

机密★启用前

重 庆 邮 电 大 学

2021 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目名称: 翻译硕士英语 (A 卷)

科目代码: 211

考生注意事项

- 1、答题前, 考生必须在答题纸指定位置上填写考生姓名、报考单位和考生编号。
- 2、所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在其他地方无效。
- 3、填(书)写必须使用黑色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔。
- 4、考试结束, 将答题纸和试题一并装入试卷袋中交回。
- 5、本试题满分 100 分, 考试时间 3 小时。

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温馨提示：答题时，请务必写清楚大题号和小题号，每个小题号对应一个选项（如：1. A 2. B），不要像“1-5 AABBB”这样连着答选项。另外，字号要写大一些，相互之间隔开一些。

I. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR: Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (本大题共 40 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 20 分)

1. It's no use _____ me not to worry.
A. you tell
B. your telling
C. for you to have told
D. having told
2. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios _____ after 11 o'clock at night.
A. were not played
B. not be played
C. not to play
D. did not play
3. Janet keeps all her documents in a _____ box.
A. strong black metal
B. metal strong black
C. strong metal black
D. black strong metal
4. John Rockefeller, _____, owned 90 percent of all American oil refineries.
A. as still a young man
B. while still a young man
C. a young man however
D. in spite of a young man
5. _____ kinds of matter in the world.
A. There is a few million
B. That there are millions
C. There are a few million
D. It is millions
6. Let me give you _____.
A. some advice
B. an advice
C. advices
D. the advice
7. Lots of empty bottles were found under the old man's bed. He must have done nothing but _____.
A. to drink
B. drinking
C. having drunk
D. drink
8. Many of the human problems associated with living in the ocean are _____ the problems of living in outer space.
A. just as
B. such as
C. such that
D. the same as
9. Mary is always timid and bashful, _____ is difficult for us to understand.

- A. that
C. which
- B. it
D. what
10. Most of the work was done by two members of the group, Peter and _____.
- A. I
C. myself
- B. me
D. mine
11. Mr. Black is _____ to our English evening.
- A. more pleased than coming
C. pleased more than to come
- B. more pleased than to come
D. more than pleased to come
12. My brother can't stand Jazz, _____ I can't hear enough of it.
- A. although
C. somehow
- B. despite
D. whereas
13. My hat was blown off by the wind _____ down a narrow street.
- A. while I was walking
C. his walking
- B. while walking
D. walking
14. My new glasses cost me _____ the last pair that I bought.
- A. three times as many as
C. three times as much as
- B. three times more as
D. as three times much as
15. My wife and I _____ smoke, but we don't any more.
- A. used to
C. were used to
- B. are used to
D. use to
16. The only thing to do now is to _____ yourself to some substantial and efficient work.
- A. utilize
C. engage
- B. employ
D. apply
17. In spite of the accusation, the suspect _____ to be innocent and kept protesting.
- A. assumed
C. presumed
- B. claimed
D. called
18. Some clever businessmen took _____ of this disaster and earned huge profits.
- A. advantage
C. charge
- B. care
D. stock
19. This gigantic project is expected to _____ twenty years to complete.
- A. spend
B. consume

- C. need
D. take
20. Visitors swarm to this famous summer _____ to escape the heat of the city.
A. resort
B. appeal
C. place
D. spot
21. The company has kept having its product advertised nationwide. The product will become well-known _____.
A. at times
B. in time
C. at a time
D. on time
22. Any significant breakthrough in science _____ painstaking effort and profound thinking.
A. calls on
B. calls at
C. calls for
D. calls off
23. Culture shock is also related to linguistic _____ that are difficult to overcome.
A. obstacle
B. block
C. frustration
D. barrier
24. _____ her popularity as a singer, she is said to have been involved in this scandal.
A. Because of
B. In line with
C. Regardless of
D. Despite
25. The potential discovery of effective drugs for AIDS has important _____ for victims of this disease.
A. effect
B. implication
C. influence
D. impact
26. The _____ of lung cancer is particularly frequent among long-term heavy smokers.
A. incident
B. accident
C. occurrence
D. evidence
27. There is little _____ in forcing children to learn so many things because they are intellectually immature.
A. meaning
B. point
C. good
D. benefit
28. Long _____ to harmful pollutants is likely to lead to a decline in health.
A. exposure
B. touch
C. use
D. contact

