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## 四川轻化工大学 2025 年研究生招生考试业务课 样卷

(满分: 100 分, 所有答案一律写在答题纸上)

招生专业: 055101 英语笔译

考试科目: 211 翻译硕士 (英语)

考试时间: 3 小时

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

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

1. The tenant must be prepared to decorate the house \_\_\_\_\_ the terms of the contract.  
A. in the vicinity of      B. in quest of  
C. in accordance with      D. in collaboration with
2. The winners of the football championship ran off the field carrying the silver cup \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. turbulently      B. tremendously      C. triumphantly      D. tentatively
3. He said that they had \_\_\_\_\_ been obliged to give up the scheme for lack of support.  
A. gravely      B. regrettably      C. forcibly      D. graciously
4. The law on drinking and driving is \_\_\_\_\_ stated.  
A. extravagantly      B. empirically      C. exceptionally      D. explicitly
5. Their claims to damages have not been convincingly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. refuted      B. overwhelmed      C. depressed      D. intimidated
6. Please don't \_\_\_\_\_ too much on the painful memories. Everything will be all right.  
A. hesitate      B. linger      C. retain      D. dwell
7. The jobs of wildlife technicians and biologists seemed \_\_\_\_\_ to him, but one day he discovered their difference.  
A. identical      B. vertical      C. parallel      D. specific
8. Mary became \_\_\_\_\_ homesick and critical of the United States, so she fled from her home in west Bloomfield to her hometown in Austria.  
A. completely      B. sincerely      C. absolutely      D. increasingly

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9. Despite almost universal \_\_\_\_\_ of the vital importance of women's literacy, education remains a dream for far too many women in far too many countries of the world.

A. identification    B. compliment    C. confession    D. acknowledgement

10. In today's medical field, little agreement exists on the \_\_\_\_\_ for defining mental illness.

A. legislation    B. requirement    C. criteria    D. measures

11. The lady in this strange tale very obviously suffers from a serious mental illness. Her plot against a completely innocent old man is a clear sign of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. impulse    B. insanity    C. inspiration    D. disposition

12. The Prime Minister was followed by five or six \_\_\_\_\_ when he got off the plane.

A. laymen    B. servants    C. directors    D. attendants

13. There is no doubt that the \_\_\_\_\_ of these goods to the others is easy to see.

A. prestige    B. superiority    C. priority    D. publicity

14. All the guests were invited to attend the wedding \_\_\_\_\_ and had a very good time.

A. feast    B. congratulations    C. festival    D. recreation

15. The manager gave her his \_\_\_\_\_ that her complaint would be investigated.

A. assurance    B. assumption    C. sanction    D. insurance

16. It is obligatory that every young man \_\_\_\_\_ in the armed forces.

A. serves    B. served    C. must serve    D. should serve

17. He lay on a straw mat with his \_\_\_\_\_.

A. closed eyes and his mouth open    B. eyes closed and his open mouth

C. closed eyes and open his mouth    D. eyes closed and his mouth open

18. As it turned out to be a small house party, we \_\_\_\_\_ so formally.

A. needn't dress up    B. did not need have dressed up

C. did not need dress up    D. needn't have dressed up

19. You must have seen the film last night, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. didn't you    B. mustn't you    C. need you    D. do you

20. The map is \_\_\_\_\_ as that one.

A. as half small    B. half as small    C. a half    D. as small a half

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21 The role importance of our university education is not so much to teach you things \_\_\_\_\_ to teach you the art of learning.

A. rather than      B. that      C. as      D. like

22. Reading is to the mind \_\_\_\_\_ food is to the body.

A. what      B. that      C. which      D. of which

23. I apologize if I \_\_\_\_\_ you, but I assure you it was unintentional.

A. offend      B. had offended      C. should have offended      D. might have offended

24. He wasn't asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, \_\_\_\_\_ insufficiently popular with all members.

A. being considered      B. considering      C. to be considered      D. having considered

25. I really appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ to help me, but I am sure that I will be able to manage by myself.

A. you to offer      B. your offering      C. that you offer      D. that you are offering

26. \_\_\_\_\_ in the rain, he was wet to the skin.

A. Caught      B. Catching      C. Having caught      D. to be caught

27. Now the need \_\_\_\_\_ other people's language is becoming greater and greater.

A. to learn      B. learning      C. to be learned      D. being learned

28. \_\_\_\_\_ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is.

A. Had it not been      B. Were it not      C. Be it not      D. Should it not be

29. \_\_\_\_\_, they went swimming.

