

# 电子科技大学

## 2015 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

### 考试科目： 211 翻译硕士英语

注：无机读卡，所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试卷或草稿纸上均无效。

#### Part I Grammar & Vocabulary (1x30=30 points)

*There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A), B), C) and D). Please choose the correct answer that best completes the sentence and mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

1. To check that your mobile phone is \_\_\_\_ with the products we sell, click on the link below that matches the manufacturer of your mobile phone.  
A) confidential      B) compatible      C) conscientious      D) conspicuous
2. 26% votes said they had a moment of silence or prayer to \_\_\_\_ the anniversary of Sept. 11.  
A) commemorate      B) manipulate      C) withhold      D) consensus
3. The English weather defies forecast and hence is a source of interest and \_\_\_\_ to everyone.  
A) speculation      B) attribution      C) utilization      D) proposition
4. He is eager to get the information about when copyrights for computer authors or in visual arts \_\_\_\_.  
A) abolish      B) constrain      C) amend      D) expire
5. For the time being there are more \_\_\_\_ to be filled in the companies, but they are far from enough to meet the demands of so many graduates.  
A) vacations      B) varieties      C) vacancies      D) variations
6. Apart from caring for her children, she has to take on such heavy \_\_\_\_ housework as carrying water and firewood.  
A) time-consumed      B) timely-consumed      C) time-consuming      D) timely-consuming

7. When you worry you can't sleep and when you can't sleep you worry even more. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ circle.

- A) bad                      B) repetitive                      C) round                      D) vicious

8. Their products are frequently overpriced and \_\_\_\_\_ in quality.

- A) influential                      B) inferior                      C) superior                      D) subordinate

9. Even as a child Thomas Edison had very \_\_\_\_\_ mind; at the age of three he performed his first experiment.

- A) intricate                      B) indignant                      C) incidental                      D) inquisitive

10. The current political \_\_\_\_\_ of our country is favourable for foreign investments.

- A) climate                      B) temperature                      C) weather                      D) state

11. The purpose of the survey was to \_\_\_\_\_ the inspectors with local conditions.

- A) inform                      B) notify                      C) instruct                      D) acquaint

12. The motorist had to \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid knocking the old woman down in the middle of the road.

- A) swerve                      B) twist                      C) depart                      D) swing

13. Xiao Yan was somewhat short-sighted; she had the habit of \_\_\_\_\_ at people.

- A) glancing                      B) peering                      C) gazing                      D) scanning

14. Even though the evidence is so overwhelming, if one juror is still \_\_\_\_\_, the case must be retried.

- A) present                      B) surprised                      C) skeptical                      D) hungry

15. The contents of the box must \_\_\_\_\_ to the description on the label.

- A) yield                      B) appeal                      C) correspond                      D) relate

16. I have no objection \_\_\_\_\_ your story again.

- A) to hear                      B) to hearing                      C) to having heard                      D) to have heard

17. You will see this product \_\_\_\_\_ wherever you go.  
A) to be advertised      B) advertised      C) advertise      D) advertising
18. Such crimes may be so complex that months or years go by before anyone \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A) discovered      B) will discover      C) would have discovered      D) discovers
19. While crossing the mountain area, all the men carried guns lest they \_\_\_\_\_ by wild animals.  
A) should be attacked      B) had been attacked  
C) must be attacked      D) would be attacked
20. It was not until it was getting dark \_\_\_\_\_ the child remembered to go back home.  
A) when      B) had      C) that      D) then
21. The newly developing science of artificial intelligence aims at programming the computer to think, reason and react \_\_\_\_\_ people do.  
A) by the same way as      B) in much the same way that  
C) with the same way as      D) as much as the same way that
22. The residents \_\_\_\_\_ had been damaged by the fire were given help by the Red Cross.  
A) all of their homes      B) all their homes  
C) whose all homes      D) all of whose homes
23. Contrast may make something appear more beautiful than it is when \_\_\_\_\_ alone.  
A) seen      B) is seen      C) to be seen      D) having been seen
24. Sometimes children have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.  
A) to separate      B) separating      C) for separating      D) of separating
25. Things might have been much worse if the mother \_\_\_\_\_ on her right to keep the baby.  
A) has been insisting      B) had insisted      C) would insist      D) insisted
26. Many a delegate was in favor of his proposal that a special committee \_\_\_\_\_ to investigate the incident.  
A) were set up      B) was set up      C) be set up      D) set up

27. \_\_\_\_ the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.