- A. ground
C. enthusiasm
- B. time
D. weight
39. The _____ all-powerful master was arrested on a charge of deception and murder.
A. currently
C. so-called
- B. would-be
D. presently
40. Learning several words a day _____ few difficulties to biologically sound people.
A. submits
C. overcomes
- B. invents
D. presents

II. CLOZE: There are 20 blanks in the following two passages. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best fits into the passage. (本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

Passage One

The first and smallest unit that can be discussed in relation to language is the word. In speaking, the choice of words is (1) the utmost importance. Proper selection will eliminate one source of (2) breakdown in the communication cycle. Too often careless use of words (3) a meeting of the minds of the speaker and listener. The words used by the speaker may (4) unfavorable reactions in the listener (5) interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission, reception system breaks down.

(6), inaccurate or indefinite words may make (7) difficult for the listener to understand the (8) which is being transmitted to him. The speaker who does not have specific word in his working vocabulary may be (9) to explain or describe in a (10) that can be understood by his listeners.

1. A. of B. at C. for D. on
2. A. inaccessible B. timely C. likely D. invalid
3. A. encourages B. prevents C. destroys D. offers
4. A. pass out B. take away C. back up D. stir up
5. A. who B. as C. which D. what
6. A. Moreover B. However C. Preliminarily D. Unexpectedly

7. A. that B. it C. so D. this
8. A. message B. sense C. speech D. meaning
9. A. obscure B. difficult C. impossible D. unable
10. A. case B. means C. method D. way

Passage Two

Is there a connection between nuclear energy and economic growth? Some little-known facts show that America's nuclear power plants (11) the economy.

In the next two years, more than 20 new nuclear plants are (12) join the 85 already generating electricity in this country. (13) the high price tags on some of the new plants, the average cost of generating U.S. nuclear electricity will still be under a nickel per kilowatt-hour. That's (14) energy. Nuclear power saved American consumers about \$3 billion in 2003. (15) compared to what the electricity would (16) cost coming from coal-and-oil-fired plants.

What's more, using nuclear fuel cuts energy imports and takes some of the pressure off our (17) domestic reserves of oil and natural gas.

The U.S. Cross National Product is a basic measure of economic activity. Since 2000 the CNP has grown by 30%, which closely (18) the 32% growth in the nation's electricity demand.

But over the same period the direct burning of fuels for non-electric energy has (19) gone down, as the economy converts to more electrical energy. The growing supply of electricity from coal and nuclear plants also reduces our (20) on imported energy.

11. A. hinder B. benefit C. endanger D. destroy
12. A. to B. willing to C. going to D. due to
13. A. Because of B. Instead of C. Though D. Despite
14. A. economical B. expensive C. costly D. dangerous
15. A. only B. alone C. along D. lonely
16. A. be B. have to C. have D. have been
17. A. shrinking B. abundant C. increasing D. developing
18. A. corresponds A. approaches C. parallels D. reaches
19. A. usually B. really C. readily D. actually

20. A. independence B. dependence C. supply D. import

III. READING COMPREHENSION: There are four passages in this section. Each passage 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. (本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分)

Passage One

Personal computers and the Internet give people new choices about how to spend their time. Some may use this freedom to share less time with certain friends or family members, but new technology will also let them stay in closer touch with those they care most about. I know this from personal experience.

E-mail makes it easy to work at home, which is where I now spend most weekends and evenings. My working hours aren't necessarily much shorter than they once were, but I spend fewer of them at the office. This lets me share more time with my young daughter than I might have if she'd been born before electronic mail became such a practical tool.

The Internet also makes it easy to share thoughts with a group of friends. Say you do something fun, see a great movie perhaps, and there are four or five friends who might want to hear about it. If you call each one, you may tire of telling the story.

With e-mail, you just write one note about your experience, at your convenience, and address it to all the friends you think might be interested. They can read your message when they have time, and read only as much as they want to. They can reply at their convenience, and you can read what they have to say at your convenience.

E-mail is also an inexpensive way to stay in close touch with people who live far away. More than a few parents use e-mail to keep in touch, even daily touch, with their children off at college.

