

# 昆明理工大学 2019 年硕士研究生招生入学考试试题 (A 卷)

考试科目代码: 211

考试科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

## 考生答题须知

1. 所有题目(包括填空、选择、图表等类型题目)答题答案必须做在考点发给的答题纸上,做在本试题册上无效。请考生务必在答题纸上写清题号。
2. 评卷时不评阅本试题册,答题如有做在本试题册上而影响成绩的,后果由考生自己负责。
3. 答题时一律使用蓝、黑色墨水笔或圆珠笔作答(画图可用铅笔),用其它笔答题不给分。
4. 答题时不准使用涂改液等具有明显标记的涂改用品。

### Part I Vocabulary and Structure (1x30=30 points)

*In this section, there are thirty incomplete sentences. For each sentence four choices marked A, B, C and D are given. Decide which of the alternatives best completes the sentence. Write the appropriate letter on the ANSWER SHEET.*

1. Because the cost of living in the United States is very high, \_\_\_\_\_ students should be advised to budget their financial resources with great care.  
A. perspective      B. prosperous      C. prospective      D. protective
2. When total taxes are \_\_\_\_\_ from personal income, the remainder is called disposable income.  
A. distracted      B. detracted      C. contracted      D. subtracted
3. \_\_\_\_\_ should we seek temporary economic development at the expense of the environment and resources.  
A. Under any circumstances not      B. Not under a circumstance  
C. Under no circumstances      D. No circumstance
4. We want our children to have more than job skills; we want their lives to be \_\_\_\_\_ and their perspectives to be broadened.  
A. envisaged      B. excelled      C. exceeded      D. enriched
5. In East field, the conductor of the town's orchestra is a very \_\_\_\_\_ citizen, even more renowned than the mayor or the police chief.  
A. dictatorial      B. prominent      C. fastidious      D. rebellious
6. In the 1860's, author Leo Tolstoy was \_\_\_\_\_ with his family in the Tula region of Russia; while comfortably established there, he wrote War and Peace.  
A. ensconced      B. circumscribed      C. avowed      D. coerced
7. He entered the United States in 1988 as a \_\_\_\_\_ resident because of his marriage to a U.S. citizen.  
A. perpetual      B. migrant      C. registered      D. permanent
8. Caught \_\_\_\_\_ guard by the invasion, Soviet leader Joseph Stalin instructed the Russian people to "scorch the earth" in front of the German invaders.  
A. in      B. on      C. under      D. off
9. Just as a reader skims quickly over the individual words on page, so we \_\_\_\_\_ see a tree exactly and completely with regard to its leaves, branches, color, shape.  
A. scarcely      B. ironically      C. logically      D. legally
10. When \_\_\_\_\_ animals are removed from their wild habitats and kept as pets, the pet owners are likely to incur injuries.  
A. feral      B. vivacious      C. docile      D. benign

