



中国矿业大学（北京）2019 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生

入学考试模拟试题（一）

考试科目：翻译硕士英语

考试时间：180 分钟 总分：150 分

命题时间：2018 年 11.27 日

命题人：育明教育考研考博研究室

考生注意：

1. 本试题的答案必须写在规定的答题纸上，写在试卷上一律不给分。
2. 考试结束后，将答题纸和试卷一并装入试卷袋内。

一、单项选择（30 分）

1. English language publications in China are growing in volume and _____.

A circulation B rotation C circumstance D appreciation

2. It was from the Lowell Laboratory that the ninth _____, Pluto, was sighted in 1930.

A planet B constellation C stardom D satellite

3. A pigment called melanin protects the _____ layers of skin from sun rays.

A under B below C underlying D underneath

4. William Byrd was the owner of the largest library in colonial _____.



A period B time C times D periods

5. When it started to snow, we turned round and _____ the hotel.

A got by B searched for C made for D cleared up

6. _____ the variety that the average family has in beef, fish, poultry, and vegetarian recipes, they find most meals unexciting.

A In spite B In spite of C Despite of D Despite

7. _____ into oceans and rivers is a serious form of pollution.

A Pouring sewage B Emptying litter

C Throwing garbage D Dumping sewage

8. The most important _____ of the farmers in Iraq is dates, of which Iraq is the world's leading exporter.

A economic crop B cash crop

C money crop D staple

9. Grover Cleveland was the first president _____ in the White House.

A got married B to get married

C has got married D was married

10. We have had to raise the prices of our products because of the increase in the cost of _____ materials.

A. Primitive B. rough C. original D. raw



11. With an eighty-hour week and little enjoyment, life must have been very _____ for the students.

A. hostile B. anxious C. tedious D. obscure

12. Whenever the government increases public services, _____ because more workers are needed to carry out these services.

A. employment to rise B. employment rises
C. which rising employment D. the rise of employment

13. Our flight to Guangzhou was _____ by a bad fog and we had to stay much longer in the hotel than we had expected.

A. delayed B. adjourned C. cancelled D. preserved

14. Container-grown plants can be planted at any time of the year, but _____ in winter.

A. should be B. would be C. preferred D. preferably

15. Both longitude and latitude _____ in degrees, minutes and seconds.

A. measuring B. measured C. are measured D. being measured

16. The magician picked several persons _____ from the audience and asked them to help him with the performance.

A. by accident B. at random C. on occasion D. on average

17. On turning the corner, they saw the path _____ steeply.

A. departing B. descending C. decreasing D. degenerating

18. Rice is the _____ food of most Southeast Asians.



A common B general C staple D popular

19. Hydroponics _____ the cultivation of plants without soil.

A. does B. is C. do D. are

20. Marketing is _____ just distributing goods from the manufacturer to the final customer.

A. rather than B. other than C. bigger than D. more than

21. _____ 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

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

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

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

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

24. _____ 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

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



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

26. Since writing home to their parents for money, they had lived _____ hope.

A in B for C on D through

27. Martin has created enough memorable _____ to make it easy to forgive his lows.

A youngsters B nobles C highs D miseries

28. Oranges are a _____ source of vitamin C.

A well B better C good D very

29. All students have free _____ to the library.

A passageway B entrance C permission D access

30. I'm so tired that I can't take _____ what you're saying.

A up B out C in D on

二、阅读理解（40 分）

Text A

Dropouts for Ph. D. s

Educators are seriously concerned about the high rate of dropouts among the doctor of philosophy candidates and the consequent loss of talent to a nation in need of Ph. D.s. Some have placed the dropouts loss as high as 50 percent. The extent of the loss was, however, largely a matter of expert guessing. Last week a well-rounded study was published. It was published. It was based on 22,000 questionnaires sent to former graduate



students who were enrolled in 24 universities and it seemed to show many past fears to be groundless.

The dropouts rate was found to be 31 per cent, and in most cases the dropouts, while not completing the Ph. D. requirement, went on to productive work. They are not only doing well financially, but, according to the report, are not far below the income levels of those who went on to complete their doctorates.