We just have to keep in mind that computers and the Internet offer another way of staying in touch. They don't eliminate any of the old ways.

1. The purpose of this passage is to _____.

- A. explain how to use the Internet
- B. describe the writer's joy of keeping up with the latest technology
- C. tell the merits and usefulness of the Internet
- D. introduce basic knowledge about personal computers and the Internet
2. The use of e-mail has made it possible for the writer to _____.
- A. spend less time working
- B. have more free time with his child
- C. work at home on weekends
- D. work at a speed comfortable to him
3. According to the writer, e-mail has an obvious advantage over the telephone because the former helps one _____.
- A. reach a group of people at one time conveniently
- B. keep one's communication as personal as possible
- C. pass on much more information than the latter
- D. get in touch with one's friends faster than the latter
4. This passage discusses all the following aspects of e-mail EXCEPT _____.
- A. its cost
- B. the format of writing
- C. the saving of time
- D. its easy and convenient use
5. The best title for this passage is _____.
- A. Computers: New Technological Advances
- B. Internet: A New Tool to Maintain Good Friendship
- C. Computers Have Made Life Easier
- D. Internet: A Convenient Tool for Communication

Passage Two

Through a series of experiments an American scientist has obtained an understanding of the social structure of the most complex of ant societies. The ants examined are the only creatures other than man to have given up hunting and collecting for a completely agricultural way of life. In their underground nests they cultivate gardens on soil made from finely chopped leaves. This is a complex operation requiring considerable division of labor. The workers of this type of ant can be divided into four groups according to size. Each of the groups performs a particular set of jobs.

The making and care of the gardens and the nursing of the young ants are done by the smallest workers. Slightly larger workers are responsible for chopping up leaves to make them suitable for use in the gardens and for cleaning the nest. A third group of still larger ants do the construction work and collect fresh leaves from outside the nest. The largest are the soldier ants, responsible for defending the nest.

To find out how good the various size-groups are at different tasks, the scientist measured the amount of work done by the ants against the amount of energy they used. He examined first the gathering and carrying of leaves. He selected one of the size-groups, and then measured how efficiently these ants could find leaves and run back to the nest. Then he repeated the experiment for each of the other size-groups. In this way he could see whether any group could do the job more efficiently than the group normally undertaking it.

The intermediate-sized ants that normally perform this task proved to be the most efficient for their energy costs, but when the scientist examined the whole set of jobs performed by each group of ants it appeared that some sizes of worker ant were not ideally suited to the particular jobs they performed.

6. In which way are the ants different from other non-human

societies?

- A. Individuals vary in social status.
 - B. Individuals perform different functions.
 - C. They do not need to look for shelter.
 - D. They do not need to search for food.
7. It seems that smaller ants perform more of the _____.
- A. domestic tasks
 - B. construction tasks
 - C. defensive work
 - D. heavy work
8. “Good” (first line of third paragraph) refers to the ants’ _____.
- A. co-operation in working
 - B. sense of responsibility
 - C. efficiency in working
 - D. willingness to work hard
9. The scientist’s work was based on _____.
- A. occasional observations
 - B. systematic observations
 - C. observations of several nests
 - D. observations of an undisturbed nest
10. The organization of the ants has the effect of _____.
- A. getting the most work done
 - B. dividing the work up systematically
 - C. each ant helping with all the tasks
 - D. each ant doing what it can do best

Passage Three

The United States is a “telephone land”. Almost everyone uses the telephone to arrange social engagements, visit with friends, conduct business and obtain all kinds of information. It is the chief method for sending and receiving information in the United States.

Some visitors hesitate to use telephone much at first, either because it is unfamiliar, because they think it is expensive (as it is in many countries), or because they fear they will be interrupting the person they call from more important business. In fact, local telephone calls are only 10C at public phones and less expensive still in private homes, many of which are charged a monthly rate for an unlimited number of local calls. Within normal hours – after 9:00 a.m. and before 9:00 p.m. – people are accustomed to the telephone ringing and most likely will not be interrupted. You need never worry about calling a business office for information, nor will you find businesses closed at lunch time. If the person you are calling is out of the office, leave a message with his or her secretary.

