



2016 年中国矿业大学翻译硕士英语模拟一

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. No one appreciated his work during his lifetime, but _____ it is clear that he was a great artist.
A. in the aftermath B. by the time C. in retrospect D. in this eventuality
2. Being both spoiled and lazy, he _____ everyone else for his lack of success.
A. accused B. charged C. criticized D. blamed
3. Your usual teacher has lost his voice and _____ I am taking his place today.
A. nevertheless B. however C. moreover D. accordingly
4. As always when she sang in the bathroom, she _____ the high notes in a special
A. span out B. belted out C. spread out D. stretch out
5. The prisoner _____ that he had assaulted a policeman.
A. denied B. rejected C. contradicted D. refused
6. Our products are displayed in Stand B22, _____ you will find me during office hours.
A. when B. Which C. that D. where
7. We cannot see any possibility of business _____ your price is on the high side of the prevailing market trend.
A. which B. Since C. that D. though
8. Over a very large number of trials, the probability of an event _____ is equal to the probability that it will not occur.
A. occurring B. Occurred C. occurs D. occur
9. "They're the best team I've seen thus far," says _____ men's basketball coach Larry Brown.
A. American's B. US C. the USA D. United State of America
10. Many Americans do not understand why there is so much international criticism of the US policy _____ on _____ change.
A. atmosphere B. sky C. weather D. Climate
11. Only one-fifth of Americans saw oil as the chief reason that the U.S. made a war on Iraq, but 75 percent of the French and of the Russians believed _____.
A. to B. so C. go D. Do
12. Sadly, while the academic industry thrives, the practice of translation continues to _____.



A. stack B. stage C. stagnate D. stamp

13. Your blunt treatment of disputes would put other people in a negative frame of _____, with the result that they would not be able to accept your proposal.

A. mind B. idea C. intention D. wish

14. If you are an energetic person with strong views as to the right way of doing things, you find yourself _____ under pressures.

A. variably B. invariably C. invaluablely D. invalidly

15. Uncle Vernon, quite unlike Harry Potter who looked nothing like the rest of the family, was large, very fat, and _____, with an enormous black mustache.

A. neck-less B. neck-lace C. reckless D. rack-less

16. In the eighteenth century, the town of Bennington, Vermont, was famous for _____ pottery.

A. it made B. its C. the making D. where its

17. _____ get older, the games they play become increasingly complex.

A. Children B. Children, when they C. As children D. For children to

18. _____ of his childhood home in Hannibal, Missouri, provided Mark Twain with the inspiration for two of his most popular novels.

A. Remembering B. Memories C. It was the memories D. He remembered

19. Dust storms most often occur in areas where the ground has little vegetation to protect _____ of the wind.

A. From the effects B. it the effects C. it from the effects D. the effects from it

20. Most nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are a _____.

A. scarcity B. minority C. minimum D. shortage

二. 阅读理解 (每小题 2 分)

1.

With the start of BBC World Service Television, millions of viewers in Asia and America can now watch the Corporation's news coverage, as well as listen to it.

And of course in Britain listeners and viewers can tune into two BBC television channels, five BBC national radio services and dozens of local radio stations. They are brought sport, comedy, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children's programs and films for an annual license fee of 83 per household.

It is a remarkable record, stretching back over 70 years—yet the BBC's future is now in doubt. The Corporation will survive as a publicly-funded broadcasting organization, at least for the time being, but its role, its size and its programs are now the subject of a nationwide debate in Britain.

The debate was launched by the government, which invited anyone with an opinion of the BBC—including ordinary listeners and viewers—to say what was good or bad about the Corporation,



and even whether they thought if it was worth keeping. The reason for its inquiry is that the BBC's royal charters runs out in 1996 and it must decide whether to keep the organization as it is or to make changes.

Defenders of the Corporation—of whom there are many—are fond of quoting the American slogan “If it ain't broke, don't fix it.” The BBC “ain't broke”, they say, by which they mean it is not broken (as distinct from the word “broke”, meaning having no money), or why bother to change it?

Yet the BBC will have to change, because the broadcasting world around it is changing. The commercial TV channels—ITV and Channel 4—were required by the Thatcher Government's Broadcasting Act to become more commercial, competing with each other for advertisers, and cutting costs and jobs. But it is the arrival of new satellite channels—funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions—which will bring about the biggest change in the long term.