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11. All the finished products are stored in a \_\_\_\_\_ of the delivery port and shipping is available at any time.  
A. garage                      B. cabinet                      C. capsule                      D. warehouse
12. Arthur made the \_\_\_\_\_ decision to drink plenty of water at the very beginning of the daylong hike, and thus was able to avoid dehydration.  
A. crepuscular                      B. irrevocable                      C. ponderous                      D. canny
13. If you don't sort out the papers on your desk on a regular basis, they just keep on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. accusing                      B. accumulating                      C. activating                      D. depositing
14. It was also a highly desirable political end. \_\_\_\_\_, it gave the English a door into France.  
A. However                      B. Whichever                      C. Whereas                      D. Furthermore
15. Many novels that attempt to mirror the world are really \_\_\_\_\_ of the reality that they represent.  
A. reflections                      B. demonstrations                      C. illuminations                      D. reproductions
16. It is through learning that the individual \_\_\_\_\_ many habitual ways of reacting to situations.  
A. retains                      B. gains                      C. achieves                      D. acquires
17. Generally, it is only when animals are trapped that they \_\_\_\_\_ to violence in order to escape.  
A. proceed                      B. appeal                      C. resort                      D. incline
18. Mary once \_\_\_\_\_ with another musician to compose a piece of pop music.  
A. merged                      B. collaborated                      C. coincided                      D. constituted
19. During their first teacher training year, the students often visited local schools for the \_\_\_\_\_ of lessons.  
A. observation                      B. investigation                      C. inspection                      D. examination
20. A membership card authorizes \_\_\_\_\_ the club's facilities for a period of 12 months.  
A. the holder using                      B. the holder's use  
C. the holder to use                      D. the holder uses
21. Mr. Chang praised the \_\_\_\_\_ of Sylvia's history term paper, commending her for her trenchant analysis as well as her diligence.  
A. abhorrence                      B. effusiveness                      C. divergence                      D. perspicacity
22. Though her parents \_\_\_\_\_ her musical ability, Jerrilou's piano playing is really terrible.  
A. pour scorn on                      B. heap praise upon                      C. give vent to                      D. cast light upon
23. Some children display an \_\_\_\_\_ curiosity about every new thing they encounter.  
A. incredible                      B. infectious                      C. incompatible                      D. inaccessible
24. Many of the scientists and engineers are judged \_\_\_\_\_ how great their achievements are.  
A. in spite of                      B. in ways of                      C. in favor of                      D. in terms of
25. The directions were so \_\_\_\_\_ that it was impossible to complete the assignment.  
A. ingenious                      B. ambitious                      C. notorious                      D. ambiguous
26. Because a degree from a good university is the means to a better job, education is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ areas in Japanese life.  
A. sophisticated                      B. competitive                      C. considerate                      D. superficial
27. If we \_\_\_\_\_ our relations with that country, we'll have to find another supplier of raw materials.  
A. diffuse                      B. diminish                      C. terminate                      D. preclude
28. This is an ideal site for a university \_\_\_\_\_ it is far from the downtown area.  
A. provided that                      B. now that                      C. so that                      D. in that
29. Although it was his first experience as chairman, he \_\_\_\_\_ over the meeting with great skill.  
A. presided                      B. administered                      C. mastered                      D. executed

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30. A most \_\_\_\_\_ argument about who should go and fetch the bread from the kitchen was going on when I came in.

A. trivial

B. delicate

C. minor

D. miniature

### Part II Reading Comprehension ( 40 points )

**Section A:** In this section, there are three passages. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them four choices marked A, B, C and D are given. You should decide on the BEST choice for each question or unfinished statement and then write the appropriate letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (2x15 =30 points)

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage.

#### Passage 1

These days, nobody needs to cook. Families graze on high-cholesterol take-aways and microwaved ready-meals. Cooking is an occasional hobby and a vehicle for celebrity chefs. Which makes it odd that the kitchen has become the heart of the modern house: what the great hall was to the medieval castle, the kitchen is to the 21st-century home.

The money spent on kitchens has risen with their status. In America the kitchen market is now worth \$170 billion, five times the country's film industry. In the year to August 2007, IKEA, a Swedish furniture chain, sold over one million kitchens worldwide. The average budget for a "major" kitchen overhaul in 2006, calculates *Remodeling* magazine, was a staggering \$54,000; even a "minor" improvement cost on average \$18,000.

Exclusivity, more familiar in the world of high fashion, has reached the kitchen: Robinson & Cornish, a British manufacturer of custom-made kitchens, offers a Georgian-style one which would cost £ 145,000-155,000—excluding building, plumbing and electrical work. Its big selling point is that nobody else will have it: "You won't see this kitchen anywhere else in the world."

The elevation of the room that once belonged only to the servants to that of design showcase for the modern family tells the story of a century of social change. Right into the early 20th century, kitchens were smoky, noisy places, generally located underground, or to the back of the house, and as far from living space as possible. That was as it should be: kitchens were for servants, and the aspiring middle classes wanted nothing to do with them.

But as the working classes prospered and the servant shortage set in, housekeeping became a matter of interest to the educated classes. One of the pioneers of a radical new way of thinking about the kitchen was Catharine Esther Beecher, sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe. In *American Woman's Home*, published in 1869, the Beecher sisters recommended a scientific approach to household management, designed to enhance the efficiency of a woman's work and promote order.

Many contemporary ideas about kitchen design can be traced back to another American, Christine Frederick, who set about enhancing the efficiency of the housewife. Her 1919 work, *Household Engineering: Scientific Management in the Home*, was based on detailed observation of a housewife's daily routine. She borrowed the principle of efficiency on the factory floor and applied it to domestic tasks on the kitchen floor.

