portentous
9. benign
10. As they drew nearer John could just \_\_\_\_\_\_ a plate on which the number 73 was discernible.
11. smooth out
12. pick out
13. make over
14. make out
15. Although local governments in Britain are now\_\_\_\_\_\_ concerned with welfare provision, before 1930 they were far more heavily involved in production issues.
16. prematurely
17. largely
18. practically
19. permanently
20. America’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the commanding heights of global finance and the world monetary system has risen.
21. dominance
22. dominant
23. predominant
24. control

6. Though there are eight million blacks living in Europe, there is little debate about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people of color, who have lived and worked here for generations yet rarely attain positions of power.

1. underdevelopment
2. marginalization
3. underrepresentation
4. understatement

7. The local economy relies too much on a few sectors--particularly the financial and real-estate sectors, which has in turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the city’s wealth gap and resulted in slower upward social mobility for young people.

1. aggrandize
2. aggregate
3. aggravate
4. alleviate

8. Online discussions and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are not enough to deal with the problems of bike sharing, which range from illegal parking and rising maintenance costs to vandalism.

1. censures
2. censors
3. census
4. consensus

9. The brand’s rich heritage of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ service and superb hospitality is complemented by the exclusivity and individuality of its properties.

1. unparalleled
2. impeccable
3. impeachable
4. impediment

10. JPMorgan then followed up with a letter seeking assurances that all transfers were done \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ applicable rules and regulations.

1. in compliance with
2. in accordance by
3. with accordance to
4. in accordance with

11. Although she is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ talented dancer, she still practices several hours every day.

1. additionally
2. traditionally
3. rationally
4. extraordinarily

12. The high school my daughter studies in is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our university.

1. attached to
2. mingled with
3. relevant to
4. linked by

13. Grain production in the world is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but still millions go hungry.

1. shrinking
2. skyrocketing
3. staggering
4. suspending

14. She is far too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to believe these ridiculous lies.

1. unwise
2. rational
3. sensitive
4. sensible

15. Many of the works exhibited in the gallery are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, filled with energy and vitality, bright colors and unique ways of expressing ideas.

1. inventive
2. imaginative
3. imagined
4. imaginable

16. China is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an ambitious plan to stimulate the domestic economy by investing in infrastructure construction, of which telecommunications are an important part.

1. executing
2. conveying
3. supervising
4. compiling

17. The author of the report is well\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the problems in the hospital because he has been working there for many years.

1. informed
2. accustomed
3. acquainted
4. conversant

18. It is a well-known fact that the cat family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lions and tigers.

1. accommodates
2. includes
3. enriches
4. embraces

19. The traditional markets retain their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the many Chinese who still prefer fresh food live fish, ducks, chickens over packaged or frozen goods.

1. pledge
2. image
3. share
4. energy

20. It is imperative that students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their term papers on time.

1. handed in
2. hand in
3. would hand in
4. would turn in

21. The nuclear family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a self-contained, self-satisfying unit composed of father, mother and children.

1. describes
2. defines
3. refers to
4. devoted to

22. With sufficient scientific information, a manned trip to Mars should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. potential
2. resistible
3. practicable
4. considerable

23. These excursions will give you an ever deeper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into our language and culture.

1. inquiry
2. investigation
3. perception
4. input

24. There is not much time left; so I’ll tell you about it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. in detail
2. in total
3. in all
4. in short

25. To my mind, Mark Twain was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the large man of his time.

1. beyond the doubt
2. beyond doubt
3. beyond the question
4. beyond question

26. His family was subjected to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attack by the gang.

1. tedious
2. hideous
3. evil
4. notorious

27. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that democracies do not fight each other is based on a tiny historical sample.

1. Assertion
2. propagation
3. preposition
4. proposal

28. He felt that the uninspiring routine of office work was too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for someone of his talent and creativity.

1. insatiable
2. prosaic
3. exacting
4. restrictive

29. Ms. Ono rarely gives interviews because she believes the news media have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her and treated her badly.

1. misinterpreted
2. publicized
3. acclaimed
4. eulogized

30. Totem Craftsmanship reached its\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 19th century, when the introduction of metal tools enabled carvers to execute more sophisticated designs.

1. apex
2. conclusion
3. antithesis
4. reward

# Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

## Section A Multiple Choices (20 points, 2 points each)

*Please read the following passages and choose one from A, B, C or D that best complete the statements or best answer the questions in front of them.*

#### Passage One

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens — a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands — once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. "The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation," said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as "endangered," a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the "threatened" tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. "The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction," says biologist Jay Lininger.

31. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) its drastically decreased population

(B) the underestimate of the grassland acreage

(C) a desperate appeal from some biologists

(D) the insistence of private landowners

32. The "threatened" tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) was a give-in to governmental pressure

(B) would involve fewer agencies in action

(C) granted less federal regulatory power

(D) went against conservation policies

33. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be

prosecuted if they\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) agree to pay a sum for compensation

(B) volunteer to set up an equally big habitat

(C) offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job

(D) promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

34. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) the federal government

(B) the wildlife agencies

(C) the landowners

(D) the states

35. Jay Lininger would most likely support\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) industry groups

(B) the win-win rhetoric

(C) environmental groups

(D) the plan under challenge

#### Passage Two

To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of

*Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, recommends building a habit of "deep work" - the ability to focus without distraction.

