

山东大学

二〇一九年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码 211

科目名称 翻译硕士英语

(选择题答案须涂在答题卡上, 其余试题答案须写在答题纸上, 写在试题上无效)

I. Vocabulary and Grammar (30%)

Directions: Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and (D). Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

- Like foolish people who continue to live near an active volcano, many of us are _____ about the threat of atomic warfare and its attendant destruction.
(A) maleficent (B) unconcerned (C) adulatory (D) cheered
- By communicating through pointing and making gestures, Charles was able to overcome any _____ difficulties that arose during his recent trip to Japan.
(A) territorial (B) linguistic (C) plausible (D) ambulatory
- It is the task of the International Wildlife Preservation Commission to prevent endangered species from becoming _____ in order that future generations may enjoy the great diversity of animal life.
(A) magnanimous (B) evolved (C) extinct (D) somniferous
- The Roman Emperor Claudius was viewed with _____ by generations of historians until newly discovered evidence showed him to be a capable administrator.
(A) suspicion (B) disdain (C) antagonism (D) indignation
- Communities in primitive areas where natural _____ is scarce must be resourceful in order to secure adequate nutrition.
(A) education (B) competition (C) sustenance (D) agriculture
- Anthony's _____ expression masked an essentially cheerful nature.
(A) jubilant (B) serene (C) dour (D) pert
- His _____ for his loyal support of the party was a seat in the Cabinet.
(A) recompense (B) reward (C) repayment (D) compensation
- Old friends like to _____ about the good old days.
(A) reminisce (B) recollect (C) recall (D) retain
- Analysts' earnings forecasts have a negligible effect on a company's share price, according to new research that will raise further doubts over stock-pickers' ability to move markets. The underlined word is a synonym of _____.

- (A) particular (B) inappreciable (C) peculiar (D) inattentive
- Some people are really lucky because they can _____ every caprice and lay their hands on almost every object of desire.
(A) gravitate (B) gratify (C) reincarnate (D) evanesce
 - Since children are more vulnerable and impressionable than adults, shaming messages received in childhood are significantly more difficult to erase. The underlined word is a synonym of _____.
(A) libidinous (B) lascivious (C) unconscionable (D) suggestible
 - I was not _____ curious about Greek, Latin, mathematics and the other knowledge required by the standardization of that day.
(A) least of all (B) in the least (C) at least (D) to the least
 - Professor Yang's article was unusually _____, but its brevity did not conceal the importance of her discovery.
(A) complex (B) cerebral (C) irrelevant (D) terse
 - While industry in the late twentieth century believed itself generous in its treatment of laborers, Cesar Chavez made a career of revealing the _____ experienced by farm workers.
(A) injustices (B) satisfaction (C) challenges (D) relationships
 - The judge proposed several _____ means of settling the case, but the defendant resolved to subvert the government's authority and refused to acknowledge the legitimacy of the court.
(A) unorthodox (B) comprehensive (C) amicable (D) political
 - Although Barbara Tuchman never earned a graduate degree, she nonetheless _____ a scholarly career as a historian noted for her vivid style and prodigious erudition.
(A) interrupted (B) relinquished (C) abandoned (D) pursued
 - The systems analyst hesitated to talk to strangers about her highly specialized work, fearing it was too _____ for people uninitiated in the computer field to understand.
(A) intriguing (B) derivative (C) frivolous (D) esoteric
 - In Victorian times, countless Egyptian mummies were ground up to produce dried mummy powder, hailed by quacks as a near-magical _____ able to cure a wide variety of ailments.
(A) toxin (B) indisposition (C) symptom (D) panacea
 - The biochemistry instructor urged that we take particular care of the _____ chemicals to prevent their evaporation.
(A) insoluble (B) superficial (C) extraneous (D) volatile
 - Despite a whole night's emergency treatment, the boy's condition is still critical and his life is now hanging by a _____.
(A) thread (B) cord (C) string (D) rope

II. Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this section there are three reading passages followed by multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

Survival and successful reproduction usually require the activities of animals to be coordinated with predictable events around them. Consequently, the timing and rhythms of biological functions must closely match periodic events like the solar day, the tides, the lunar cycle, and the seasons. The relations between animal activity and these periods, particularly for the daily rhythms, have been of such interest and importance that a huge amount of work has been done on them and the special research field of chronobiology has emerged. Normally, the constantly changing levels of an animal's activity—sleeping, feeding, moving, reproducing, metabolizing, and producing enzymes and hormones, for example—are well coordinated with environmental rhythms, but the key question is whether the animal's schedule is driven by external cues, such as sunrise or sunset, or is instead dependent somehow on internal timers that themselves generate the observed biological rhythms. Almost universally, biologists accept the idea that all eukaryotes (a category that includes most organisms except bacteria and certain algae) have internal clocks. By isolating organisms completely from external periodic cues, biologists learned that organisms have internal clocks. For instance, apparently normal daily periods of biological activity were maintained for about a week by the fungus *Neurospora* when it was intentionally isolated from all geophysical timing cues while orbiting in a space shuttle. The continuation of biological rhythms in an organism without external cues attests to its having an internal clock.