1. The world famous BBC now is confronted with ____.
 - A. the problem of news coverage
 - B. an uncertain prospect
 - C. inquiries by the general public
 - D. shrinkage of audience

2. In the passage, which of the following about the BBC is not mentioned as the key issue?
 - A. Extension of its TV service to Far East.
 - B. Programs as the subject of a nation-wide debate.
 - C. Potentials for further international co-operations.
 - D. Its existence as a broadcasting organization.

3. The BBC's “royal charter” (Paragraph 4) represents ____.
 - A. the financial support from the royal family
 - B. the privileges granted by the Queen
 - C. a contract with the Queen
 - D. a unique relationship with the royal family

4. The word “broke” in “If it ain't broke, don't fix it” means ____.
 - A. broke down
 - B. bankrupt
 - C. fragmented
 - D. penniless

5. The first and foremost reason why the BBC has to read just itself is no other than ____.
 - A. the emergence of commercial TV channels
 - B. the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by the government
 - C. the urgent necessity to reduce cost—and—job expenses
 - D. the challenges of new satellite channels

2.

Federal Reserve System, central banking system of the United States, popularly called the Fed. A central bank serves as the banker to both the banking community and the government; it also issues the national currency, conducts monetary policy, and plays a major role in the supervision and



regulation of banks and bank holding companies. In the U.S. these function are the responsibilities of key officials of the Federal Reserve System: the Board of Governors, located in Washington, D.C., and the top officers of 12 district Federal Reserve banks, located throughout the nation. The Fed's actions, described below, generally have a significant effect on U.S. interest rates and, subsequently, on stock, bond, and other financial markets.

The Federal Reserve's basic powers are concentrated in the Board of Governors, which is paramount in all policy issues concerning bank regulation and supervision and in most aspects of monetary control. The board enunciates the Fed's policies on both monetary and banking matter. Because the board is not an operating agency, most of the day-to day implementation of policy decisions is left to the district Federal Reserve banks, stock in which is owned by the commercial banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. Ownership in this instance, however, does not imply control; the Board of Governors and the heads of the Reserve banks orient their policies to the public interest rather than to the benefit of the private banking system.

The U.S. banking system's regulatory apparatus is complex; the authority of the Federal Reserve is shared in some instances for example, in mergers or the examination of banks with other Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). In the critical area of regulating the nation's money supply in accordance with national economic goals, however, the Federal Reserve is independent within the government, Income and expenditures of the Federal Reserve banks and of the board of governors are not subject to the congressional appropriation process; the Federal Reserve is self-financing. Its income (\$20.2 billion in 1992) comes mainly from Reserve bank holdings of income-earning securities, primarily those of the U.S. government. Outlays (\$1.5 billion in 1992) are mostly for operational expenses in providing services to the government and for expenditures connected with regulation and monetary policy. In 1992 the Federal Reserve returned 416.8 billion in earnings to the U.S. treasury.

1. The Fed of the United States _____.
 - A. function as China Bank
 - B. is the counterpart of People's Bank of China
 - C. is subjected to the banking community and government
 - D. has 13 top officers who can influence the American financial market

2. The fact that stock in the Fed belongs to commercial banks _____.
 - A. doesn't mean the latter is in control
 - B. means the latter is in control
 - C. means the latter is subjected to the Reserve banks
 - D. means the Reserve banks orient the latter's policies

3. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
 - A. The fed is a very big, complex and significant system which comprises many local banks.
 - B. All the commercial banks are not the components of Federal Reserve System.
 - C. Board of governors is the supreme policy-makers of America.
 - D. District Reserve banks rather than Board of governors perform the day-to-day policies.

4. The authority of the federal Reserve _____.
 - A. has to be shared with other establishments.
 - B. is exclusive at other times
 - C. isn't limited by comptroller of the Currency and FDIC
 - D. is limited by Board of governors

5. Income of the Board of governors _____.
 - A. is borrowed from the U.S. treasury



- B.is used by the government to make various policies
- C.comes from the U.S. Treasury
- D.is not granted by the government

3.

In the last 12 years total employment in the United States grew faster than at any time in the peacetime history of any country – from 82 to 110 million between 1973 and 1985 – that is, by a full one third. The entire growth, however, was in manufacturing, and especially in no – blue-collar jobs...

