

2020 军队文职英语专业小试牛刀

1、 I knew almost everyone I needed to know no matter whether they () goodness or badness.

- A. proved
- B. boasted
- C. hid
- D. exhibited

2、 A congenital lip deformity caused him to speak in a nasal, almost () whisper.

- A. unintelligible
- B. unbearable
- C. intolerable
- D. unpleasant

3、 Think of a dance floor, which is designed to dampen vibrations and limit the () dancers could do to their limbs.

- A. problem
- B. dilemma
- C. trouble
- D. damage

4、 If every employee does his or her () to ensure a quality product, this company will surely succeed.

- A. most
- B. almost
- C. utmost
- D. mostly

5、 The United Kingdom is a () state.

- A. federal
- B. unitary
- C. republic

- D. feudal。
- 6、He said the UK government would allow the island to determine its own () and democracy.
- A. equality
B. enhancement
C. agreement
D. development
- 7、How quickly they accomplish this transfer depends not only on how soon the ants agree on the best available site but also on how quickly they can () there.
- A. stay
B. migrate
C. choose
D. prefer
- 8、The snake farmers said they had been bitten, some by deadly snakes, and were saved only by () of anti-venom medicine.
- A. injection
B. producing
C. infection
D. consuming
- 9、The () is the America's leading center of heavy industry.
- A. Midwest
B. Middle Atlantic
C. South
D. Pacific Coast
- 10、We also had to collect immense amounts of historical data and () satellites to monitor the ocean-atmosphere system.
- A. make up
B. set up
C. devote to
D. invest in

11、 Chinese table cloth is () for its fine quality, exquisite workmanship and compelling style.

- A. distinctive
- B. nominated
- C. notable
- D. deviated

12、 Already, the () of Homeland Security has handed out hundreds of millions of dollars to fund more surveillance cameras in cities across the nation.

- A. Sanction
- B. Section
- C. Department
- D. Center

13、 The Thanksgiving Day is a historical, national and religious day that began with ().

- A. Pilgrims
- B. Protestants
- C. Catholics
- D. Christians

14、 1. Airlines are already increasing their price on the () that fuel prices are going to rise.

- A. consumption
- B. destruction
- C. assumption
- D. presumption

Passage

Some of the advantages of bilingualism include better performance at tasks involving “executive function” (which involve the brain’s ability to plan and prioritize), better defense against dementia in old age and — the obvious — the ability to speak a second language. One purported advantage was not mentioned, though. Many multilinguals report different personalities, or even different worldviews,

when they speak their different languages.

It's an exciting notion, the idea that one's very self could be broadened by the mastery of two or more languages. In obvious ways (exposure to new friends, literature and so forth) the self really is broadened. Yet it is different to claim — as many people do — to have a different personality when using a different language. A former Economist colleague, for example, reported being ruder in Hebrew than in English. So what is going on here?

Benjamin Lee Whorf, an American linguist who died in 1941, held that each language encodes a worldview that significantly influences its speakers. Often called “Whorfianism”, this idea has its sceptics, but there are still good reasons to believe language shapes thought.

This influence is not necessarily linked to the vocabulary or grammar of a second language. Significantly, most people are not symmetrically bilingual. Many have learned one language at home from parents, and another later in life, usually at school. So bilinguals usually have different strengths and weaknesses in their different languages — and they are not always best in their first language. For example, when tested in a foreign language, people are less likely to fall into a cognitive trap (answering a test question with an obvious-seeming but wrong answer) than when tested in their native language. In part this is because working in a second language slows down the thinking. No wonder people feel different when speaking them. And no wonder they feel looser, more spontaneous, perhaps more assertive or funnier or blunter, in the language they were reared in from childhood.

What of “crib” bilinguals, raised in two languages? Even they do not usually have perfectly symmetrical competence in their two languages. But even for a speaker whose two languages are very nearly the same in ability, there is another big reason that person will feel different in the two languages. This is because there is an important distinction between bilingualism and biculturalism.

Many bilinguals are not bi-cultural. But some are. And of those bi-cultural bilinguals, we should be little surprised that they feel different in their two languages. Experiments in psychology have shown the power of “priming” — small

unnoticed factors that can affect behavior in big ways. Asking people to tell a happy story, for example, will put them in a better mood. The choice between two languages is a huge prime. Speaking Spanish rather than English, for a bilingual and bi-cultural Puerto Rican in New York, might conjure feelings of family and home. Switching to English might prime the same person to think of school and work.