In the United States, most cities have two kinds of telephone books, each providing a special list of telephone numbers. Copies of these books can be found at all public telephones and in most hotel and motel rooms. One book (usually with white pages) is called the “Alphabetical Listing”. It lists the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of people in the area. The names are listed alphabetically with the last or surname first. The second book is called the “Classified” or “Yellow Pages” and lists all of the businesses, hotels, restaurants, shops, theatres and services in the area. This listing is arranged according to the type of establishment. You can learn much about the city and what it has to offer by looking through the “Yellow Pages”, for example, under the headings of “schools”, “repairs”, or “special foods”. In addition, both kinds of telephone books contain useful information about how to use the telephone, and about special services that are available. For example, there are numbers that you can call to learn the correct time, the weather, and traffic information. You can also learn telephone call rates, and the time of the week when the telephone can be used most cheaply for making calls outside the local area.

It is as easy to find a public telephone in the United States as it

is elsewhere in the world. Public telephones are located in bus and railroad stations, airports, stores, hotels, restaurants, and gasoline stations. However, the visitor may not be accustomed to seeing public telephones outside along the street or road. They have become very popular in America and make it easier than ever to find a public telephone.

General instructions for using public telephones (sometimes called “pay phones”) are found on each telephone. You will need to put in a dime before you can make a call. Calls to places in the United States outside of the local area (called long-distance calls) or calls to other countries can also be made from public telephones, but because these calls are expensive, they require a considerable amount of change (nickels, dimes, and quarters). If you would like the person you are calling to pay the charges, that is, if the person agrees, tell the operator that you want to make a “collect call”. If you are uncertain how much a long-distance call will cost (they can be expensive and are charged according to the length of the time of the call), ask the operator what the rate is for the first three minutes of the call *before* you make the call. Also, ask the operator to signal you when the three minutes have passed. You can talk longer, but you must pay another charge.

There are two types of long-distance calls, either “person-to-person” or “station-to-station”. Person-to-person is more expensive, but you only pay charges from the time you actually begin speaking to the person you ask for. If you are not sure the person you are calling will be at home or at the office, you should call person-to-person. In station-to-station calls, you start to pay from the moment the telephone is answered, regardless of who answers. Generally, this is a better method because it is much cheaper if the person you are calling is likely to be there, or if you merely want to leave a message. In most parts of the United States, if you are making a station-to-station call from a private telephone rather than from a

public one, you can make it even more cheaply by calling the number yourself without the assistance of an operator. The telephone book contains the procedure to be followed if you call direct. It is also useful to know at what times of the day it is least expensive to make calls. This information can be obtained from the operator or from the telephone book.

11. If you need to talk to a particular person, instead of to anyone who happens to answer, the kind of call you should make is a ____.
- A. credit-card call
 - B. long-distance call
 - C. station-to-station call
 - D. person-to-person call
12. When you make a person-to-person call, charging starts when ____.
- A. the operator answers
 - B. the person you are calling hangs up
 - C. the person you are calling begins speaking
 - D. the first three minutes have passed
13. "Alphabetical Listing" is ____.
- A. a list of businesses, hotels, restaurants, shops, theatres and services in the area
 - B. a telephone book which can be found at all public telephones and in most hotel and motel rooms
 - C. a telephone book containing the names, addresses and phone numbers of people in the area with the last names listed alphabetically
 - D. a telephone book which is called the "Classified" or "Yellow Pages"
14. If Frank had to check with the operator to find out how long he had talked and what the charges were, his call would be billed as ____.

- A. an operator-assisted call
 - B. an unassisted call
 - C. a collect call
 - D. a third-number call
15. Telephone rates are highest for _____.
- A. call from coin phones
 - B. operator-assisted station-to-station call
 - C. credit-card long-distance call
 - D. operator-assisted person-to-person call

Passage Four

From time to time most educated people are called upon to act as writers. They might not think of themselves as such as they dash off a personal note or dictate a memo, but that is what they are. They are practicing a difficult and demanding craft, and facing its inborn challenge. This is to find the right words and to put them in the right order so that the thoughts they represent can be understood.