A. Being a hot day      B. It was a hot day

C. Due to a hot day      D. The day being hot

30. He was \_\_\_\_\_ to tell the truth even to his closest friend.

A. too much of a coward      B. too much the coward

C. a coward enough      D. enough of a coward

## **Part II Reading Comprehension ( 40 points )**

**Section A:** In this section, there are three passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the BEST choices and then write the appropriate

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answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (2x15 =30 points)

**Passage One**

There is plenty we don't know about criminal behavior. Most crime goes unreported so it is hard to pick out trends from the data, and even reliable sets of statistics can be difficult to compare. But here is one thing we do know: those with a biological predisposition to violent behavior who are brought up in abusive homes are very likely to become lifelong criminals.

Antisocial and criminal behavior tends to run in families, but no one was sure whether this was due mostly to social-environmental factors or biological ones. It turns out both are important, but the effect is most dramatic when they act together. This has been illustrated in several studies over the past six years which found that male victims of child abuse are several times as likely to become criminals and abusers themselves if they were born with a less-active version of a gene for the enzyme monoamine oxidase A (MAO-A), which breaks down neurotransmitters crucial to the regulation of aggression.

Researchers recently made another key observation: kids with this "double whammy" of predisposition and an unfortunate upbringing are likely to show signs of what's to come at a very early age. The risk factors for long-term criminality—attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, low IQ, language difficulties—can be spotted in kindergarten. So given what we now know, shouldn't we be doing everything to protect the children most at risk?

No one is suggesting testing all boys to see which variant of the MAO-A gene they have, but what the science is telling us is that we should redouble efforts to tackle abusive upbringing, and even simple neglect. This will help any child, but especially those whose biology makes them vulnerable. Thankfully there is already considerable enthusiasm in both the US and the UK for converting the latest in behavioral science into parenting and social skills: both governments have schemes in place to improve parenting in families where children are at risk of receiving poor care.

Some people are uncomfortable with the idea of early intervention because it

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implies our behavior becomes “set” as we grow up, compromising the idea of free will. That view is understandable, but it would be negligent to ignore what the studies are telling us. Indeed, the cost to society of failing to intervene—in terms of criminal damage, dealing with offenders and helping victims of crime—is bound to be greater than the cost of improving parenting. The value to the children is immeasurable.

1. It seems that researchers try to explain violent behavior \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in terms of physical environment
  - B. from a biological perspective
  - C. based on the empirical data
  - D. in a strictly statistical way
2. When we say that antisocial and criminal behavior tends to run in families, we mean that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a particular gene may be passed on in families
  - B. child abuse will lead to domestic violence
  - C. the male victims of child abuse will pass on the tendency
  - D. the violent predisposition is closely related to child abuse
3. Based on the recent observation, what should be done to check the development of antisocial and criminal behavior?
  - A. Boys should be screened for the biological predisposition.
  - B. High-risk kids should be brought up in kindergarten.
  - C. Genes for the risk factors should be accurately determined.
  - D. Active measures ought to be taken at an early age.
4. What does the author emphasize in defending early intervention?
  - A. The immeasurable value of furthering the current research.
  - B. The consequences of compromising democracy.
  - C. The relatively easy solution to improving parenting skills.
  - D. The greater cost of failing to tackle the known issue.
5. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
  - A. Parenting Strategies for Kids.
  - B. The Making of a Criminal.

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C. The Importance of Parental Education.

D. Abusive Parents and Criminal Children.

**Passage Two**

In the 1960s and '70s of the last unlamented century, there was a New York television producer named David Susskind. He was commercially successful; he was also, surprisingly, a man of strong political views which he knew how to present so tactfully that networks were often unaware of just what he was getting away with on their—our—air. Politically, he liked to get strong-minded guests to sit with him at a round table in a ratty building at the corner of Broadway and 42nd Street. Sooner or later, just about everyone of interest appeared on his program. Needless to say, he also had time for Vivien Leigh to discuss her recent divorce from Laurence Olivier, which summoned forth the mysterious cry from the former Scarlett O'Hara, "I am deeply sorry for any woman who was not married to Larry Olivier." Since this took in several billion ladies (not to mention those gentlemen who might have offered to fill, as it were, the breach), Leigh caused a proper stir, as did the ballerina Alicia Markova, who gently assured us that "a Markova comes only once every hundred years or so."

I suspect it was the dim lighting on the set that invited such naked truths. David watched his pennies. I don't recall how, or when, we began our "States of the Union" programs. But we did them year after year. I would follow whoever happened to be president, and I'd correct his "real" State of the Union with one of my own, improvising from questions that David would prepare. I was a political pundit because in a 1960 race for the House of Representatives (upstate New York), I got more votes than the head of the ticket, JFK; in 1962, I turned down the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate on the sensible ground that it was not winnable; I also had a pretty good memory in those days, now a-jangle with warning bells as I try to recall the national debt or, more poignantly, where I last saw my glasses.