Discussing the study last week, Dr. Tucker said the project was initiated because of the concern frequently expressed by graduate faculties and administrators that some of the individuals who dropped out of Ph. D. programs were capable of competing the requirement for the degree. Attrition at the Ph. D. level is also thought to be a waste of precious faculty time and a drain on university resources already being used to capacity. Some people expressed the opinion that the shortage of highly trained specialists and college teachers could be reduced by persuading the dropouts to return to graduate schools to complete the Ph.D.

"The results of our research" Dr. Tucker concluded, "did not support these opinions."

Lack of motivation was the principal reason for dropping out.

Most dropouts went as far in their doctoral program as was consistent with their levels of ability or their specialities.

Most dropouts are now engaged in work consistent with their education



and motivation.

Nearly 75 per cent of the dropouts said there was no academic reason for their decision, but those who mentioned academic reason cited failure to pass the qualifying examination, uncompleted research and failure to pass language exams. Among the single most important personal reasons identified by dropouts for non-completion of their Ph. D. program, lack of finances was marked by 19 per cent.

As an indication of how well the dropouts were doing, a chart showed 2% in humanities were receiving \$20,000 and more annually while none of the Ph. D. s with that background reached this figure. The Ph. D.s shone in the \$7,500 to \$15,000 bracket with 78% at that level against 50% for the dropouts. This may also be an indication of the fact that top salaries in the academic fields, where Ph. D.s tend to rise to the highest salaries, are still lagging behind other fields.

As to the possibility of getting dropouts back on campus, the outlook was glum. The main condition which would have to prevail for at least 25% of the dropouts who might consider returning to graduate school would be to guarantee that they would retain their present level of income and in some cases their present job.

1.The author states that many educators feel that

[A] steps should be taken to get the dropouts back to campus.

[B]the dropouts should return to a lower quality school to continue their



study.

[C] the Ph. D. holder is generally a better adjusted person than the dropout.

[D] The high dropouts rate is largely attributable to the lack of stimulation on the part of faculty members.

2. Research has shown that

[A] Dropouts are substantially below Ph. D. `s in financial attainment.

[B]the incentive factor is a minor one in regard to pursuing Ph. D. studies.

[C] The Ph. D. candidate is likely to change his field of specialization if he drops out.

[D] about one-third of those who start Ph. D. work do not complete the work to earn the degree.

3. Meeting foreign language requirements for the Ph. D.

[A] is the most frequent reason for dropping out.

[B]is more difficult for the science candidate than for the humanities candidate.

[C] is an essential part of many Ph. D. programs.

[D] does not vary in difficulty among universities.

4. After reading the article, one would refrain from concluding that

[A] optimism reigns in regard to getting Ph. D. dropouts to return to their pursuit of the degree.

[B] a Ph. D. dropout, by and large, does not have what it takes to learn the



degree.

[C] colleges and universities employ a substantial number of Ph. D. dropouts.

[D] Ph. D. s are not earning what they deserve in nonacademic positions.

5. It can be inferred that the high rate of dropouts lies in

[A] salary for Ph. D. too low.

[B] academic requirement too high.

[C] salary for dropouts too high.

[D] 1000 positions.

Text B

Antinuclear Demonstration

Police fired tear gas and arrested more than 5,000 passively resisting protestors Friday in an attempt to break up the largest antinuclear demonstration ever staged in the United States. More than 135,000 demonstrators confronted police on the construction site of a 1,000-megawatt nuclear power plant scheduled to provide power to most of southern New Hampshire. Organizers of the huge demonstration said, the protest was continuing despite the police actions.

More demonstrators were arriving to keep up the pressure on state authorities to cancel the project.

The demonstrator had charged that the project was unsafe in the densely



populated area, would create thermal pollution in the bay, and had no acceptable means for disposing of its radioactive wastes.

The demonstrations would go on until the jails and the courts were so overloaded that the state judicial system would collapse.