Some writers deliberately muddy the meaning of their words, if indeed they meant anything to begin with. When most people write, however, it is to get a message across. This is especially so in business and institutions, where written words carry much of the load of communications. The written traffic of any well-ordered organization is thick and varied – letters, memos, reports, policy statements, manuals, sales literature, and what-have-you. The purpose of it all is to use words in a way that serves the organization's aims.

Unfortunately, written communications often fail to accomplish this purpose. Some organizational writing gives rise to confusion, inefficiency, and ill-will. This is almost always because the intended message did not get through to the receiving end. Why? Because the message was inadequately prepared.

An irresistible comparison arises between writing and another

craft which most people have to practice sometimes, namely cooking. In both fields there is a wide range of competence, from the great chefs and authors to the occasional practitioners who must do the job whether they like it or not. In both, care in preparation is of the essence. Shakespeare wrote that it is an ill cook who does not lick his own fingers; it is an ill writer who does not work at it hard enough to be reasonably satisfied with the results.

In the working world, bad writing is not only bad manners, it is bad business. The victim of an incomprehensible letter will at best be annoyed and at worst decide that people who can't say what they mean aren't worth doing business with. Write a sloppy letter, and it might rebound on you when the recipient calls for clarification. Where one carefully worded letter would have sufficed, you might have to write two or more.

Muddled messages can cause trouble within an organization. Instructions that are misunderstood can set people off in the wrong directions or put them to work in vain. Written policies that are open to misinterpretation can throw sand in the gears of an entire operation.

In the early 1950s the British Treasury grew so concerned with the inefficiency resulting from poor writing that it called in a noted man of letters, Sir Ernest Gowers, to work on the problem. Out of this Gowers wrote an invaluable book, *The Complete Plain Words*, for the benefit of British civil servants and anyone else who must put English to practical use.

Gowers took as his touchstone a quotation from Robert Louis Stevenson: "The difficulty is not to write, but to write what you mean, not to affect your reader, but to affect him precisely as you wish." To affect your reader precisely as you wish obviously calls for precision in the handling of language. And to achieve precision in anything takes time.

Gowers suggested that the time spent pursuing precision more

than cancels out the time wasted by imprecision. People in administrative jobs might well protest that they were not hired as writers, and that their schedules are crammed enough without having to fuss over the niceties of grammar and the like. The answer to this is that it is an important part of their work to put words on paper. It should be done just as thoroughly and conscientiously as anything else for which they get paid.

No one should be led to believe writing is easy. As great a genius as Dr. Samuel Johnson described composition as “an effort of slow diligence and steady perseverance to which the mind is dragged by necessity or resolution.” Writing is hard work because thinking is hard work; the two are inseparable. But there is some compensation for the effort invested in trying to write well.

The intellectual discipline required to make thoughts come through clearly on paper pays off in clarifying your thoughts in general. When you start writing about a subject, you will often find that your knowledge of it and your thinking about it leave something to be desired. The question that should be foremost in the writer’s mind, “What am I really trying to say?” will raise the related questions, “What do I really know about this? What do I really think about it?” A careful writer has to be a careful thinker – and in the long run careful thinking saves times and trouble for the writer, the reader, and everybody else concerned.

The problem is that many people believe that they have thought out ideas and expressed them competently on paper when they actually haven’t. This is because they use vague multi-purpose words that may mean one thing to them and something quite different to someone else. Gowers gave the example of the verb “involve,” which is used variously to mean “entail,” “include,” “contain,” “imply,” “implicate,” “influence,” etc. “It has ... developed a vagueness that makes it the delight of those who dislike the effort of searching for the right word,” he wrote. “It is consequently much used, generally

where some more specific word would be better.”

There are plenty of other lazy man’s words lurking about, threatening to set the writer up beside Humpty Dumpty, who boasted: “When I use a word, it means just what I want it to mean.” It is therefore wise to avoid words that can be taken in more than one way in a given context. This ties in with the first commandment of practical writing, which is: “Be specific.” “Specify, be accurate, give exact details – and forget about fine writing and original style,” Rudolph Flesch says in his book, *How to Be Brief*.

Style tends to take care of itself if you select the right words and put them in the most logical order; so, to a large extent, do grammar and syntax. Find the right word, and it will almost tell you where in a sentence it should go.

