

## 华南理工大学

## 2014 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试卷

(试卷上做答无效, 请在答题纸上做答, 试后本卷必须与答题纸一同交回)

科目名称: 翻译硕士英语

适用专业: 英语笔译(专硕)

the equipment, but this decision was \_\_\_\_  
revised.

A. subsequently B. successively C. predominantly D. preliminarily

2. More than one third of the Chinese in the United States live in California, \_\_\_\_ in San Francisco.

A. previously B. predominantly C. practically D. permanently

3. The company employs new manufacturing technology to \_\_\_\_ its competitive position in China's market.

A. contrive B. consolidate C. heave D. intensify

4. Siemens AG is a global electrical and electronics business with a \_\_\_\_ of nearly £60 billion.

A. takeover B. turnover C. overtake D. overturn

5. The company strives to \_\_\_\_ itself \_\_\_\_ from competitors by offering a money-back guarantee, a first in the home delivery market.

A. set...up B. set...apart C. set...down D. set...in

6. The chances of a repetition of these unfortunate events are \_\_\_\_ indeed.

A. distant B. slim C. unlikely D. narrow

7. It is obvious that the head of the department has made a \_\_\_\_ attempt to empower his associates to make decisions.

A. genuine B. gracious C. gorgeous D. spacious

8. These days sales of Japanese cars remain slow in China. Experts \_\_\_\_ some of the sales decline to nationalistic feelings in the country.

A. commit B. contribute C. attribute D. evaluate

9. In order to enjoy lower monthly \_\_\_\_ fees, free incoming calls and per second billing, some mobile phone users change their service providers rather frequently.

A. jurisdiction B. institution C. subscription D. conjunction

10. His career was not noticeably \_\_\_\_ by the fact that he had never been to college.

A. prevented B. restrained C. hindered D. refrained

11. With food prices soaring, many countries find it a tough job to \_\_\_\_ hunger from their lands.

A. contaminate B. eliminate C. discriminate D. stem

12. But if you're going to be out exercising anyway, you may \_\_\_\_ whether you should go

out in the morning, when it is cooler but the relative humidity is higher, or at night, when it tends to be hotter but less wet.

A. suspect B. wonder C. doubt D. ponder

13. TV stations have been urged to avoid prompting a worship of violence among children and to \_\_\_\_ the amount of violence they show.

A. make up for B. go in for C. crack down on D. cut down on

14. Please do not be \_\_\_\_ by his offensive remarks since he is merely trying to attract attention.

A. distracted B. disregarded C. irritated D. intervened

15. Often such arguments have the effect of \_\_\_\_ rather than clarifying the issues involved.

A. obscuring B. prejudicing C. tackling D. blocking

16. I have no doubt that \_\_\_\_ all of these people were taught in school that the earth revolves around the sun.

A. virtually B. remarkably C. ideally D. preferably

17. Mr. Hawks is quite worn out from years of hard work. He is no longer the man \_\_\_\_ he was twenty years ago.

A. which B. whom C. who D. that

18. Asteroids are small and therefore very difficult to identify, even when \_\_\_\_ to Earth.

A. quite closely B. are being quite close

C. are they quite closely D. they are quite close

19. Bottled water sells at least \_\_\_\_ of tap water, with substantial price differentials between different brands.

A. the price of 200 times B. 200 times the price

C. as much as the 200 times price D. 200 times more than the price

20. It is not \_\_\_\_ much his attractive appearance as his speech that impresses the audience immediately.

A. that B. as C. so D. very

21. Call me back whenever \_\_\_\_.

A. you are convenient B. you will be convenient

C. it is convenient to you D. it will be convenient to you

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## Part II. Reading Comprehension (40 points)

### Section 1 Multiple choices questions (25 points, 2.5 points for each)

**Directions:** *In this section there are 2 reading passages followed by multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then write one best answer for each question on your ANSWER SHEET.*

#### Passage 1

In the college-admissions wars, we parents are the true fighters. We're pushing our to get good grades, take SAT preparatory courses and build r ésum é s so they can get into the college of our first choice. I've twice been to the wars, and as I survey the battlefield, something different is happening. We see our kids' college background as a prize demonstrating how well we've raised them. But we can't acknowledge that our

obsession is more about us than them. So we've contrived various justifications that turn out to be half-truths, prejudices or myths. It actually doesn't matter much whether Aaron and Nicole go to Stanford.

We have a full-blown prestige panic; we worry that there won't be enough prizes to go around. Fearful parents urge their children to apply to more schools than ever. Underlying the hysteria is the belief that scarce elite degrees must be highly valuable. Their graduates must enjoy more success because they get a better education and develop better contacts. All that is plausible — and mostly wrong. We haven't found any convincing evidence that selectivity or prestige matters. Selective schools don't systematically employ better instructional approaches than less-selective schools. On two measures—professors' feedback and the number of essay exams—selective schools do slightly worse.

By some studies, selective schools do enhance their graduates' lifetime earnings. The gain is reckoned at 2-4% for every 100-point increase in a school's average SAT scores. But even this advantage is probably a statistical fluke. A well-known study examined students who got into highly selective schools and then went elsewhere. They earned just as much as graduates from higher-status schools.

Kids count more than their colleges. Getting into Yale may signify intelligence, talent and ambition. But it's not the only indicator and, paradoxically, its significance is declining. The reason: so many similar people go elsewhere. Getting into college isn't life's only competition. In the next competition—the job market and graduate school—the results may change. Old-boy networks are breaking down. Princeton economist Alan Krueger studied admissions to one top Ph.D. program. High scores on the GRE helped explain who got in; degrees of prestigious universities didn't.

So, parents, lighten up. The stakes have been vastly exaggerated. Up to a point, we can rationalize our pushiness. America is a competitive society; our kids need to adjust to that. But too much pushiness can be destructive. The very ambition we impose on our children may get some into Harvard but may also set them up for disappointment. One study found that, other things being equal, graduates of highly selective schools experienced more job dissatisfaction. They may have been so conditioned to being on top that anything less disappoints.

31. Why does the author say that parents are the true fighters in the college-admissions wars?

- A. They have the final say in which university their children are to attend. They know best which universities are most suitable for their children.
- C. They have to carry out intensive surveys of colleges before children make an application.
- D. They care more about which college their children go to than the children themselves.

32. Why do parents urge their children to apply to more schools than ever?

- A. They want to increase their children's chances of entering a prestigious college.
- B. They hope their children can enter a university that offers attractive scholarships.
- C. Their children will have a wider choice of which college to go to.
- D. Elite universities now enroll fewer students than they used to.

33. What does Krueger's study tell us?

- A. Getting into Ph.D. programs may be more competitive than getting into college.
  - B. Degrees of prestigious universities do not guarantee entry to graduate programs.
  - C. Graduates from prestigious universities do not care much about their GRE scores.
  - D. Connections built in prestigious universities may be sustained long after graduation.
34. What does the author mean by “Kids count more than their colleges” (Line 1, Para.4)?
- A. Continuing education is more important to a person’s success.
  - B. A person’s happiness should be valued more than their education.
  - C. Kids’ actual abilities are more important than their college backgrounds.
  - D. What kids learn at college cannot keep up with job market requirements.
35. One possible result of pushing children into elite universities is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they earn less than their peers from other institutions
  - B. they turn out to be less competitive in the job market
  - C. they experience more job dissatisfaction after graduation
  - D. they overemphasize their qualifications in job applications

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