When crayfish are kept continuously in the dark, even for four to five months their compound eyes continue to adjust on a daily schedule for daytime and nighttime vision. Horseshoe crabs kept in the dark continuously for a year were found to maintain a persistent rhythm of brain activity that similarly adapts their eyes on a daily schedule for bright or for weak light. Like almost all daily cycles of animals deprived of environmental cues, those measured for the horseshoe crabs in these conditions were not exactly 24 hours. Such a rhythm whose period is approximately – but not exactly – a day is called circadian. For different individual horseshoe crabs, the circadian period ranged from 22.2 to 25.5 hours. A particular animal typically maintains its own characteristic cycle duration with great precision for many days. Indeed, stability of the biological clock's period is one of its major features, even when the organism's environment is subjected to considerable changes in factors, such as temperature, that would be expected to affect biological activity strongly. Further evidence for persistent internal rhythms appears when the usual external cycles are shifted – either experimentally or by rapid east-west travel over great distances. Typically, the animal's daily internally generated cycle of activity continues without change. As a result, its activities are

shifted relative to the external cycle of the new environment. The disorienting effects of this mismatch between external time cues and internal schedules may persist, like our jet lag, for several days or weeks until certain cues such as the daylight/darkness cycle reset the organism's clock to synchronize with the daily rhythm of the new environment.

21. The experiment on the fungus *Neurospora* is mentioned to illustrate

- (A) the existence of weekly periods of activity as well as daily ones
- (B) the finding of evidence that organisms have internal clocks
- (C) the effect of space on the internal clocks of organisms
- (D) the isolation of one part of an organism's cycle for study

22. According to paragraph 1, all the following are generally assumed to be true EXCEPT

- (A) Animal's daily rhythms are more dependent on external cues than on internal clocks
- (B) It is important for animals' daily activities to be coordinated with recurring events in their environment
- (C) Eukaryotes have internal clocks
- (D) The relationship between biological function and environmental cycles is a topic of intense research

23. Which of the following is true about the circadian periods of animals deprived of environmental cues?

- (A) They have the same length as the daily activity cycles of animals that are not deprived of such cues
- (B) They are not the same for all members of a single species
- (C) They can vary significantly from day to day
- (D) They become longer over time

24. What will an animal experience when its internal rhythms no longer correspond with the daily cycle of the environment?

- (A) Change in period of the internal rhythms
- (B) Complete reversal of day and night activities
- (C) Disorientation
- (D) Increased sensitivity to environmental factors

25. In paragraph 2, the author provides evidence for the role of biological clocks by

- (A) listing the daily activities of an animal's cycle: sleeping, feeding, moving, reproducing, metabolizing, and producing enzymes and hormones
- (B) describing the process of establishing the period of a biological clock
- (C) contrasting animals whose daily schedules fluctuate with those of animals whose schedules are constant

- (D) presenting cases in which an animal's daily schedule remained stable despite lack of environmental cues

Passage 2

Two modes of argumentation have been used on behalf of women's emancipation in Western societies. Arguments in what could be called the "relational" feminist tradition maintain the doctrine of "equality in difference" or equity as distinct from equality. They posit that biological distinctions between the sexes result in a necessary sexual division of labor in the family and throughout society and that women's pro-creative labor is currently undervalued by society, to the disadvantage of women. By contrast, the individualist feminist tradition emphasizes individual human rights and celebrates women's quest for personal autonomy, while downplaying the importance of gender roles and minimizing discussion of childbearing and its attendant responsibilities.

Before the late nineteenth century, these views coexisted within the feminist movement, often within the writings of the same individual. Between 1890 and 1920, however, relational feminism, which had been the dominant strain in feminist thought, and which still predominates among European and non-Western feminists, lost ground in England and the United States. Because the concept of individual rights was already well established in the Anglo-Saxon legal and political tradition, individualist feminism came to predominate in English-speaking countries. At the same time, the goals of the two approaches began to seem increasingly irreconcilable. Individualist feminists began to advocate a totally gender-blind system with equal rights for all. Relational feminists, while agreeing that equal educational and economic opportunities outside the home should be available for all women, continued to emphasize women's special contributions to society as homemakers and mothers; they demanded special treatment for women, including protective legislation for women workers, state-sponsored maternity benefits, and paid compensation for housework.