- A) No matter how      B) Regardless      C) Though      D) Despite

28. I don't think it is funny, but my friend \_\_\_\_.

- A) cannot help to laugh      B) cannot help laugh  
C) cannot but laughing      D) cannot help but laugh

29. \_\_\_\_, China's large and medium-sized state enterprises need to improve their management right now.

- A) As it should be      B) As it must be  
C) As it is      D) As it were

30. The budget they made is unrealistic \_\_\_\_ it disregards increased costs.

- A) for that      B) for which      C) in that      D) in which

**Part II Reading Comprehension (1.5x20 + 1x10 = 40 Points)**

*In this section there are five reading passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions and 5 short answer questions. Please read the passages and then write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

**TEXT A**

Design of all the new tools and implements is based on careful experiments with electronic instruments. First, a human "guinea pig" is tested using a regular tool. Measurements are taken of the amount of work done, and the buildup of heat in the body. Twisted joints and stretched muscles can not perform as well, it has been found, as joints and muscles in their normal positions. The same person is then tested again, using a tool designed according to the suggestions made by Dr. Tichauer. All these tests have shown the great improvement of the new designs over the old.

One of the electronic instruments used by Dr. Tichauer, the myograph, makes visible through electrical signals the work done by human muscle. Another machine measures any dangerous features of tools, thus proving information upon which to base a new design. One conclusion of tests made with this machine is that a tripod stepladder is more stable and safer to use than one with four legs.

This work has attracted the attention of efficiency experts and time-and-motion-study engineers, but its value goes far beyond that. Dr. Tichauer's first thought is for the health of the tool user. With the repeated use of the same tool all day long on production lines and in other jobs, even light manual work can put a heavy stress on one small area of the body. In time, such stress can

cause a disabling disease. Furthermore, muscle fatigue is a serious safety hazard.

Efficiency is the by-product of comfort, Dr. Tichauer believes, and his new designs for traditional tools have proved his point.

31. What are involved in the design of a new tool according to the passage?

- A) Electronic instruments and a regular tool.
- B) A human “guinea pig” and a regular tool.
- C) Electronic instruments and a human “guinea pig”.
- D) Electronic instruments, a human “guinea pig” and a regular tool.

32. From the passage we know that joints and muscles perform best when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they are twisted and stretched
- B) they are in their normal positions
- C) they are tested with a human “guinea pig”
- D) they are tested with electronic instruments

33. A “myograph” (Para. 2, Line 1) is an electronic instrument that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is able to design new tools
- B) measures the amount of energy used
- C) enable people to see the muscular movement
- D) visualizes electrical signals

34. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a stepladder used to have four legs.
- B) it is dangerous to use tools
- C) a tripod is safer in a tool design
- D) workers are safer on production lines

35. Dr. Tichauer started his experiments initially to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) improve efficiency
- B) increase production
- C) reduce work load
- D) improve comfort

### TEXT B

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap big reward. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is

doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled the most confidential records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

36. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
- B) people commit computer crimes at the request of their company
- C) computer criminals escape punishment because they can't be detected
- D) computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions

37. It is implied in the third paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) most computer criminals who are caught blame their bad luck
- B) the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
- C) most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
- D) many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered

38. Which of the following statements is mentioned in the passage?

- A) A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced
- B) Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes to protect their reputation
- C) Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation
- D) Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information

39. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?

- A) With a bad reputation they can hardly find another job.
- B) They may walk away and easily find another job.
- C) They will be denied access to confidential records
- D) They must leave the country to go to jail.

40. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
- B) why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections
- C) how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers
- D) why computer crimes can't be eliminated

### TEXT C

It is 3 A.M. Everything on the university campus seems ghostlike in the quiet, misty darkness—everything except the computer center. Here, twenty students rumped and bleary-eyed, sit transfixed at their consoles, tapping away on the terminal keys. With eyes glued to the video screen, they tap on for hours. For the rest of the world, it might be the middle of the night, but here time does not exist. This is a world unto itself. These young computer "hackers" are pursuing a kind of compulsion; a drive so consuming it overshadows nearly every other part of their lives and forms the focal point of their existence. They are compulsive computer programmers. Some of these students have been at the console for thirty hours or more without a break for meals or sleep. Some have fallen asleep on sofas and lounge chairs in the computer center, trying to catch a few winks but loathe getting too far away from their beloved machines.

Most of these students don't have to be at the computer center in the middle of the night. They aren't working on assignments. They are there because they want to be - they are irresistibly drawn there.

