



2016年中国矿业大学 MTI 翻译硕士英语 模拟二

本资料仅供育明教育集训营及专业课一对一学员

育明考试研究院 研发

一、单项选择题（每小题 1 分）

1. The Kyoto Protocol has been designed to ____ the global environmental problems.
A. dress B. address C. stress D. distress
2. Part of the investment is to be used to ____ that old temple to its original splendor.
A. rest B. recover C. replace D. restore
3. The list of things we need to think about which will be ____ by climate change is endless.
A. affiliated B. affected C. affirmed D. effected
4. Now a single cell phone is able to store a large ____ of information about an individual life.
A. deal B. number C. amount D. account
5. We will not be held responsible for any damage which results ____ rough handling.
A. from B. off C. in D. to
6. Only hotel guests have the ____ of using the private beach.
A. occasion B. possibility C. privilege D. allowance
7. The jury gave a ____ of “not guilty”.
A. sentence B. judgment C. charge D. verdict
8. Wearing seat-belts when driving is now ____ by law.
A. compulsive B. forcible C. compulsory D. involuntary
9. I'll just ____ an eye over these figures before you type them.
A. toss B. cast C. fling D. throw
10. He was facing charges on forgery in a court of law but he hired a good attorney to ____.
A. get off B. get through C. get by D. get away
11. English language publications in China are growing in volume and ____.
A. circulation B. rotation C. circumstance D. appreciating
12. Hydroponics ____ the cultivation of plants without soil.
A does B is C do D .are
13. To impose computer technology ____ teachers is to create an environment that is not conducive to learning.



- A. with B. to C. in D. on
14. Marketing is ___ just distributing goods from the manufacturer to the final customer.
A. rather than B. other than C. bigger than D. more than
15. ___ a language family is a group of languages with a common origin and similar vocabulary, grammar, and sound system.
A. What linguists call B. It is called by linguists C. Linguists call it D. What do linguists call
16. Home to ___ and gangsters, officials and laborers, refugees and artists, the city was, in its prime, a metropolis that exhibited all the hues of the human character.
A. magnates B. magnets C. machines D. magnitudes
17. His ___ behavior made everyone nervous. He was always rushing to open doors and perform other small tasks, apologizing unnecessarily for any inconvenience that he might have caused.
A. oblivious B. observant C. obsequious D. obsolescent
18. He was completely _____ by her tale of hardship.
A. taken away B. taken down C. taken in D. taken up
19. Americans who consider themselves _____ in the traditional sense do not usually hesitate to heap criticism in domestic matters over what they believe is oppressive or wasteful.
A. pedestrian B. penchant C. patriarch D. patriotic
20. As technological advances put more and more time between early school life and the young person's final access to specialized work, the stage of _____ becomes an even more marked and conscious period.
A. adolescence B. adjacency C. advantage D. average

二、阅读理解（每小题 2 分）

1.

For four lonely years, Evelyn Jones of Rockford, Illinois, lived friendless and forgotten in one room of a cheap hotel. "I wasn't sick, but I was acting sick," the 78-year-old widow says. "Every day was the same—I would just lie on my bed and maybe cook up some soup." Then, six months ago, she was invited to "The Brighter Side"—Rockford's day care center for the elderly. Every weekday morning since then, she has left her home to meet nine other old people in a church for a rich program of charity work, trips, games, and—most important of all—friendly companionship.

Just a few years ago, there were few choices for the elderly between a normal life in their own homes and being totally confined in nursing homes. Many of them were sent to rest homes long before they needed full-time care. Others like Mrs. Jones, were left to take care of themselves. But in 1971, the White House Conference on Aging called for the development of alternatives to care in



nursing homes for old people, and since then, government-supported day-care programs like The Brighter Side have been developed in most big American cities.

“This represents a real alternative to the feared institution and makes old people believe they have not left the world of living,” says Alice Brophy, 64, director of New York City’s Office for the Aging. “They do well at the centers, and I hate it when people describe us as elderly playpens.” New York’s 138 centers encourage continuing contact for the aged with the community’s life. The centers serve more than 15,000 members, and volunteer workers are always looking for new ones. If someone doesn’t show up at the center for several days in a row, a worker at the center calls to make sure all is well. And although participation in the center is free, those who want to can pay for their lunches.

No normal studies have been made of these centers for the elderly, but government officials are enthusiastic. In the future, the Public Health Service will do a study to decide if the programs can receive federal Medicare money. And the old people themselves are very happy with the programs. “There is no way,” says Evelyn Jones, smiling at her new companions at the Brighter Side, “that I will ever go back to spending my day with all those loses at the hotel.”

1. What is the main idea of the article?

- A. Day care centers may be able to receive federal Medicare money.
- B. Day care centers can make life better for elderly people.
- C. Many old people in the United States are lonely.
- D. Old people have no place in their society.

2. According to Para 2, why did many old people have to go to nursing homes?

- A. They need full-time care.
- B. They wanted to go there.
- C. They were sent there.
- D. They were volunteers there.