This trend is the same in all developed countries, and is, indeed, even more pronounced in Japan. It is therefore highly probable that in 25 years developed countries such as the United States and Japan will employ no larger a proportion of the labor force in manufacturing than developed countries now employ in farming – at most, 10 percent. Today the United States employs around 18 million people in blue-collar jobs in manufacturing industries. By 2010, the number is likely to be no more than 12 million. In some major industries the drop will be even sharper. It is quite unrealistic, for instance, to expect that the American automobile industry will employ more than one –third of its present blue-collar force 25 years hence, even though production might be 50 percent higher.

If a company, an industry or a country does not in the next quarter century sharply increase manufacturing production and at the same time sharply reduce the blue-collar work force, it cannot hope to remain competitive – or even to remain “developed.” The attempt to preserve such blue – collar jobs is actually a prescription for unemployment...

This is not a conclusion that American politicians, labor leaders or indeed the general public can easily understand or accept. What confuses the issue even more it that the United States is experiencing several separate and different shifts in the manufacturing economy. One is the acceleration of the substitution of knowledge and capital for manual labor. Where we spoke of mechanization a few decades ago, we now speak of “robotization “ or “automation.” This is actually more a change in terminology than a change in reality. When Henry Ford introduced the assembly line in 1909, he cut the number of man – hours required to produce a motor car by some 80 percent in two or three years –far more than anyone expects to result from even the most complete robotization. But there is no doubt that we are facing a new, sharp acceleration in the replacement of manual workers by machines –that is, by the products of knowledge.

1. According to the author, the shrinkage in the manufacturing labor force demonstrates _____.
- A.the degree to which a country’s production is robotized
 - B.a reduction in a country’s manufacturing industries
 - C.a worsening relationship between labor and management
 - D.the difference between a developed country and a developing country

2. According to the author, in coming 25 years, a developed country or industry, in order to remain competitive, ought to _____.
- A.reduce the percentage of the blue-collar work force
 - B.preserve blue – collar jobs for international competition
 - C.accelerate motor – car manufacturing in Henry Ford’s style
 - D.solve the problem of unemployment

3. American politicians and labor leaders tend to dislike _____.
- A.confusion in manufacturing economy



- B. an increase in blue – collar work force
- C. internal competition in manufacturing production
- D. a drop in the blue – collar job opportunities

4. The word “prescription” in “a prescription for unemployment” may be the equivalent to

- A. something recommended as medical treatment
- B. a way suggested to overcome some difficulty
- C. some measures taken in advance
- D. a device to dire

5. This passage may have been excerpted from _____

- A. a magazine about capital investment
- B. an article on automation
- C. a motor-car magazine
- D. an article on global economy

4.

What does the future hold for the problem of housing? A good deal depends, of course, on the meaning of “future”. If one is thinking in terms of science fiction and the space age, it is at least possible to assume that man will have solved such trivial and earthly problems as housing. Writers of science fiction, from H.G. Wells onwards, have had little to say on the subject. They have conveyed the suggestion that men will live in great comfort, with every conceivable apparatus to make life smooth, healthy and easy, if not happy. But they have not said what his house will be made of. Perhaps some new building material, as yet unimagined, will have been discovered or invented at least. One may be certain that bricks and mortar(泥灰, 灰浆) will long have gone out of fashion.

But the problems of the next generation or two can more readily be imagined. Scientists have already pointed out that unless something is done either to restrict the world’s rapid growth in population or to discover and develop new sources of food (or both), millions of people will be dying of starvation or at the best suffering from underfeeding before this century is out. But nobody has yet worked out any plan for housing these growing populations. Admittedly the worst situations will occur in the hottest parts of the world, where housing can be light structure or in backward areas where standards are traditionally low. But even the minimum shelter requires materials of some kind and in the teeming, bulging towns the low-standard “housing” of flattened petrol cans and dirty canvas is far more wasteful of ground space than can be tolerated.

Since the war, Hong Kong has suffered the kind of crisis which is likely to arise in many other places during the next generation. Literally millions of refugees arrived to swell the already growing population and emergency steps had to be taken rapidly to prevent squalor(肮脏) and disease and the spread crime. The city is tackling the situation energetically and enormous blocks of tenements(贫民住宅) are rising at an astonishing speed. But Hong Kong is only one small part of what will certainly become a vast problem and not merely a housing problem, because when population grows at this rate there are accompanying problems of education, transport, hospital services, drainage, water supply and so on. Not every area may give the same resources as Hong Kong to draw upon and the search for quicker and cheaper methods of construction must never cease.