And they are not alone. There are hackers at computer centers all across the country. In their extreme form, they focus on nothing else. They flunk out of school and lose contact with friends; they might have difficulty finding jobs, choosing instead to wander from one computer center to another. They may even forgo personal hygiene.

"I remember one hacker. We literally had to carry him off his chair to feed him and put him to sleep. We really feared for his health," says a computer science professor at MIT.

Computer science teachers are now more aware of the implications of this hacker phenomenon and are on the lookout for potential hackers and cases of computer addiction that are already severe. They know that the case of the hackers is not just the story of one person's relationship with a machine. It is the story of a society's relationship to the so-called thinking machines, which are becoming almost everywhere.

41. We can learn from the passage that those at the computer center in the middle of the night are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) students working on a program
- B) students using computers to amuse themselves
- C) hard-working computer science majors
- D) students deeply fascinated by the computer

42. Which of the following is NOT true of those young computer "hackers"?

- A) Most of them are top students majoring in computer programming.

- B) For them, computer programming is the sole purpose for their life.  
 C) They can stay with the computer at the center for nearly three days on end.  
 D) Their "love" for the computer is so deep that they want to be near their machines even when they sleep.
43. It can be reasonably inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the "hacker" phenomenon exists only at university computer centers  
 B) university computer centers are open to almost everyone  
 C) university computer centers are expecting outstanding programmers out of the "hackers"  
 D) the "hacker" phenomenon is partly attributable to the deficiency of the computer centers
44. The author's attitude towards the "hacker" phenomenon can be described as \_\_\_\_.
- A) affirmative          B) contemptuous          C) anxious          D) disgusted
45. Which of the following may be a most appropriate title for the passage?
- A) The Charm of Computer Science                  B) A New Type of Electronic Toys  
 C) Compulsive Computer Programmers              D) Computer Addicts

#### TEXT D

Public officials and candidates for public office routinely use public opinion polls to keep track of what the people are thinking. An important question is the degree to which these polls should guide leaders in their actions. There are arguments for and against the use of polls as the basis for policy decisions.

Polls can contribute to effective government by keeping political leaders from getting too far out of line with the public's thinking. In a democratic society, the effectiveness of a public policy often depends on the extent of its public support. When a policy is contrary to the public's desires, people may choose to disregard or undermine it, thus making it counterproductive or inefficient. Further, when government pursues a course of action with which a large proportion of the public disagrees, it risks a loss of public confidence, which can have a negative effect on its ability to lead. The Reagan administration, flying high from 1981 to 1985, was brought low in 1986 by public reaction to news of its secret sales of weapons to Iran. The administration had not paid sufficient attention to polls that revealed the deep antagonism Americans still felt toward Iran because the Ayatollah Khomeini's regime had held sixty-three American hostages in 1979-1981.

However, leaders can also do a disservice to the public they represent by using poll results as a substitute for policy judgment. 'Effective government', as Walter Lippmann wrote, 'can not be conducted by legislators and officials who, when a question is presented, ask themselves first and last not what is the truth and which is the right and necessary course, but what does the Gallup Poll say?' during his presidential term, Jimmy Carter proposed five consecutive inflation-fighting programs, changing his plans with each shift in public sentiment without having invested the political capital necessary to get Congress and the country behind any of the efforts. The nation — and Carter — would probably have been better served by a steadfast commitment to a single course of action.



46. The main idea of the second paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Reagan lost a lot of support later in his administration
  - B) leaders should learn to win support for their policies
  - C) it is up to the leaders to determine the value of public opinion.
  - D) public opinion polls are very important to a democratic society
47. What Walter Lippmann means is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) some government leaders can never run the government effectively
  - B) in solving any problem, leaders should first try to find out the public opinion on it
  - C) good leaders should learn to disregard public opinion in policy making
  - D) leaders should take effective decisions based on sound judgment and act on them with determination
48. What does the word “undermine” (Line 4, Para.2) probably mean?
- A) examine      B) destroy      C) consider      D) approve
49. The Carter example shows that for a leader\_\_\_\_\_.
- A) rational judgment is important in face of unfavorable public opinion
  - B) public opinion is all the more important in difficult time
  - C) it is advisable to ignore public opinion in handling bad economic situations
  - D) it is important to be on good terms with both the Congress and the public
50. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- A) Country leaders should be ready to yield to public opinion.
  - B) Public opinions should be carefully used in policy making.
  - C) Governmental policies should be made in line with public thinking.
  - D) Public polls are useless unless they are used for policy making.