Frederick's central idea, that "stove, sink and kitchen table must be placed in such a relation that useless steps are avoided entirely", inspired the first fully fitted kitchen, designed in the 1920s by Margarete Schütte-Lihotsky. It was a modernist triumph, and many elements remain central features of today's kitchen.

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1. What does the author say about the kitchen of today?
  - A. It is where housewives display their cooking skills.
  - B. It is regarded as the center of a modern home.
  - C. It has become something odd in a modern house.
  - D. It is where the family entertains important guests.
2. Why does the Georgian-style kitchen sell at a very high price?
  - A. No duplicate is to be found in any other place.
  - B. No other manufacturer can produce anything like it.
  - C. It is manufactured by a famous British company.
  - D. It is believed to have tremendous artistic value.
3. What does the change in the status of the kitchen reflect?
  - A. Improved living conditions.
  - B. Women's elevated status.
  - C. Social change.
  - D. Technological progress.
4. What was the Beecher sisters' idea of a kitchen?
  - A. A place to experiment with new ideas.
  - B. A place where high technology could be applied.
  - C. A place of interest to the educated people.
  - D. A place where women could work more efficiently.
5. What do we learn about today's kitchen?
  - A. It represents the rapid technological advance in people's daily life.
  - B. It has been transformed beyond recognition.
  - C. Many of its central features are no different from those of the 1920s.
  - D. Many of its functions have changed greatly.

*Questions 6-10 are based on the following passage.*

### **Passage 2**

As a wise man once said, we are all ultimately alone. But an increasing number of Europeans are choosing to be so at an ever earlier age. This isn't the stuff of gloomy philosophical contemplation, but a fact of Europe's new economic landscape, embraced by sociologists, real-estate developers and ad executives alike. The shift away from family life to solo lifestyle, observes a French sociologist, is part of the "irresistible momentum of individualism" over the last century. The communications revolution, the shift from a business culture of stability to one of mobility and the mass entry of women into the workforce have greatly wreaked havoc on Europeans' private lives.

Europe's new economic climate has largely fostered the trend toward independence. The current generation of home-aloners came of age during Europe's shift from social democracy to the sharper, more individualistic climate of American style capitalism. Raised in an era of privatization and increased consumer choice, today's tech-savvy workers have embraced a free market in love as well as economics. Modern Europeans are rich enough to afford to live alone, and temperamentally independent enough to want to do so.

Once upon a time, people who lived alone tended to be those on either side of marriage—twenty something professionals or widowed senior citizens. While pensioners, particularly elderly women, make up a large proportion of those living alone, the newest crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and 40s who increasingly view living alone as a lifestyle choice. Living alone was conceived to be

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negative-dark and cold, while being together suggested warmth and light. But then came along the idea of singles. They were young, beautiful, strong! Now, young people want to live alone.

The booming economy means people are working harder than ever. And that doesn't leave much room for relationships. Pimpi Arroyo, a 35-year-old composer who lives alone in a house in Paris, says he hasn't got time to get lonely because he has too much work. 'I have deadlines which would make life with someone else fairly difficult.' Only an Ideal Woman would make him change his lifestyle, he says. Kaufmann, author of a recent book called "The Single Woman and Prince Charming," thinks this fierce new individualism means that people expect more and more of mates, so relationships don't last long-if they start at all. Eppendorf, a blond Berliner with a deep tan, teaches grade school in the mornings. In the afternoon she sunbathes or sleeps, resting up for going dancing. Just shy of 50, she says she'd never have wanted to do what her mother did-give up a career to raise a family. Instead, 'I've always done what I wanted to do: live a self-determined life.