Since words come first, an ample vocabulary is an advantage in conveying meaning. Oddly enough, though, people who have difficulty getting their written messages across rarely lack the vocabulary required. They know the apt words, but they don’t use them. They go in for high-sounding but more or less meaningless language instead.

People who are perfectly able to express themselves in plain spoken language somehow get the idea that the short, simple words they use in everyday conversation are unworthy to be committed to paper. Thus where they would say, “We have closed the deal,” they will write, “We have finalized the transaction.” In writing, they “utilize available non-rail ground mode transportation resources” instead of loading trucks. They “utilize a manual earth removal implement” instead of digging with a shovel. When so many words with so many meanings are being “thrown about”, nobody can be quite sure of just what is being said.

The guiding principle for the practical writer should be that common words should always be used unless more exact words are needed for definition. The reason for this is so plain that it is all but

invisible. It is that if you use words that everybody knows, everybody can understand what you want to say.

A common touch with language has always distinguished great leaders. Winston Churchill comes immediately to mind: he “mobilized the English language and sent it into battle.”

Churchill was an admirer of H. W. Fowler’s *A Dictionary of English Usage*, to which he would direct his generals when he caught them abusing the language. Fowler set five criteria for good writing – that it be direct, simple, brief, vigorous and lucid. Any writer who tries to live up to these is on the right track.

By keeping in mind two basic techniques you can go some way towards meeting Fowler’s requirements. These are:

Prefer the active voice to the passive. It will make your writing more direct and vigorous. It’s a matter of putting the verb in your sentence up front so that it pulls along the rest of the words. In the active voice you would say, “The carpenter built the house”, in the passive, “The house was built by the carpenter.” Though it is not always possible to do so in the context of a sentence, use the active whenever you can.

Prefer the concrete to the abstract. A concrete word stands for something tangible or particular; an abstract word is “separated from matter, practice, or particular example.” Churchill used concrete terms: “We have not journeyed all this way, across the centuries, across the oceans, across the mountains, because we are made of sugar candy.” If he had couched that in the abstract, he might have said: “We have not proved ourselves capable of traversing time spans and geographical phenomena due to a deficiency in fortitude.” Again, there are times when abstractions are called for by the context because there are no better concrete words, but try not to use them unless you must.

The combination of the active and the concrete will help to make your writing direct, simple, vigorous, and lucid. There is no

special technique for making it brief, that is up to you.

The first step to conciseness is to scorn the notion that length is a measure of thoroughness. It isn't. Emulate Blaise Pascal, who wrote to a friend: "I have made this letter a little longer than usual because I lack the time to make it shorter."

Use your pen or pencil as a cutting tool. No piece of writing, no matter what its purpose or length, should leave your desk until you have examined it intensely with a view to taking the fat out of it. Strike out anything that does not add directly to your reader's understanding of the subject. While doing this, try to put yourself in his or her shoes.

Be hard on yourself, writing is not called a discipline for nothing. It is tough, wearing, brainracking work. But when you finally get it right, you have done a service to others. And, like Shakespeare's cook, you can lick your metaphorical fingers and feel that it was all worthwhile.

16. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Most educated people are writers because they often have to write something.
- B. Most educated people are writers who can find the right words for their thoughts.
- C. Most educated people write to practice their writing skill.
- D. Most educated people have to write to get their thoughts understood.

17. Writing and cooking come into comparison in that _____.

- A. careful preparation is important for both
- B. most people have to practice both
- C. there are practitioners in both
- D. in both, people have to do the work whether they like it or not

18. According to the text, for administrative people, to achieve precision in writing is important because _____.

- A. the time spent in achieving precision will cancel out the time

wasted by imprecision

- B. it is an important part of their work to put words on paper
 - C. to write thoroughly and conscientiously is part of the requirement of their work
 - D. though their schedules are crammed enough, they can still afford time for the nicety of language.
19. We can infer from the text that _____.
- A. people who have difficulties expressing themselves in written language usually do not have adequate vocabulary
 - B. we should use short, simple words in either written or spoken language so that we can be understood well
 - C. plain and simple words, which we use in daily conversation, are not good for writing
 - D. people who are able to express themselves well in writing usually use words with many meanings
20. The text is mainly about how to _____.
- A. write literature
 - B. write what you mean
 - C. improve your writing style
 - D. find the right words and use them well