So there are two very good reasons (asymmetrical ability, and priming) that make people feel different speaking their different languages. We are still left with a third kind of argument, though. An economist recently interviewed here at Prospero, Athanasia Chalari, said for example that:

Greeks are very loud and they interrupt each other very often. The reason for that is the Greek grammar and syntax. When Greeks talk they begin their sentences with verbs and the form of the verb includes a lot of information so you already know what they are talking about after the first word and can interrupt more easily.

Is there something intrinsic to the Greek language that encourages Greeks to interrupt? People seem to enjoy telling tales about their languages' inherent properties, and how they influence their speakers. A group of French intellectual worthies once proposed, rather self-flatteringly, that French be the sole legal language of the EU, because of its supposedly unmatched rigor and precision. Some Germans believe that frequently putting the verb at the end of a sentence makes the language especially logical. But language myths are not always self-flattering: many speakers think their languages are unusually illogical or difficult—witness the plethora of books along the lines of “Only in English do you park on a driveway and drive on a parkway; English must be the craziest language in the world!” We also see some unsurprising overlap with national stereotypes and self-stereotypes: French, rigorous; German, logical; English, playful. Of course.

In this case, Ms Chalari, a scholar, at least proposed a specific and plausible line of causation from grammar to personality: in Greek, the verb comes first, and it carries a lot of information, hence easy interrupting. The problem is that many unrelated languages all around the world put the verb at the beginning of sentences. Many languages all around the world are heavily inflected, encoding lots of

information in verbs. It would be a striking finding if all of these unrelated languages had speakers more prone to interrupting each other. Welsh, for example, is also both verb-first and about as heavily inflected as Greek, but the Welsh are not known as pushy conversationalists.

15、According to the author, which of the following advantages of bilingualism is commonly accepted? ()

- A. Personality improvement.
- B. Better task performance.
- C. Change of worldviews.
- D. Avoidance of old-age disease.

16、According to the passage, that language influences thought may be related to ().

- A. the vocabulary of a second language
- B. the grammar of a second language
- C. the improved test performance in a second language
- D. the slowdown of thinking in a second language

17、What is the author's response to the question at the beginning of Para. 8? ()

- A. It's just one of the popular tales of national stereotypes.
- B. Some properties inherent can make a language logical.
- C. German and French are good examples of Whorfianism.
- D. There is adequate evidence to support a positive answer.

18、In discussing the issue, the author's attitude is ().

- A. satirical
- B. objective
- C. critical
- D. ambivalent

19、(汉译英) 对于世界上很多国家来说, 中国正迅速成为他们最重要的双边贸易伙伴。然而, 中国和世界其他国家之间贸易不平衡的问题已经引发了关注。尤其是美国对中国的贸易

赤字是最大的, 达到了 3150 亿美元, 这个数字是十年前的三倍还多。贸易纠纷也越来越多, 主要是关于倾销、知识产权和人民币的估价。

20、(英译汉) Winners do not dedicate their lives to a concept of what they imagine they should be: rather, they are themselves and as such do not use their energy putting on a performance, maintaining pretense, and manipulating others. They are aware that there is a difference between being loving and acting loving, between being stupid and acting stupid, between being knowledgeable and acting knowledgeable. Winners do not need to hide behind a mask.

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1、【答案】D。

【解析】“我认识几乎所有我需要认识的人，无论他们…的是善还是恶”。A 选项：证实、证明；B 选项：自夸；C 选项：隐藏；D 选项：展现、显示。根据句意可知补充“表现、展现”更合适，故正确答案是选项 D。

2、【答案】A

【解析】“先天的鼻唇畸形使得他讲话使用鼻音，几乎是…的低语”。A 选项：难以理解的；B 选项：难以忍受的；C 选项：无法忍受的；D 选项：令人不愉快的。根据句意可知选项 B、C、D 表达含有贬义，排除。故正确答案是选项 A。

3、【答案】D

【解析】“舞台地板应该被设计为抑制震动并且减少对舞者四肢的…”。A 选项：难题；B 选项：两难困境；C 选项：麻烦、困难；D 选项：损害。根据句意可知补充“损害”更合适，故正确答案是选项 D。

4、【答案】C

【解析】空格前是形容词性物主代词，因此空格应该填入名词，选项 B、D 排除。同时考察固定搭配，do one's utmost 尽某人最大努力，故正确答案是选项 C。

5、【答案】B

【解析】英国是一个中央集权制国家，美国是联邦制国家。故正确答案是选项 B。

6、【答案】A

【解析】“他说英国政府将会允许这个小岛自行决定它的…和民主”。A 选项：平等；B 选项：提升；C 选项：协议，同意；D 选项：发展。根据题干中的“民主”，可知搭配“平等”更合适。故正确答案是选项 A。