6. More and more young Europeans remain single because
- A. they are driven by an overwhelming sense of individualism
  - B. they have entered the workforce at a much earlier age
  - C. they have embraced a business culture of stability
  - D. they are pessimistic about their economic future
7. What is said about European society in the passage?
- A. It has fostered the trend towards small families.
  - B. It is getting closer to American-style capitalism.
  - C. It has limited consumer choice despite a free market.
  - D. It is being threatened by irresistible privatization.
8. According to Paragraph 3, the newest group of singles are
- A. warm and lighthearted
  - B. on either side of marriage
  - C. negative and gloomy
  - D. healthy and wealthy
9. The author quotes Eppendorf to show that
- A. some modern women prefer a life of individual freedom
  - B. the family is no longer the basic unit of society in present-day Europe
  - C. some professional people have too much work to do to feel lonely
  - D. most Europeans conceive living a single life as unacceptable
10. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
- A. To review the impact of women becoming high earners.
  - B. To contemplate the philosophy underlying individualism.
  - C. To examine the trend of young people living alone.
  - D) To stress the rebuilding of personal relationships.

*Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage.*

### Passage 3

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 substantial rewards. 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

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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 be the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

For example, a certain keypunch operator complained of having to stay overtime to punch extra cards. Investigation revealed that the extra cards she was being asked to punch were for dishonest transactions. In another case, dissatisfied employees of the thief tipped off the company that was being robbed.

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, an accountant, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

11. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
  - B. computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions
  - C. computer criminals can escape punishment because they can't be detected
  - D. people commit computer crimes at the request of their company
12. It is implied in the third paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered
  - B. the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
  - C. most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
  - D. most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their bad luck
13. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
- A. A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced.
  - B. Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information.
  - C. Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation.
  - D. Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes.
14. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?
- A. With a bad reputation they can hardly find another job.
  - B. They will be denied access to confidential records.
  - C. They may walk away and easily find another job.
  - D. They must leave the country or go to jail.
15. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections
  - B. why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
  - C. how computer criminals manage to get good recommendation from their former employers
  - D. why computer crimes can't be eliminated

**Section B: Read the following passage and answer the questions followed. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (2x5 =10 points)**

I once knew a dog named Newton who had a unique sense of humour. Whenever I tossed out a Frisbee for him to chase, he'd take off in hot pursuit but then seem to lose track of it. Moving back and forth only a yard or two from the toy, Newton would look all around, even up into the trees. He seemed genuinely puzzled. Finally, I'd give up and head into the field to help him out. But no sooner would I get within 10 ft. Of him than he would run invariably straight over to the Frisbee, grab it and start running like mad, looking over his shoulder with what looked suspiciously like a grin.

Just about every pet owner has a story like this and is eager to share it with anyone who will listen. On very short notice, TIME reporters came up with 25 stories about what each is convinced is the smartest pet in the world. Among them: the cat who closes the door behind him when he goes into the bathroom; the cat who uses a toilet instead of a litter box... and flushes it afterward; the dog who goes wild when he sees his owner putting on blue jeans instead of a dress because jeans mean it is time to play; and the cat who used to wait patiently at the bus stop every day for a little girl, then walk her the six blocks home. And so on.

These behaviors are certainly clever, but what do they mean? Was Newton really deceiving? Can a cat really desire privacy in the toilet? In short, do household pets really have a mental and emotional life? Their owners think so, but until recently, animal-behaviour experts would have gone mad on hearing such a question. The worst sin in their moral vocabulary was anthropomorphism, projecting human traits onto animals. A dog or a cat might behave as if it were angry, lonely, sad, happy or confused, but that was only in the eye of the viewer. What was going on, they insisted was that the dog or cat had been conditioned, through a perhaps unintentional series of punishments and rewards, to behave a certain way. The behaviour was a mechanical result of the training.

1. What did Newton seem puzzled about?
2. Why does the author say Newton had unique sense of humour?
3. What made it possible for the TIME reporters to come up with so many interesting stories about pets?
4. What belief about pet behaviour was unacceptable to experts of animal behaviour?
5. What is the explanation of animal-behaviour experts for the "clever" behaviour of pets?

**Part III Writing (30 points)**

**Joseph Epstein, a famous American writer, once said “We decide what is important and what is trivial in life. We decide that what makes us significant is either what we do or what we refuse to do. But no matter how indifferent the universe may be to our choices and decisions, these choices and decisions are ours to make. We decide. We choose. And as we decide and choose, so are our lives formed. In the end, forming our own destiny is what ambition is about.” Do you agree or disagree with him?**

Write an essay entitled:

**On Ambition**

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

**Your essay must be no less than 400 words and must be written on the ANSWER SHEET.**

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