1. What is the author’s opinion of housing problems in the first paragraph?



- A. They may be completely solved at sometime in the future.
B. They are unimportant and easily dealt with.
C. They will not be solved until a new building material has been discovered.
D. They have been dealt with in specific detail in books describing the future.

2. The writer is sure that in the distant future _____.
A. bricks and mortar will be replaced by some other building material.
B. a new building material will have been invented.
C. bricks and mortar will not be used by people who want their house to be fashionable.
D. a new way of using bricks and mortar will have been discovered.

3. The writer believes that the biggest problem likely to confront the world before the end of the century _____.
A. is difficult to foresee.
B. will be how to feed the ever growing population.
C. will be how to provide enough houses in the hottest parts of the world.
D. is the question of finding enough ground space.

4. When the writer says that the worst situations will occur in the hottest parts of the world or in backward areas, he is referring to the fact that in these parts _____.
A. standards of building are low.
B. only minimum shelter will be possible.
C. there is not enough ground space.
D. the population growth will be the greatest.

5. Which of the following sentences best summarizes Paragraph 3?
A. Hong Kong has faced a serious crisis caused by millions of refugees.
B. Hong Kong has successfully dealt with the emergency caused by millions of refugees.
C. Hong Kong's crisis was not only a matter of housing but included a number of other problems of population growth.
D. Many parts of the world may have to face the kind of problems encountered by Hong Kong and may find it much harder to deal with them.

5.

In 1975 a doctor in Singapore noticed that hospitals were treating an unusual number of influenza like cases. Influenza is sometimes called "flu" or a "bad cold". He took samples from the throats of patients and in his hospital was able to find the virus of this influenza.

There are three main types of the influenza virus (病毒). The most important of these are type A and B, each of them having several subgroups. With the instruments at the hospital the doctor recognized that the outbreak was due to a virus in group A, but he did not know the subgroup. Then he reported the outbreak to the World Health Organization in Geneva. W.H.O. published the important news alongside reports of a similar outbreak in Hong Kong, where about 15~20% of the population had become ill.

As soon as the London doctors receive the package of throat samples, doctors began the standard tests. They found that by reproducing itself with very high speed, the virus had grown more than a million times within two days. Continuing their careful tests, the doctors checked the effect of drugs against all the known subgroups of virus type A. None of them gave any protection. This, then,



was something new, a new influenza virus, against which the people of the world had no help whatever. Having found the virus they were working with, the two doctors now dropped it into the noses of some specially selected animals, which get influenza much as human beings do. In a short time the usual signs of the disease appeared. These experiments proved that the new virus was easy to catch, but that it was not a killer. Scientists, like the general public, call it simply Asian flu.

The first discovery of the virus, however, was made in China before the disease had appeared in other countries. Various reports showed that the influenza outbreak started in China, probably in February of 1957. By the middle of March it had spread all over China. The virus was found by Chinese doctors early in March. But China is not a member of the World Health Organization and therefore does not report outbreaks of disease to it. Not until two months later, when travelers carried the virus into Hong Kong, from where it spread to Singapore, did the news of the outbreak reach the rest of the world. By this time it was started on its way around the world.

Thereafter, W.H.O.'s Weekly Reports described the steady spread of this virus outbreak, which within four months swept through every continent.

1. The doctor in Singapore performed a valuable service by
2. One interesting thing about the virus in the story was that
3. The type of influenza discussed in the story
4. The experiments in giving the virus to animals proved that this type of influenza was easy to catch but
5. One reason why the outbreak of the disease was not discovered sooner was that

三. 作文 (30 分)

Tourism is a booming business in China. However, some people worry that too many tourists may bring harm to the environment, while others don't think so. What is your opinion? Write on ANSWER SHEET a composition of about 250 words on the following topic:

Will Tourism Bring Harm to the Environment?

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.



育明考研课程特惠

课程体系	包含内容	价格
优惠资料包	考研历年真题 重点笔记 两次名师一对一指导 赠送复试指导	仅398
考研专业课全程视频指导	考研专业课全程视频 赠送考试资料	仅1280
暑期特惠小班	分为基础强化和冲刺两个阶段，为期一周。赠送专业课全套资料，复试免费辅导面试	仅3160
专业课一对一	VIP个性化辅导36课时。复试阶段可协助联系导师。	8800元起
状元集训营	从2015年1月直到12月31日。小班课程200课时，VIP个性化辅导36课时。复试阶段可协助联系导师。	36800元起