7、【答案】B

【解析】“蚂蚁迁移的快慢不仅取决于他们多久可以决定最佳选址，还取决于他们…的速度有多快”。A 选项：停留；B 选项：移动，移居；C 选项：选择，决定；D 选项：更倾向于。根据句意可知补充“移动的速度”更合适，故正确答案是选项 B。

8、【答案】A

【解析】“养蛇的农民说他们曾被蛇咬过，有些是被致命的毒蛇，只有…血清药物才能得救”。A 选项：注射；B 选项：生产；C 选项：感染；D 选项：消费。根据句意可知补充“注

射”更合适，故正确答案是选项 A。

9、【答案】A

【解析】美国的中西部是重工业最重要的中心，故正确答案是选项 A。

10、【答案】B

【解析】“我们还必须收集大量的历史数据，…卫星系统来监视海洋大气系统”。A 选项：编造；B 选项：建立；C 选项：奉献；D 选项：投资。经过短语辨析之后，根据题意可知补充“建立”更合适，故正确答案是选项 B。

11、【答案】C

【解析】“中国台布以其品质优良工艺精湛，样式有吸引力而…”。A 选项：有特色的、出众的；B 选项：被提名；C 选项：值得注意的、著名的；D 选项：偏离的。根据题意可知补充“著名的”更合适，故正确答案是选项 C。

12、【答案】C

【解析】“国土安全…已经发放了数亿美元的资金在全国各地安装更多的监控摄像头”。A 选项：制裁、处罚；B 选项：区域；C 选项：部、部门；D 选项：中心、中央。根据固定搭配 The Department of Homeland Security: 国土安全部，可知正确答案是选项 C。

13、【答案】A

【解析】美国的感恩节作为一个历史性、国家性、宗教性的节日，开始于 1620 年乘坐“五月花号”来到美洲大陆的清教徒，当时这些人被称为 pilgrims。故正确答案是选项 A。

14、【答案】C

【解析】“航空公司正在提升他们的价格，…油价正在上涨”。A 选项：消费；B 选项：破坏；D 选项：傲慢、推测。根据句意可知补充“假设”更合适，on the assumption that…: 假设，是固定搭配。故正确答案是选项 C。

15、【答案】B

【解析】细节题。双语的下列优点中，哪一项是普遍接受的？在原文中可以直接找到线索，“advantages of bilingualism include better performance at tasks involving executive function”，该功能亦可预防痴呆（不是避免，D 项排除）。而其他研究所声称的双语改变人的性格甚至世界观(worldviews)一说，持怀疑态度的人亦不在少数，包括《经济学人》杂志。原文线索“often called “Whorfianism”，this idea has its sceptics, including *The Economist*”，只有 B 选项提到了这个功能。故正确答案是选项 B。

16、【答案】D

【解析】态度题。题干问双语者的思维受语言的影响主要表现在哪方面？文中在第 4 段有直接的交代，“in part this is because working in a second language slows down the thinking”，而且可根据这一段的内容，排除其他三个选项。故正确答案是选项 D。

17、【答案】A

【解析】题干问作者对第 8 段开头的问题的回答是什么？希腊人在说话中喜欢打断对方。原文线索，“we also see some unsurprising overlap with national stereotypes and self-stereotypes: French, rigorous; German, logical; English, playful. Of course.”。故正确答案是选项 A。

18、【答案】B

【解析】态度题。首先要明确，“discussing the issue”是什么 issue。回到第 2 段，“yet it is different to claim...to have a different personality when using a different language...what is going on here?”接下来的段落基本都是围绕这个问题来展开讨论。讨论的过程中，作者的态度基本是可观的，其分析都有证据支撑，语气语调也不带抨击或批评。选项 A：讽刺的；选项 B：客观的；选项 C：批评的；选项 D：矛盾的。故正确答案是选项 B。

19、【参考译文】

For many countries around the world, China is rapidly becoming their most important bilateral trade partner. However, there have been concerns over large trade imbalance between China and the rest of the world. The US in particular has the largest trade deficit in the world with China at \$315 billion, more than three times what it was a decade ago. There have also been a growing number of trade disputes brought against, mainly for dumping, intellectual property and the valuation of the yuan.

20、【参考译文】

成功者不会毕生与这样一个概念：即想象自己应该成为何种人。相反，他们就是他们。因此他们不会费神去装腔作势、故作姿态、摆布他人。他们明白：爱与伪爱、傻与装傻、知与伪知之间是有区别。成功者无须躲在面具后。