

南京审计大学

2026 年硕士研究生招生考试初试（笔试）试题（ A 卷 ）

科目代码: 211

科目名称: 翻译硕士（英语）

满分: 100 分

注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

Part I Reading Comprehension (30%, 5'×6)

Directions: There are two passages in this part. Each passage is followed by three questions. Read each passage carefully and then write a short answer to the question on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Questions 1-3 are based on the following passage.

In Britain, new laws can originate in either the House of Lords or the House of Commons. A law, which is being proposed is called a “bill” until it is passed; then it becomes an “act” of parliament.

To begin with, the bill goes through the first reading. This just means that the title of the bill is announced and a time is set for it to be discussed. After this, the second reading is really a debate. The bill may be rejected at this stage. If it is an important bill, its rejection may cause the government to resign. On the other hand, it may be passed, or there may be no vote. When this happens, it goes to the committee stage, where a small group of members (perhaps between 30 and 50) meet and discuss it in detail. When the committee has finished its work, it reports the bill with all the changes that have been made, to the House. This is called the report stage. The bill is discussed again, and more changes can be made. Then the bill is taken for its third reading, and a vote is taken. When it is passed, it goes to the other House, i.e. not the one it originated in. So if a bill started in the House of Commons, it would at this point go to the House of Lords. When the bill has been passed by both Houses, it goes to the Queen for the Royal Assent. A bill may not become law until the Royal Assent has been given, but this does not mean that the Queen decides on what will become law and what will not. It is understood that the Queen will always accept bills which have been passed by both Houses. When the Queen’s consent has been given, the bill becomes an act, and everyone that it affects must obey the new law.

1. When will the committee meet and discuss the bill?
2. On what condition may a bill not become law?
3. Explain the difference between a “bill” and an “act”.

Passage 2

Questions 4-6 are based on the following passage.

Emotion is important at times in giving us the extra energy that we need for physical emergencies. Such emergencies don’t occur as much as they did in the primitive days. Consequently, we haven’t many examples of this in our everyday living. But most people could find at one time and another in their lives instances of having superhuman strength at moments of

great needs.

A young nurse in a hospital, a slenderly built girl five feet four inches tall, came in to look at a patient who had just undergone an operation. This patient was a heavy-set, mature man. The nurse knew that he must be kept very quiet, for his case had been a critical one.

When the young nurse came into his room, she was horrified to find him lying unconscious on the floor. He had fallen out of bed! In her sudden fear of what might happen to the patient, she picked him up, heavy and inert, though he was, and put him back on the bed. To look at her you would have said that she could never have performed such a feat. Under ordinary circumstances she couldn't have, but, full of the emotion of horror at the sight of this very sick patient on the floor, found the necessary energy.

Emotion gives us extra energy in other kinds of crisis. The fear that we feel some situations to be a crisis is generally enough to arouse emotion and give us extra energy. It is for this reason that some students do their best work at the time of the examination, some people make their best impression at the time of an interview for a job, and some workers are at their best in jobs in which difficulties of one sort or another are always arising. It should be mentioned, however, that with other people in the same situations, emotion may be disorganizing and they will not do so well as they would under normal conditions.

We have all read stories – if we haven't had the actual experience – of other cases showing the energy-giving power of emotion. There are the fathers and mothers who are able to sit day and night without sleep at the bedside of a sick child, the rescue workers who persevere tirelessly at a scene of disaster, the soldiers who perform acts of daring which they would never be capable of in ordinary civilian life. Other examples are easily found. The girl who has a blowout driving alone late at night has fear to help her get tire changed fast. The woman who dashes into the traffic to pull a child out of the way of an oncoming car receives strength from her horror of the situation. The boy who knocks down an older boy who has just said something insulting about his father has his feelings to thank for his success.

It may be that the occasions when we need extra energy in order to meet an emergency are infrequent. Nevertheless, they do occur and often are so crucial that our life depends upon what we are able to do. It is at such crucial times that emotion may be one of our best friends and we would be lost without it.

4. What enables fathers and mothers to sit day and night without sleep at the bedside of a sick child, according to the author's opinion?
5. What does the author mean by the example of the girl who has a blowout driving alone late at night?
6. What is the best title for the passage?