3. According to Alice Brophy (in Paragraph 3) ____.

- A. the centers are like elderly playpens.
- B. the old people do well at the day care centers.
- C. old people like nursing institutions.
- D. outside the Brighter side they don’t work for the old.

4. “This represents a real alternative to the feared institution.” (in Paragraph 3) In the sentence “this” means ____.

- A. most big American cities.
- B. rest homes.
- C. day care programs.
- D. the White House Conference on aging.

5. How does the writer of the article seem to feel about day care centers for the elderly?

- A. The writer approves of them.
- B. The writer disapproves of them.
- C. The writer thinks nursing homes are better.
- D. He doesn’t say anything about it.

2.



Drunken driving--sometimes called America's socially accepted form of murder--has become a national epidemic. Every hour of every day about three Americans on average are killed by drunken drivers, adding up to an incredible 250,000 over the past decade.

A drunken driver is usually defined as one with a 0.10 blood alcohol content or roughly three beers, glasses of wine or shots of whisky drunk within two hours. Heavy drinking used to be an acceptable part of the American macho image and judges were lenient in most courts, but the drunken slaughter has recently caused so many well-publicized tragedies, especially involving young children, that public opinion is no longer so tolerant.

Twenty states have raised the legal drinking age to 21, reversing a trend in the 1960s to reduce it to 18. After New Jersey lowered it to 18, the number of people killed by 18-20-year-old drivers more than doubled, so the state recently upped it back to 21.

Reformers, however, fear raising the drinking age will have little effect unless accompanied by educational programs to help young people to develop "responsible attitudes" about drinking and teach them to resist peer pressure to drink.

Though new laws have led to increased arrests and tests and, in many areas already, to a marked decline in fatalities. Some states are also penalizing bars for serving customers too many drinks. A tavern in Massachusetts was fined for serving six or more double brandies to a customer who "obviously intoxicated" and later drove off the road, killing a nine-year-old boy.

As the fatalities continue to occur daily in every state, some Americans are even beginning to speak well of the 13 years of national prohibition of alcohol that began in 1919, what President Hoover called the "noble experiment." They forgot that legal prohibition didn't stop drinking, but encouraged political corruption and organized crime. As with the booming drug trade generally, there is no easy solution.

1. Drunken driving had become a major problem in America because ____.

- A. most Americans are heavy drinkers.
- B. Americans are now less shocked by road accidents.
- C. accidents attract so much publicity.
- D. drinking is a socially accepted habit in America.

2. Why has public opinion regarding drunken driving changed?

- A. Because detailed statistics are now available.
- B. Because the news media have highlighted the problem.
- C. Because judges are giving more severe sentences.
- D. Because drivers are more conscious of their image.

3. Statistics issued in New Jersey suggested that ____.

- A. many drivers were not of legal age.
- B. young drivers were often bad drivers.
- C. the level of drinking increased in the 1960s.
- D. the legal drinking age should be raised.

4. Laws recently introduced in some states have ____.

- A. reduced the number of convictions.
- B. resulted in fewer serious accidents.
- C. prevented bars from serving drunken customers.
- D. specified the amount drivers can drink.

5. Why is the problem of drinking and driving difficult to solve?

- A. Because alcohol is easily obtained.
- B. Because drinking is linked to organized crime.



- C. Because legal prohibition has already failed.
D. Because legislation alone is not sufficient.

3.

The Reader's digest investigation asked Americans which was the biggest threat to the nation's future—big business, big labor or big government. A whopping 67 percent replied “big government”.

Opinion researchers rarely see such a vast change in public attitude. When put in historical perspective, from the time of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal to the present, the fallen status of government as a protector and benefactor is extraordinary. We've returned to the instinctive American wariness of Washington so common before the Great Depression.

In our poll, taken before the November elections, the overwhelming majority of our respondents wanted to stop or roll back the impact of government. In answer to another question posed by The Digest, 79 percent said they wanted either no more than the current level of government services and taxes, or less government and lower taxes.

“It seems to me that we in the middle class bear most of the burden,” says Jone Nell Norman, 61, a nurse in Dyersburg, Tenn., who often wonders about the government's judgment in spending her money.

Of Americans in our sample, 62 percent believe that politician's ethics and honesty have fallen. And what about Congress? Is it doing a good job? Or do members “spend more time thinking about their political futures than passing good legislation?” Across generations, a thumping 89 percent thought the latter. “Congress always seems to be screwing up,” says one young Xer.

However, Americans are satisfied with their own lives and jobs. Four of five respondents were “completely “ or “somewhat “ satisfied. The figures held up across all ages – including Xer, whom many pundits have claimed are pessimistic about their future.

Looking deeper at jobs, we found 70 percent of Americans believe they are about where they should be, given their talents and effort. This is an issue where age always makes a difference, since older people, who are more established in their jobs tend to be more satisfied, while younger workers are still trying to find the right niche. Sure enough, Xers scored 65 percent, about five points below average.