I've just come across my "State of the Union" as of 1972. In 1972, I begin: "According to the polls, our second principal concern today is the breakdown of law and order." (What, I wonder, was the first? Let's hope it was the pointless, seven-year—at that point—war in Southeast Asia.) I noted that to those die-hard conservatives, "law and order" is usually a code phrase meaning "get the blacks." While, to what anorexic, vacant-eyed blonde women on TV now describe as the "liberal elite," we were pushing the careful—that is, slow—elimination of poverty.

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But then, I say very mildly, we have only one political party in the United States, the Property Party, with two right wings, Republican and Democrat. Since I tended to speak to conservative audiences in such civilized places as Medford, Oregon; Parkersburg, West Virginia; and Longview, Washington, there are, predictably, a few gasps at this rejection of so much received opinion. There are also quite a few nods from interested citizens who find it difficult at election time to tell the parties apart. Was it in pristine Medford that I actually saw the nodding Ralph Nader whom I was, to his horror, to run for president that year in *Esquire*? Inspired by the nods, I start to geld the lily, as the late Sam Goldwyn used to say. The Republicans are often more doctrinaire than the Democrats, who are willing to make small—very small—adjustments where the poor and black are concerned while giving aid and comfort to the anti-imperialists.

6. We may understand Alicia Markova to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. A current popular figure in the United States
- B. A much sought-after interview subject
- C. A popular, rather than intellectual, interview subject
- D. A Russian defector to the United States

7. In the passage, the author reminds the reader that the broadcast bands are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. invariably used for the public good
- B. private, rather than public, property
- C. public, rather than private, property
- D. fair and balanced

8. The author now finds it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. run for Senate
- B. differentiate between a Republican and a Democrat
- C. remember details or information
- D. identify code-words in the media

9. The author observes that anti-crime initiatives by America's political right often either result in or are based upon \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the desire to eliminate poverty

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- B. protection of property
  - C. the State of the Union
  - D. profiling.

10. The author was invited to participate in Suskind's television programs because

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. of his varied political experience
- B. he turned down the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate
- C. his knowledge of Larry Olivier
- D. his status as an anti-imperialist

### **Passage Three**

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong – and yet most did little to fight it.

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was "like having a large bank account," says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the "peculiar institution," including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

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And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings' children – though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

11. George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show the primitive medical practice in the past.
- B. demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.
- C. stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.
- D. reveal some unknown aspect of his life.

12. We may infer from the second paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. DNA technology has been widely applied to history research.
- B. in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations.
- C. historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life.
- D. political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history.

13. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?

- A. His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.
- B. His status as a father made him free the child slaves.
- C. His attitude towards slavery was complex.
- D. His affair with a slave stained his prestige.

14. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- A. Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.
- B. Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.
- C. Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.

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D. Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.

15. Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his \_\_\_\_\_.

A. moral considerations.

B. military experience.

C. financial conditions.

D. political stand.

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

If sustainable competitive advantage depends on work-force skills, American firms have a problem. Human-resource management is not traditionally seen as a central to the competitive survival of the firm in the United States. Skill acquisition is considered an individual responsibility. Labor is simply another factor of production to be hired – rented at the lowest possible cost – much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

The lack of importance attached to human-resource management can be seen in the corporate hierarchy. In an American firm the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. The post of head of human-resource management is usually a specialized job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive who holds it is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance to move up to Chief Executive Officer (CEO). By way of contrast, in Japan the head of human-resource management is central – usually the second most important executive, after the CEO, in the firm's hierarchy.

While American firms often talk about the vast amounts spent on training their work forces, in fact they invest less in the skills of their employees than do either Japanese or German firms. The money they do invest is also more highly concentrated on professional and managerial employees. And the limited investments that are made in training workers are also much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skill that make it possible to absorb new technologies.

As a result, problems emerge when new breakthrough technologies arrive. If American workers, for example, take much longer to learn how to operate new flexible manufacturing stations than workers on Germany (as they do), the effective

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cost of those stations is lower in Germany than it is in the United States. More time is required before equipment is up and running at capacity, and the need for extensive retraining generates costs and creates bottlenecks that limit the speed with which new equipment can be employed. The result is a slower pace of technological change. And in the end the skills of the bottom half of the population affect the wages of the top half. If the bottom half can't effectively staff the processes that have to be operated, the management and professional jobs that go with these processes will disappear.

1. According to the passage, what are the major problems American firms faces?
2. What is the difference between the position of human-resource management in US and in Japan?
3. Where does the money most American firms put in training mainly go?
4. According to the passage, in training workers, what should be taken into consideration?
5. What is the main idea of the passage?

**Part III Writing. (30 points)**

China claims to be the largest developing country in the world, yet its population is aging stunningly fast. What are the consequences and how will China solve the problem? Explain the issue thoroughly with relevant government statistics, policies and real-life experiences. You should clearly state your opinion and explain the reasons for your opinion. Your essay must be no less than 500 words and must be written on the **ANSWER SHEET**.