Governor Stan forth Thumper insisted that there would be no reconsideration of the power project and no delay in its construction set

for completion in three years. This project will begin on time and the people of this state will begin to receive its benefits on schedule.

Those who break the law in misguided attempts to sabotage the project will be dealt with according to the law," he said. And police called in reinforcements from all over the state to handle the disturbances.

The protests began before dawn Friday when several thousand demonstrators broke through police lines around the cordoned-off construction site.

They carried placards that read "No Nukes is Good Nukes," "Sun power, Not Nuclear Power, "and" Stop Private Profits from Public Peril." They defied police order to move from the area. Teargas canisters fired by police failed to dislodge the protestors who had come prepared with their own gas masks or facecloths. Finally gas-masked and helmeted police charged into the crowd to drag off the demonstrators one by one. The protestors did not resist police, but refused to walk away under their own power. Those arrested would be charged with unlawful assembly,



trespassing, and disturbing the peace.

6.What were the demonstrators protesting about?

[A] Private profits.

[B] Nuclear Power Station.

[C] The project of nuclear power construction.

[D] Public peril.

7. Who had gas-masks?

[A] Everybody.

[B] A part of the protectors.

[C] Policemen.

[D] Both B and C.

8.Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a reason for the demonstration?

[A] Public transportation.

[B] Public peril.

[C] Pollution.

[D] Disposal of wastes.

9. With whom were the jails and courts overloaded?

[A] With prisoners.

[B] With arrested demonstrators.

[C] With criminals.

[D] With protectors.



10. What is the attitude of Governor Stanforth Thumper toward the power project and the demonstration?

[A] stubborn.

[B] insistent.

[C] insolvable.

[D] remissible.

Text C

Meditation in Indonesian Business

It looked like a typical business meeting. Six men, neatly dressed in white shirts and ties filed into the boardroom of a small Jakarta company and sat down at a long table. But instead of consulting files or hearing reports, they closed their eyes and began to meditate, consulting the spirits of ancient Javanese kings. Mysticism touches almost every aspect of life in Indonesia and business is no exception. One of the meditators said his weekly meditation sessions are aimed mainly at bringing the peace of mind that makes for good decision-making. But the insight gained from mystic communication with spirits of wise kings has also helped boost the profits of his five companies.

Mysticism and profits have come together since the 13th century introduction of Islam to Indonesia by Indian Moslem merchants. Those devout traders, called Wali Ullah or those close to God, energetically



spread both trade and religion by adapting their appeals to the native mysticism of Java.

Legends attribute magic power of foreknowledge to the Wali Ullah. These powers were believed to be gained through meditation and fasting. Businessman Hadisiko said his group fasts and meditates all night every Thursday to become closer to God and to contact the spirits of the great men of the past. 'If we want to employ someone at the managerial level, we meditate together and often the message comes that this man can't hold onto money or he is untrustworthy. Or maybe the spirits will tell us he should be hired. Hadiziko hastened to add that his companies also hold modern .

Personnel management systems and that formal qualifications are essential for a candidate even to be considered. Perspective investments also are considered through mystic meditation. With the mind relaxed and open, it is easier to be objective in judging the risk of a new venture. Meditation and contact with the wisdom of the old leaders sharpens your own insight and intuition. Then you have to apply that intuition to the information you have and work hard to be successful. Mystic meditation helped reverse a business slide his companies experienced in the mid-1980. Operating with normal business procedures, he lost more than\$3 millions in that year alone.

Meditation brought back his peace of mind. Putting the right persons in



the right jobs and gaining confidence in his business decisions were the keys to a turning around that has brought expansion and profitability. The mysticism in Handspike' s boardroom is part of a growing movement in Indonesia called Kebatinan — the search for the inner self. One of his managers, Yusuf Soemado, who studied business administration at Harvard University, compared the idea of mystic management to western system of positive thinking. Will power and subconscious mind are recognized as important factors in business. Such approaches as psycho-cybernetics, Carnegie's think and growth rates, or the power of positive thinking are western attempts to tap the same higher intelligence that we contact through meditation, he said.

11.What is the most important factor in their doing business?