1. The U.S. government status in the public mind before the Great Depression _____.
A. was regarded as quite normal
B. used to be very low
C. remained a difficult problem for the federal government
D. reminded people of the principles laid down by Washington
2. “Xers” is repeated several times to refer to
A. accusers B. younger respondents
C. college students D. blue-collar workers
3. The 61-years-old nurse Norman is mentioned in the article to show that _____.
A. the government has cheated her out of her money
B. it is hard for her to earn a living
C. even a retired nurse has lost faith in the government
D. the more the government does the greater stake tax – payers' money will be put at
4. “Screwing up “ in paragraph 5 may be paraphrased as _____.



A. indecisive in making decisions B. benefiting the nation in earnest
C. making a mess of everything D. debating hotly

5. "Political future" in paragraph 5 may be paraphrased as _____.
A. the future of the whole nation B. people's well-being in the future
C. a position of higher rank D. awareness of consistency in policies

4.

Everyone has a moment in history, which belongs particularly to him. It is the moment when his emotions achieve their most powerful sway over him, and afterward when you say to this person "the world today" or "life" or "reality" he will assume that you mean this moment, even if it is fifty years past. The world, through his unleashed (释放的) emotions, imprinted itself upon him, and he carries the stamp of that passing moment forever.

For me, this moment—four years in a moment in history—was the war. The war was and is reality for me. I still instinctively live and think in its atmosphere. These are some of its characteristics: Franklin Delano Roosevelt is the president of the United States, and he always has been. The other two eternal world leaders are Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin. America is not, never has been, and never will be what the song and poems call it, a land of plenty. Nylon, meat, gasoline, and steel are rare. There are too many jobs and not enough workers. Money is very easy to earn but rather hard to spend, because there isn't very much to buy. Trains are always late and always crowded with "service men". The war will always be fought very far from America, and it will never end. Nothing in America stands still for very long, including the people who are always either leaving or on leave. People in America cry often. Sixteen is the key and crucial and natural age for a human being to be, and people of all other ages are ranged in an orderly manner ahead of and behind you as a harmonious setting for the sixteen-year-olds of the world. When you are sixteen, adults are slightly impressed and almost intimidated by you. This is a puzzle finally solved by the realization that they foresee your military future: fighting for them. You do not foresee it. To waste anything in America is immoral. String and tinfoil are treasures. Newspapers are always crowded with strange maps and names of towns, and every few months the earth seems to lurch (突然倾斜) from its path when you see something in the newspapers, such as the time Mussolini, who almost seemed one of the eternal leaders, is photographed hanging upside down on a meat hook.

1. Which statement best depicts the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. Reality is what you make of it.
- B. Time is like a river.
- C. Emotions are powerful.
- D. Every person has a special moment.

2. Why does the author still clearly remember the war?

- A. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was President.
- B. It was his personal reality and part of his life.
- C. There was not much to buy.
- D. The war would never end.

3. Which statement best describes the author's feelings about the war?

- A. It was ever real for him, yet he was not actively involved.
- B. It was real for him because he was a soldier at that time.



- C. It was very unreal to him.
D. The war was very disruptive to the people at home.

4. Why does the author think that adults are impressed with sixteen-year-olds?

- A. Adults would like to be young.
B. Sixteen-year-olds do not waste things.
C. Sixteen-year-olds read newspapers.
D. They will be fighting soon for adults.

5. Why does the author say that string and tinfoil are treasures?

- A. The war has made them scarce.
B. They are useful to sixteen-year-olds.
C. He liked them when he was sixteen.
D. People are very wasteful.

5.

Policemen, both in Britain and the United States, hardly recognize any likeness between their lives and what they see on TV.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life centers round the law. Most of his training is in criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, running down an alley after someone he wants to talk to.

He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty or not of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about the criminal. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attack where failure to produce results reflects on the standing of the police—little effort is spent on searching. The police have a well-designed machinery which eventually shows up most wanted men.

Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence. Much of this has to be given by people who don't want to get involved in a court case. So, as well as being overworked, a detective has to be out at all hours of the day and night interviewing his witnesses and persuading them to help him.

A third big difference is the unpleasant moral twilight in which the real one lives. Detectives are subject to two opposing pressures: firstly, as members of a police force they always have to behave with absolute legality; secondly, as expensive public servants they have to get results. They can hardly ever do both.

If the detective has to deceive the world, the world often deceives him. Hardly anyone he meets tells him the truth. And this separation the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world is deepened by the simple-mindedness as he sees it, of citizens, social workers, doctors, lawmakers, and judges, who instead of stamping out crime, punish the criminals less severely in the hope that this will make them reform. The result, detectives feel, is that ninetyths of their work is recatching people who have stayed behind bars. This makes them rather cynical.

1. It is essential for a policeman to be trained in criminal law because
2. The everyday life of a policeman or detective is
3. When murders and terrorist attack occur the police



4. The real detective lives in "an unpleasant moral twilight" because

5. Detectives are rather cynical because

三、作文（30分）

Travel has become part of our life, and more and more of us have come to know the significance of travel through our own experience. What is your opinion? Write on ANSWER SHEET a composition of about 250 words on the topic:

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, provide one or two reasons to support your opinion.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.



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