IV. COMPOSITION: For this part, you are required to write an essay (NOT a mini-novel) with the given title in no less than 400 words. Marks will be awarded for content, organization and language quality. (本大题共 1 小题，共 30 分)

A Bright Future for Translation Research

机密★启用前

重 庆 邮 电 大 学

2021 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目名称： 英语翻译基础 (A) 卷

科目代码： 357

考生注意事项

- 1、答题前，考生必须在答题纸指定位置上填写考生姓名、报考单位和考生编号。
- 2、所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在其他地方无效。
- 3、填（书）写必须使用黑色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔。
- 4、考试结束，将答题纸和试题一并装入试卷袋中交回。
- 5、本试题满分 150 分，考试时间 3 小时。

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一、词语翻译（20 题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

一、词语英译汉

- 1、Online education
- 2、Outsourcing
- 3、Quantum communication
- 4、IP telephony
- 5、Macroinstruction
- 6、TCM
- 7、ISO
- 8、FTA
- 9、UAV
- 10、IDC

(二) 词语汉译英

- 1、接触传播
- 2、亚太命运共同体
- 3、中国国际进口博览会
- 4、光盘行动
- 5、完善空间治理
- 6、网格化管理和服务
- 7、脱贫攻坚

8、科技革命和产业变革

9、区域全面经济伙伴关系协定

10、试剂盒

二、句子翻译（10 小题，每题 3 分，共 30 分）

（一）句子英译汉

- 1、The general assured his men that they would knock the enemy for six.
- 2、Each of us has his carrot and stick. In my case, the stick is my slackening physical condition, which keeps me from beating opponents at tennis whom I overwhelmed two years ago. My carrot is to win.
- 3、Ordered! Oh, everything is ordered when a person has to find some way out when he has been stupid.
- 4、In the future, lifelong learning will be done by what experts call “complex adaptive coalitions.”
- 5、The half-life of skills is steadily shrinking, so whatever skill you possess today is being made obsolete faster and faster.

（二）句子汉译英

- 1、己所不欲，勿施于人。
- 2、那本书的作者似乎没有自己的观点，书里都是人云亦云的东西。

- 3、将定性和模糊评价合理地转化为定量评价，进而选择最优设计解，是产品创新设计过程中重要的一步。
- 4、疫情无国界，人间有真情。
- 5、由于这台仪器性能稳定、操作可靠、维修方便，因此受到用户的好评。

三、段落翻译（2 小题，每题 50 分，共 100 分）

（一）段落英译汉

Teenagers and young adults mingle in a society of abundance, intellectual as well as material. American youth in the twenty-first century have benefited from a shower of money and goods, a bath of liberties and pleasing self-images, vibrant civic debates, political blogs, old books and masterpieces available online, traveling exhibitions, the History Channel, news feeds and on and on. Never have opportunities for education, learning, political action, and cultural activity been greater. All the ingredients for making an informed and intelligent citizen are in place.

But it hasn't happened. Yes, young Americans are energetic, ambitious, enterprising, and good, but their talents and interests and money thrust them not into books and ideas and history and civics, but into a whole other realm and other consciousness. A different social life and a different mental life have formed among them. Technology has bred it, but the result doesn't tally with the fulsome descriptions of digital empowerment, global awareness, and virtual communities. Instead of opening young American minds to the stores of civilization and science and politics, technology has contracted their horizon to themselves, to the social scene around them. Young people have never been so intensely mindful of and present to one another, so enabled in adolescent contact. Teen images and songs, hot

gossip and games, and youth-to-youth communications no longer limited by time or space wrap them up in a generational cocoon reaching all the way into their bedrooms, The autonomy has a cost: the more they attend to themselves, the less they remember the past and envision a future. They have all the advantages of modernity and democracy, but when the gifts of life lead to social joys, not intellectual labor, the minds of the young plateau at age 18. This is happening all around us. The fonts of knowledge are everywhere, but the rising generation is camped in the desert, passing stories, pictures, tunes, and texts back and forth, living off the thrill of peer attention. Meanwhile, their intellects refuse the cultural and civic inheritance that has made us what we are up to now