[A] Mysticism.

[B] Religion.

[C] Meditation.

[D] Investment.

12. Whom do they consult?

[A] The spirits of ancient Javanese kings.

[B] Wali Ullah.

[C] Old Kings.

[D] Carnegie.

13. Why did Hadisike hasten to add his companies also hold modern



personnel management systems?

[A] He thought Mysticism was not so good as expected.

[B] To show they too focused on qualifications.

[C] To show they hired qualified persons.

[D] To show the possibility of combination of the scientific management with religion.

14. According to the passage, the function of the meditation is

[A] to gain profit from the god.

[B] to gain peace of mind to make decision.

[C] to gain foreknowledge.

[D] to gain objective conclusion.

15. What does operating with normal business procedure refer to?

[A] Adopting the western way of doing business.

[B] Ordinary way of doing business without meditation and fasting.

[C] Contact with God.

[D] Putting right persons in the right jobs.

Text D

Preface

Science is a dominant theme in our culture. Since it touches almost every facet of our life, educated people need at least some acquaintance with its structure and operation. They should also have an understanding of the



subculture in which scientists live and the kinds of people they are. An understanding of general characteristics of science as well as specific scientific concepts is easier to attain if one knows something about the things that excite and frustrate the scientist.

This book is written for the intelligent student or lay person whose acquaintance with science superficial; for the person who has been presented with science as a musty storehouse of dried facts; for the person who sees the chief objective of science as the production of gadgets; and for the person who views the scientists as some sort of magician. The book can be used to supplement a course in any science, to accompany any course that attempts to give an understanding of the modern world, or independently of any course—simply to provide a better understanding of science. We hope this book will lead readers to a broader perspective on scientific attitudes and a more realistic view of what science is, who scientists are, and what they do. It will give them an awareness and understanding of the relationship between science and our culture and an appreciation of the roles science may play in our culture. In addition, readers may learn to appreciate the relationship between scientific views and some of the values and philosophies that are pervasive in our culture. We have tried to present in this book an accurate and up-to-date picture of the scientific community and the people who populate it. That population has in recent years come to comprise more and more women.



This increasing role of women in the scientific subculture is not an unique incident but, rather, part of the trend evident in all segments of society as more women enter traditionally male-dominated fields and make significant contributions. In discussing these changes and contribution, however, we are faced with a language that is implicitly sexist, one that uses male nouns or pronouns in referring to unspecified individuals. To offset this built-in bias, we have adopted the policy of using plural nouns and pronouns whenever possible and, when absolutely necessary, alternating he and she. This policy is far from being ideal, but it is at least an acknowledgment of the inadequacy of our language in treating half of the human race equally.

We have also tried to make the book entertaining as well as informative. Our approach is usually informal. We feel, as do many other scientists, that we shouldn't take ourselves too seriously. As the reader may observe, we see science as a delightful pastime rather than as a grim and dreary way to earn a living.

16. According to the passage, scientific subculture means

[A] cultural groups that are formed by scientists.

[B] people whose knowledge of science is very limited.

[C] the scientific community.

[D] people who make good contribution to science.

17. We need to know something about the structure and operation of



science because

[A] it is not easy to understand the things that excite and frustrate scientists.

[B] Science affects almost every aspect of our life.

[C] Scientists live in a specific subculture.

[D] It is easier to understand general characteristics of science.

18. The book mentioned in this passage is written for readers who

[A] are intelligent college students and lay person who do not know much about science.

[B] are good at producing various gadgets.

[C] work in a storehouse of dried facts.

[D] want to have a superficial understanding of science.

19. According to this passage,

[A] English is a sexist language.

[B] only in the scientific world is the role of women increasing rapidly.

[C] women are making significant contributions to eliminating the inadequacy of our language.

[D] male nouns or pronouns should not be used to refer to scientists.

20. This passage most probably is

[A] a book review.

[B] the preface of a book.



[C] the postscript of a book.

[D] the concluding part of a book.

三、写作（30 分）

请以 “Is translator replaced by machine” 为题写一篇 400 字左右的作文。