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高校教师博士授课

2016 年北京大学翻译硕士考研预测模拟题四

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育明考试研究院 研发

育明考研课程特惠

课程体系	包含内容	价格
优惠资料包	考研历年真题 重点笔记 两次名师一对一指导 赠送复试指导	仅398
考研专业课全程视频指导	考研专业课全程视频 赠送考试资料	仅1280
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专业课一对一	VIP个性化辅导36课时。复试阶段可协助联系导师。	8800元起
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--综合英语--

一, 语法

1. Come what _____, we're not going to make any concession to his unreasonable demands.
A. must B. should C. can D. may
2. _____, electrons are still smaller.
A. As atoms small are B. As atoms smaller as
C. Small as atoms are D. Smaller atoms as are
3. The manager of the hotel requested that their guests _____ after 11:00 p. m.
A. won't play music loudly B. don't play loud music
C. not play music loudly D. didn't play music loudly
4. I must try to make _____ as I can of this project which I have undertaken.
A. as a logical survey B. such a logical survey
C. the same logical survey D. as logical a survey
5. Anthropology is a science ____ anthropologists use a rigorous set of methods and techniques to document observations that can be checked by others.
A. in that B. that in C. that D. in
6. I'm surprised at there ____ an index.
A. not to be B. to be not C. not being D. being not

7. ____, explorers could never have found the cave.
A. But for the fissure had been spotted B. If not the fissure had been spotted
C. Had the fissure not been spotted D. Had not the fissure been spotted
8. After the Arab states won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education, with girls as well as boys ____ to go to school.
A. to be encouraged B. been encouraged
C. being encouraged D. be encouraged
9. – Has Mary finished writing his article?
– No, and it ____ two days ago.
A. should be finished B. should finish
C. should have finished D. ought to have been finished
10. ____ is well-known to all, too much stress can cause disease.
A. Which B. It C. That D. As
11. A good harvest was obtained ____ the worse drought in sixty years.
A. though B. despite C. because of D. even
12. John was ____ to be found. I looked ____ for him, but in vain.
A. nowhere..., anywhere B. somewhere..., nowhere
C. anywhere..., nowhere D. nowhere..., everywhere
13. Susan had worked for three years to be a computer analyst but found her progress ____.
A. discouraging B. to be discouraged C. discouraged D. to be discouraged
14. ____ today, he would get there on Sunday.
A. Was he leaving B. Were he to leave C. If he leaves D. If he is leaving
15. Issues of price, place, promotion, and product are ____ conventional concerns in planning marketing strategies.
A. these of the most B. most of those
C. among the many of D. among the most



二, 词汇

1. When you are driving on a motorway, you must obey the signs telling you to get into the right _____.
A) lane B) road C) track D) way
2. Dreams are _____ in themselves, but when combined with other data, they can tell us much about the dreamer.
A) startling B) harmless C) uncontrollable D) uninformative
3. Being color-blind, Sally can't make a _____ between red and green.
A) difference B) distinction C) comparison D) division
4. In order to repair barns, build fence, grow crops, and care for animals, a farmer must indeed be _____.
A) restless B) versatile C) skilled D) strong
5. Although he has become rich, he is still very _____ of his money.
A) careful B) economic C) thrifty D) frugal
6. After a long delay, she _____ replying to my e-mail.
A) got round to B) got away with
C) got about D) got along
7. According to the new tax law, any money earned over that level is taxed at the _____ of 59 percent.
A) ratio B) percentage C) proportion D) rate
8. When he first started in university, he really felt at _____ with his major – economics.
A) shore B) bank C) sea D) ocean
9. The company has capitalized _____ the error of judgment made by its business competitor.
A) in B) over C) on D) with
10. The thieves fled with the local police close on their _____.
A) backs B) necks C) toes D) heels
11. Share prices on the Stock Exchange plunged sharply in the morning but _____ slightly in the afternoon.
A) regained B) revived C) recovered D) restored
12. There are still many problems ahead of us, but by this time next year we can see light at the end of the _____.
A) tunnel B) road C) day D) battle



Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Thanks to closed doors and fierce gatekeepers, bosses are tricky to observe in their natural habitat. Yet it might be useful to know what they do all day, and whether any of it benefits shareholders. A new Harvard Business School working paper sheds some light.

Researchers asked the chief executives of 94 Italian firms to have their assistants record their activities for a week. *You may take this with a grain of salt.* Is the boss's assistant a neutral observer? If the boss spends his lunch hour boozing, or in a motel with his assistant, will she record this truthfully? Nonetheless, here are the results.

The average Italian boss works for 48 hours a week and spends 60% of that time in meetings. The most diligent put in another 20 hours. And the longer they work, the better the company does.