### **TEXT E**

How shops can exploit people's herd mentality to increase sales

A TRIP to the supermarket may not seem like an exercise in psychological warfare—but it is. Shopkeepers know that filling a store with the aroma of freshly baked bread makes people feel hungry and persuades them to buy more food than they had intended. Stocking the most expensive products at eye level makes them sell faster than cheaper but less visible competitors. Now researchers are investigating how swarm intelligence (that is, how ants, bees or any social animal, including humans, behave in a crowd) can be used to influence what people buy.

At a recent conference on the simulation of adaptive behaviour in Rome, Zeeshan-ul-hassan Usmani, a computer scientist from the Florida Institute of Technology, described a new way to increase impulse buying using this phenomenon. Supermarkets already encourage shoppers to buy

things they did not realize they wanted: for instance, by placing everyday items such as milk and eggs at the back of the store, forcing shoppers to walk past other tempting goods to reach them. Mr. Usmani and Ronaldo Menezes, also of the Florida Institute of Technology, set out to enhance this tendency to buy more by playing on the herd instinct. The idea is that, if a certain product is seen to be popular, shoppers are likely to choose it too. The challenge is to keep customers informed about what others are buying.

Enter smart-cart technology. In Mr. Usmani's supermarket every product has a radio frequency identification tag, a sort of barcode that uses radio waves to transmit information, and every trolley has a scanner that reads this information and relays it to a central computer. As a customer walks past a shelf of goods, a screen on the shelf tells him how many people currently in the shop have chosen that particular product. If the number is high, he is more likely to select it too.

Mr. Usmani's swarm-moves model appeals to supermarkets because it increases sales without the need to give people discounts. And it gives shoppers the satisfaction of knowing that they bought the right product—that is, the one everyone else bought. The model has not yet been tested widely in the real world, mainly because radio frequency identification technology is new and has only been installed experimentally in some supermarkets. But Mr. Usmani says that both Wal-Mart in America and Tesco in Britain are interested in his work, and testing will get under way in the spring.

Another recent study on the power of social influence indicates that sales could, indeed, be boosted in this way. Matthew Salganik of Columbia University in New York and his colleagues have described creating an artificial music market in which some 14,000 people downloaded previously unknown songs. The researchers found that when people could see the songs ranked by how many times they had been downloaded, they followed the crowd. When the songs were not ordered by rank, but the number of times they had been downloaded was displayed, the effect of social influence was still there but was less pronounced. People thus follow the herd when it is easy for them to do so.

In Japan a chain of convenience shops called RanKing RanQueen has been ordering its products according to sales data from department stores and research companies. The shops sell only the most popular items in each product category, and the rankings are updated weekly. Icosystem, a company in Cambridge, Massachusetts, also aims to exploit knowledge of social networking to improve sales.

And the psychology that works in physical stores is just as potent on the internet. Online retailers such as Amazon are adept at telling shoppers which products are popular with like-minded consumers. Even in the privacy of your home, you can still be part of the swarm.

### ***Questions 51-56***

*Complete the sentences below with words taken from the reading passage. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.*

51. Shop owners realize that the smell of \_\_\_\_\_ can increase sales of food products.
52. In shops, products shelved at a more visible level sell better even if they are more \_\_\_\_\_.
53. According to Mr. Usmani, with the use of swarm intelligence phenomenon, a new method can be

applied to encourage \_\_\_\_\_.

54. On the way to everyday items at the back of the store, shoppers might be tempted to buy \_\_\_\_\_.

55. If the number of buyers shown on the \_\_\_\_\_ is high, other customers tend to follow them.

56. Using the swarm-moves model, shop owners do not have to give customers \_\_\_\_\_ to increase sales.

### **Questions 57-60**

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? For questions 57-60 write:*

**YES** if the statement agrees with the information

**NO** if the statement contradicts the information

**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this in the passage

57. Radio frequency identification technology has been installed experimentally in big supermarkets like Wal-Mart.

58. People tend to download more unknown songs than songs they are familiar with.

59. Songs ranked high by the number of times being downloaded are favored by customers.

60. People follow the others to the same extent whether it is convenient or not.

### **PART III Writing (30 Points)**

*Write an essay about 400 words to state your view on the following topic:*

#### **The Meaning of Life**

*In the first part of your essay you should state clearly your main argument, and in the second part you should support your argument with appropriate details. In the last part you should 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 above instructions may result in a loss of marks.*

*Write your essay on the ANSWER SHEET.*