Part II Writing (30%, 10'×1 + 20'×1)

Section A Note-writing

Directions: *Write on the Answer Sheet a note of about 50-60 words based on the following situation:*

You have got two tickets to a concert given by a famous pop band / orchestra. Write a note to your friend, Lily / John, describing briefly what it is and inviting her / him to come with you.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

Section B Article-writing

Directions: Write on the Answer Sheet an article of about 200 words to express your opinion and illustrate your idea with necessary supporting details based on the following topic:

In traditional Chinese culture, courtesy and friendliness are deeply rooted in the belief that harmonious interpersonal relationships are essential for the well-being of individuals and society. This can be seen in the teachings of the ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius, who emphasized the principle of “What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others.” This core value embodies the essence of empathy, respect, and consideration for others. How to improve our behavior and ultimately contribute to the harmony of the community?

Part III Reading and Analysis (40%, 40'×1)

Directions: Below are excerpts from Henry David Thoreau's essay “Walking,” published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1862. Read and think about why he thought so highly of wilderness. Please write an article of no less than 300 words on this topic and show your comment as well.

Every sunset which I witness inspires me with the desire to go to West as distant and as fair as that into which the sun goes down. He appears to migrate westward daily, and to tempt us to follow him. He is the Great Western Pioneer whom the nations follow. We dream all night of those mountain-ridges in the horizon, though they may be of vapor only, which were last gilded by his rays. The island of Atlantis, and the islands and gardens of the Hesperides, a sort of terrestrial paradise, appear to have been the Great West of the ancients, enveloped in mystery and poetry. Who has not seen in imagination, when looking into sunset sky, the gardens of the Hesperides, and the foundation of all those fables?

...

The West of which I speak is but another name for the Wild; and what I have been preparing to say is, that Wilderness is the preservation of the world. Every tree sends its fibers forth in search of the Wild. The cities import it at any price. Men plough and sail for it. From the forest and wilderness come the tonics and barks which brace mankind. Our ancestors were savages. The story of Romulus and Remus being sucked by a wolf is not a meaningless fable. The founders of every State which has risen to eminence have drawn their nourishment and vigor from a similar wild source.

...

Life consists with wildness. The most alive is the wildest. Not yet subdued to man, its presence refreshes him.

...

Hope and future for me are not in lawns and cultivated fields, not in towns and cities, but in the impervious and quaking swamps. When, formerly, I have analyzed my partiality for some farm which I had contemplated purchasing, I have frequently found that I was attracted solely by a few square rods of impermeable and unfathomable bog—a natural sink in one corner of it. That was the jewel which dazzled me. I derive more of my subsistence from the swamps which surround my native town than from the cultivated gardens in the village.

...

Yes, though you may think me perverse, if it were proposed to me to dwell in the neighborhood of the most beautiful garden that ever human art contrived, or else of a dismal swamp, I should certainly decide for the swamp.

My spirits infallibly rise in proportion to the outward dreariness. Give me the ocean, the

desert, or the wilderness! In the desert, pure air and solitude compensate for want of moisture and fertility. The traveler Burton says of it, "Your Morale improves; you become frank and cordial, hospitable and single-minded..."

They who have been travelling long on the steps of Tartary say, "On reentering cultivated lands, the agitation, perplexity, and turmoil of civilization oppressed and suffocated us, the air seemed to fail us, and we felt every moment as if about to die of asphyxia." When I would recreate myself, I seek the darkest wood, the thickest and most interminable, and to the citizen, most dismal swamp. I enter a swamp a sacred place—a sanctum, sanctum. There is the strength the marrow of Nature. The wildwood covers the virgin moulds—and the same soil is good for men and trees. A man's health requires as many acres of meadow to his prospect as his farm does loads of muck. These are the strong meats on which he feeds. A town is saved, not by the more righteous men in it than by the woods and swamps that surround it. A township where one primitive forest waves above, while another primitive forest rots below—such a town is fitted to raise not only corn and potatoes, but poets and philosophers for the coming ages. In such a soil grew Homer and Confucius and the rest, and out of such wilderness comes the Reformer eating locusts and wild honey.

To preserve wild animals implies generally the creation of a forest for them to dwell in or resort to. So is it with man.