There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work - be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a "journalistic" approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day. Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

Newport also recommends "deep scheduling" to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time. "At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next month. Once on the calendar, I protect this time like I would a doctor's appointment or important meeting", he writes.

Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritise your day - in particular how we craft our to-do lists. Tim Harford, author of *Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives*, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.

While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students. Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results.

In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, "be lazy".

"Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to

the brain as vitamin D is to the body... [idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done," he argues.

Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

"What people don't realise is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocus circuits in their brain," says Pillay.

1. The key to mastering the art of deep work is to \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) keep to your focus time

(B) list your immediate tasks

(C) make specific daily plans

(D) seize every minute to work

1. The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) distractions may actually increase efficiency

(B) daily schedules are indispensable to studying

(C) students are hardly motivated by monthly goals

(D) detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

1. According to Newport, idleness is \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) a desirable mental state for busy people

(B) a major contributor to physical health

(C) an effective way to save time and energy

(D) an essential factor in accomplishing any work

1. Pillay believes that our brains' shift between being focused and unfocused \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) can result in psychological well-being

(B) can bring about greater efficiency

(C) is aimed at better balance in work

(D) is driven by task urgency

1. This text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) ways to relieve the tension of busy life

(B) approaches to getting more done in less time

(C) the key to eliminating distractions

(D) the cause of the lack of focus time

## Section B Short Answer Questions (20 points, 2.5 points each)

*Directions: In this section, there are four short answer questions following each passage. Answer each question in no more than 50 words in the space provided on the answer sheet.*

#### Passage Three

It’s time to reevaluate how women handle conflict at work. Being overworked or over-committed at home and on the job will not get you where you want to be in life. It will only slow you down and hinder your career goals.

Did you know women are more likely than men to feel exhausted? Nearly twice as many women than men ages 18-44 reported feeling "very tired" or "exhausted", according to a recent study.

This may not be surprising given that this is the age range when women have children. It's also the age range when many women are trying to balance careers and home. One reason women may feel exhausted is that they have a hard time saying "no." Women want to be able to do it all volunteer for school parties or cook delicious meals-and so their answer to any request is often "Yes, I can."

Women struggle to say "no" in the workplace for similar reasons, including the desire to be liked by their colleagues. Unfortunately, this inability to say "no" may be hurting women's heath as well as their career.

At the workplace, men use conflict as a way to position themselves, while women often avoid conflict or strive to be the peacemaker, because they don't want to be viewed as aggressive or disruptive at work. For example, there’s a problem that needs to be addressed immediately, resulting in a dispute over should be the one to fix it. Men are more likely to face that dispute from the perspective of what benefits them most, whereas women may approach the same dispute from the perspective of what's the easiest and quickest way to resolve the problem-even if that means doing the boring work themselves.

This difference in handling conflict could be the deciding factor on who gets promoted to a leadership position and who does not. Leaders have to be able to delegate and manage resources wisely–including staff expertise. Shouldering more of the workload may not earn you that promotion. Instead, it may highlight your inability to delegate effectively.

41. What does the author say is the problem with women?

42. Why do working women of child-bearing age tend to feel drained of energy?

43. What may hinder the future prospects of career women?

44. What is important to a good leader?

#### Passage Four

Alex Pang’s amusing new book *The Distraction Addiction* addresses those of us who feel panic without a cellphone or computer. And that, he claims, is pretty much all of us. When we’re not online, where we spend four months annually, we’re engaged in the stressful work of trying to get online.

*The Distraction Addiction* is not framed as a self-help book. It’s a thoughtful examination of the dangers of our computing overdose and a historical overview of how technological advances change consciousness. A "professional futurist", Pang urges an approach which he calls "contemplative computing. " He asks that you pay full attention to "how your mind and body interact with computers and how your attention and creativity are influenced by technology."

Pang’s first job is to free you from the common misconception that doing two things at once allows you to get more done. What is commonly called multitasking is, in fact, switch-tasking, and its harmful effects on productivity are well documented. Pang doesn’t advocate returning to a pre-Internet world. Instead, he asks you to "take a more ecological view of your relationships with technologies and look for ways devices or media may be making specific tasks easier or faster but at the same time making your work and life harder.

*The Distraction Addiction* is particularly fascinating on how technologies have changed certain fields of labor—often for the worse. For architects, computer-aided design has become essential but in some ways has cheapened the design process. As one architect puts it, "Architecture is first and foremost about thinking... and drawing is a more productive way of thinking" than computer-aided design. Somewhat less amusing are Pang’s solutions for kicking the Internet habit. He recommends the usual behavior-modification approaches, familiar to anyone who has completed a quit-smoking program. Keep logs to study your online profile and decide what you can knock out, download a program like Freedom that locks you out of your browser, or take a "digital Sabbath". "Unless you’re a reporter or emergency-department doctor, you discover that your world doesn’t fall apart when you go offline."

1. What does Alex Pang try to do in his new book?
2. What is the common view on multitasking?

47. What does the author think of computer-aided design?

48. What is Alex Pang’s recommendation for Internet users?

# Part III Writing (30 points)

"Talent hits a target no one else can hit; Genius hits a target no one else can see."

Discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim made above. In developing your position, address some reasons or examples that might be used to challenge your point of view. Around 400 words long.