Less diligent chief executives are more likely to have one-to-one meetings with people from outside the company. The authors speculate that such people are trying *to raise their own profile, perhaps to secure a better job.* Bosses who work longer hours, by contrast, spend more of them meeting their own employees.

Bosses often complain that they get bogged down in day-to-day operations, says Rajesh Chandy, a professor at the London Business School. Regulations that make them legally responsible for their underlings' wrongdoings are partly to blame. *The prospect of jail is a powerful attention-grabber.* Many bosses also feel they must dash around the world pitching to clients. Jim Hagemann Snabe, co-chief executive of SAP, a software firm, reckons that he met over 200 last year. Mr. Chandy thinks bosses should spend less time with clients and more time thinking about the future.

How much time they spend thinking about anything is hard to measure. But in an experiment, Mr. Chandy measured how often bosses use forward-looking words like "will" and "shall" in their public statements. He concluded that bosses spend only 3-4% of their day thinking about long-term strategy.

Brian Sullivan, the chief executive of CTPartners, a headhunting firm, says the most difficult part of his job is saying no to people who want a piece of his time. "If it was up to our partners I would be at every pitch," he says. *Mr. Sullivan says the only time he gets for blue-sky thinking is when he is in the sky.* "Chief executives will rue the day when BlackBerrys work on planes," he predicts.

Bill Gates took regular "think weeks", when he would sit alone in a cabin for 18 hours a day reading and contemplating. This, it is said, led to such strategic masterstrokes as "the internet tidal wave memo" in 1995, which shifted Microsoft's focus (some say belatedly) to the web. But not every boss thinks he needs more time for thinking. "You can hire McKinsey to do that for you," says one.

6. What does the author mean by "*You may take this with a grain of salt*" (Paragraph 2)?
7. How can those people secure a better job by *trying to raise their profile* (Paragraph 4)?
8. What does the author mean when he says that "*The prospect of jail is a powerful attention-grabber*" and why do those bosses partly blame the regulations (Paragraph 5)?
9. What does Mr. Sullivan mean when he says that "*the only time he gets for blue-sky thinking is when he is in the sky*" (Paragraph 7)?



10. Why did Bill Gates take regular “think weeks”?

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

The 1600s were not, on the face of it, an obvious candidate for the description of the “age of genius”. It was a world in which everyone was God-fearing and when everything from floods to comets was seen as the inscrutable (and unchallengeable) will of a jealous, stern deity.

Yet it was from this unpromising soil that the modern, scientific world-view bloomed. It was an evocative period of cultural history and an era of humanity’s (or at any rate Europe’s) liberation from a pious fatalism that saw every fire and plague as divine punishment for some mortal transgression or other.

The crowning achievement of the age — Newton’s *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*— is among the most influential books ever written; those with the mathematical fortitude to make sense of its deliberately obscure diagrams are struck dumb with admiration. The equations derived by the eccentric genius are still used to design cars, build bridges and send spacecraft into the cosmos.

But the legacy of the age is more than just a set of useful theories. The intuition of men like Newton and Kepler that, beneath the apparent chaos of everyday life, the universe is a regular, ordered machine that can be described with a few simple equations proved — amazingly— to be correct. It is this idea of universality that is the true legacy of the scientific revolution. That the same simple rules describe the fall of an apple, the flight of a cannonball and the movements of the heavens is hugely heartening, for it suggests that despite its fearsome complexity, the universe is something that can be comprehended by mortal minds. That, in turn, opens the way to the modern notion of progress. After all, what is comprehensible can be tinkered with and, in time, improved.

The standard account tells us that the new science broke the stranglehold that the church and a few of its favored pagan thinkers (chiefly Aristotle) had exerted for centuries on Western thought. That is broadly true, but the reality was a good deal more complicated. The proto-scientists did not spring into being as paid-up believers in modern materialism and rationality. Newton divided his time between pursuits that today we would recognize as science and older, much more arcane disciplines such as alchemy and an obsessive search for numerological codes in the Bible. As John Maynard Keynes, a British economist, observed after buying a trove of Newton’s papers, *these men were not the first of the scientists, but the last of the sorcerers.*

Indeed, for many of the fledgling scientists, their conviction that the universe was an orderly place sprang from their religious belief. Newton intended his great system of the world as a tribute to a dazzlingly deft geometer-god. When others took it to suggest that, once the universal clockwork was wound up there would be no further need for divine intervention to keep the planets in their orbits, he was dismayed. Like many revolutionaries, he perhaps did not comprehend the full extent of what he had helped to unleash.



11. What is surprising about the 1600s?
12. What is the present significance of Newton's equations?
13. What is the most important legacy of that age?
14. What could be Newton's way of thinking from the examples cited in the passage?
15. What does John Maynard Keynes mean by "*These men were not the first of the scientists, but the last of the sorcerers*" (paragraph 5)?

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