Relational arguments have a major pitfall: because they underline women's physiological and psychological distinctiveness, they are often appropriated by political adversaries and used to endorse male privilege. But the individualist approach, by attacking gender roles, denying the significance of physiological difference, and condemning existing familial institutions as hopelessly patriarchal, has often simply treated as irrelevant the family roles important to many women. If the individualist framework, with its claim for women's autonomy, could be harmonized with the family-oriented concerns of relational feminists, a more fruitful model for contemporary feminist politics could emerge.

26. The author of the passage alludes to the well-established nature of the concept of individual rights in the Anglo-Saxon legal and political tradition in order to
- (A) illustrate the influence of individualist feminist thought on more general intellectual trends in English history

- (B) explain the decline in individualist thinking among feminists in non-English speaking countries
- (C) help account for an increasing shift toward individualist feminism among feminists in English-speaking countries
- (D) account for the philosophical differences between individualist and relational feminists in English-speaking countries

27. According to the author, which of the following was true of feminist thought in Western societies before 1890?

- (A) Individualist feminism was a strain in feminist thought, but another strain, relational feminism, predominated.
- (B) Relational and individualist approaches were equally prevalent in feminist thought and writing.
- (C) The predominant view among feminists held that the welfare of women was ultimately less important than the welfare of children.
- (D) The predominant view among feminists held that the sexes should receive equal treatment under the law.

28. It can be inferred from the passage that the individualist feminist tradition denies the validity of which of the following causal statements?

- (A) A division of labor in a social group can result in increased efficiency with regard to the performance of group tasks.
- (B) A division of labor in a social group causes inequities in the distribution of opportunities and benefits among group members.
- (C) A division of labor on the basis of gender in a social group is necessitated by the existence of sex-linked biological differences between male and female members of the group.
- (D) Culturally determined distinctions based on gender in a social group foster the existence of differing attitudes and opinions among group members.

29. The author implies that which of the following was true of most feminist thinkers in England and the United States after 1920?

- (A) They were less concerned with politics than with intellectual issues.
- (B) They called repeatedly for international cooperation among women's groups to achieve their goals.
- (C) They moderated their initial criticism of the economic systems that characterized their societies.
- (D) They did not attempt to unite the two different feminist approaches in their thought.

30. According to the passage, relational feminists and individualist feminists agree that

- (A) individual human rights take precedence over most other social claims

- (B) the same educational and economic opportunities should be available to both sexes
- (C) laws guaranteeing equal treatment for all citizens regardless of gender should be passed
- (D) a greater degree of social awareness concerning the importance of motherhood would be beneficial to society

Passage 3

"I want to criticize the social system, and to show it at work, at its most intense". Virginia Woolf's provocative statement about her intentions in writing *Mrs. Dalloway* has regularly been ignored by the critics, since it highlights an aspect of her literary interests very different from the traditional picture of the "poetic" novelist concerned with examining states of reverie and vision and with following the intricate pathways of individual consciousness. But Virginia Woolf was a realistic as well as a poetic novelist, a satirist and social critic as well as a visionary: literary critics' cavalier dismissal of Woolf social vision will not withstand scrutiny.

In her novels, Woolf is deeply engaged by the questions of how individuals are shaped (or deformed) by their social environments, how historical forces impinge on peoples lives, how class, wealth, and gender help to determine people's fates. Most of her novels are rooted in a realistically rendered social setting and in a precise historical time.

Woolf's focus on society has not been generally recognized because of her intense antipathy to propaganda in art. The pictures of reformers in her novels are usually satiric or sharply critical. Even when Woolf is fundamentally sympathetic to their causes, she portrays people anxious to reform their society and possessed of a message or program as arrogant or dishonest, unaware of how their political ideas serve their own psychological needs. Her *Writers Diary* notes: "the only honest people are the artists", whereas "these social reformers and philanthropists"... harbor... discreditable desires under the disguise of loving their kind. Woolf detested what she called "preaching" in fiction, too, and criticized novelist D. H. Lawrence (among others) for working by this method.

Woolf's own social criticism is expressed in the language of observation rather than in direct commentary, since for her, fiction is a contemplative, not an active art. She describes phenomena and provides materials for a judgment about society and social issues; it is the reader's work to put the observations together and understand the coherent point of view behind them. As a moralist, Woolf works by indirection, subtly undermining officially accepted mores, mocking, suggesting, calling into question, rather than asserting, advocating, bearing witness: hers is the satirist's art.

Woolf's literary models were acute social observers like Chekhov and Chaucer. As she put it in *The Common Reader*, "it is safe to say that not a single law has been framed or one stone set upon another because of anything Chaucer said or wrote; and yet, as we read him, we are absorbing morality at every pore". Like Chaucer, Woolf chose to understand as well as to judge, to know her society root and branch — a decision crucial in order to produce art rather than polemic.

31. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- (A) Poetry and Satire as Influences on the Novels of Virginia Woolf.
 - (B) Virginia Woolf: Critic and Commentator on the Twentieth-Century Novel
 - (C) Trends in Contemporary Reform Movements as a key to Understanding Virginia Woolf's Novels.
 - (D) Virginia Woolf's Novels: Critical Reflections on the Individual and on Society.

32. It can be inferred from the passage that Woolf chose Chaucer as a literary model because she believed that

- (A) Chaucer was the first English author to focus on society as a whole as well as on individual characters
- (B) Chaucer was an honest and forthright author, whereas novelists like D. H. Lawrence did not sincerely wish to change society
- (C) Chaucer was more concerned with understanding his society than with calling its accepted mores into question
- (D) Chaucer's writing was greatly, if subtly, effective in influencing the moral attitudes of his readers

33. It can be inferred from the passage that the most probable reason Woolf realistically described the social setting in the majority of her novels was that she

- (A) was aware that contemporary literary critics considered the novel to be the most realistic of literary genres
- (B) was interested in the effect of a persons social milieu on his or her character and actions
- (C) needed to be as attentive to detail as possible in her novels in order to support the arguments she advanced in them
- (D) wanted to show that a painstaking fidelity in the representation of reality did not in any way hamper the artist

34. The author implies that a major element of the satirist's art is the satirist's

- (A) consistent adherence to a position of lofty disdain when viewing the foibles of humanity
- (B) insistence on the helplessness of individuals against the social forces that seek to determine an individual's fate
- (C) cynical disbelief that visionaries can either enlighten or improve their societies
- (D) refusal to indulge in polemic when presenting social mores to readers for their scrutiny

35. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?

- (A) Does the author believe that Woolf is solely an introspective and visionary novelist?
- (B) Have literary critics ignored the social criticism inherent in the works of Chekhov and Chauce?

- (C) What are the social causes with which Woolf shows herself to be sympathetic in her writings?
- (D) Was D. H. Lawrence's as concerned as Woolf was with creating realistic settings for his novels?

III. Summary (10%)

Directions: Write a summary to cover the important points of the following passages. Do not put your own ideas, opinions, or interpretations into the summary, and limit your summary at about 100-150 words.

Flatfish, such as the flounder, are among the few vertebrates that lack approximate bilateral symmetry (symmetry in which structures to the left and right of the body's midline are mirror images). Most striking among the many asymmetries evident in an adult flatfish is eye placement: before maturity one eye migrates, so that in an adult flatfish both eyes are on the same side of the head. While in most species with asymmetries virtually all adults share the same asymmetry, members of the starry flounder species can be either left-eyed (both eyes on the left side of head) or right-eyed. In the waters between the United States and Japan, the starry flounder populations vary from about 50 percent left-eyed off the United States West Coast, through about 70 percent left-eyed halfway between the United States and Japan, to nearly 100 percent left-eyed off the Japanese coast.

Biologists call this kind of gradual variation over a certain geographic range a cline and interpret clines as strong indications that the variation is adaptive, a response to environmental differences. For the starry flounder this interpretation implies that a geometric difference (between fish that are mirror images of one another) is adaptive, that left-eyedness in the Japanese starry flounder has been selected for, which provokes a perplexing question: what is the selective advantage in having both eyes on one side rather than on the other?

The ease with which a fish can reverse the effect of the sidedness of its eye asymmetry simply by turning around has caused biologists to study internal anatomy, especially the optic nerves, for the answer. In all flatfish the optic nerves cross, so that the right optic nerve is joined to the brain's left side and vice versa. This crossing introduces an asymmetry, as one optic nerve must cross above or below the other. G. H. Parker reasoned that if, for example, a flatfish's left eye migrated when the right optic nerve was on top, there would be a twisting of nerves, which might be mechanically disadvantageous. For starry flounders, then, the left-eyed variety would be selected against, since in a starry flounder the left optic nerve is uppermost.

The problem with the above explanation is that the Japanese starry flounder population is almost exclusively left-eyed, and natural selection never promotes a purely less advantageous variation. As other explanations proved equally untenable, biologists concluded that there is no important adaptive difference between left-eyedness and right-eyedness, and that the two characteristics are genetically associated with some other adaptively significant characteristic. This situation is one commonly encountered by evolutionary biologists, who must often decide whether a characteristic is adaptive or selectively neutral. As for the left-eyed and right-eyed flatfish, their difference, however striking, appears to be an evolutionary red herring.

IV. Writing (30%)

Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is the ability to make yourself do things you have to do, when they ought to be done, whether you like it or not. ---Thomas Henry Huxley

Write an essay of **no more than 400** words to express your views on the statement.