(二) 段落汉译英

2000 年 10 月和 12 月, 中国分别发射了两颗“北斗一号”卫星, 组建了导航定位系统。2010 年 1 月成功发射了第三颗北斗导航卫星, 为静止轨道卫星。它与前两颗“北斗一号”工作星组成了完整的卫星导航定位系统, 确保全天候、全天时提供卫星导航信息, 使中国成为继美国、俄罗斯之后世界上第三个拥有自主卫星导航系统的国家。

北斗卫星导航系统是中国自行研制的卫星导航定位系统, 具有导航、定位和授时的功能。这一系统已成功应用于测绘、电信、水利、渔业、交通运输、森林防火、减灾救灾和国家安全等诸多领域, 产生了显著的经济效益和社会效益。特别是在 2008 年南方雨雪冰冻灾害、汶川大地震抗震救灾和北京奥运会中发挥了非常重要的作用。

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2021 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目名称： 汉语写作与百科知识 (A) 卷

科目代码： 448

考生注意事项

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一、 名词解释（25 题，每题 2 分，共 50 分）

1. 四大发明
2. 二维码
3. 虚拟现实
4. 物联网
5. 无线局域网
6. 诺贝尔奖
7. 《兰亭集序》
8. 鲁迅
9. 天坛
10. 爱因斯坦
11. 兵马俑
12. 十字军东征
13. 二人转
14. 智慧城市
15. 5G
16. 超密集组网
17. 杜甫诗
18. 新冠肺炎
19. 信道
20. 弗洛伊德
21. 19 世纪浪漫主义文学
22. 元宵节
23. 伽利略
24. TikTok
25. 爵士乐

二、 名词填空题（10 题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

1. 欧洲在经历了漫长的史前文化阶段后，于公元前 3000 年代后半期在南欧的爱琴海区域出现了最初的奴隶制文明—— ，它成为现代西方文化的源头。在此基础上发展起来的希腊—罗马古典文化，是现代西方文化的“基石”。
2. 一词的英文源于法语，意为“再生”、“复兴”。这场文

化运动表面上是希腊罗马古典文化的复兴，实际上是资产阶级新文化的兴起。这场运动肇始于意大利，人文主义思潮也首先从意大利兴起。

3. 人类历史上先后出现过三次科技高潮，随即引发了三次工业革命：第一次以蒸汽机为标志；第二次以电为标志；第三次以原子能和_____为标志。
4. 孔子的言论和生平活动记录在由他弟子或再传弟子编成的_____一书中，该书是关于中国古代文化的经典著作。
5. 除 3G/4G 外，_____无线网络也成为主要的上网方式，截止到 2015 年 6 月，83.2%的网民在最近半年曾通过这种方式接入互联网，其中在家里接入这种无线网络的比例最高。
6. 传感器是将非电信号按照一定的规律转换成易于测量、传输和处理的电信号的一种元件。在实际应用中，传感器一般由敏感元件、转化元件和_____组成。
7. 信源编码的意义在于减少冗余，提高通信系统的有效性，同时，把_____数字化，也把离散信号数字化。
8. 老子哲学的核心是_____。“无为”作为老子的重要概念，是对“自然”的保护。老子的“自然”是指一种自然而然、顺应世界自身规律的态度。
9. _____是记载孙武的兵学思想的古代经典。他是春秋末期人，由齐入吴。这部经典是“百代谈兵之祖”。
10. 丝绸之路的开路者是张骞，这条道路从中国的_____（今陕西西安）开始，一直联结到地中海沿岸各国。

三、应用文写作（30 分）

新春将至，为营造温馨、祥和和喜庆的节日气氛，某大学生社团拟举办一场学院新年文艺晚会。嘉宾来自该学院师生员工及教工家属。请以学院领导的身份拟定一份面向全体嘉宾的欢迎词。欢迎词由标题、称谓、正文、祝颂语和落款五部分组成。欢迎词的写作要求感情真挚、友好热情，切忌过度，应当恰到好处。字数不少于 450 字。

四、命题作文（50 分）

城市是人们生存和栖居的家园与场所。城市化进程的加快，以及人工智能时代信息技术的日新月异，影响着—个城市的过去和未来，“智慧城市”的形态已然出现。请以“颜值与气质兼具的现代魅力城市”为题写一篇不少于 800 字的文章，体裁不限。

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