

2023 年下半年英语二级笔译综合能力真题解析

Section 1 Vocabulary and Grammar

Part 1 Vocabulary Selection

1. Private superstitions that feed racism and other social predacious should be ____ through long-term education.
A. eradicated
B. removed
C. abolished
D. dispelled

2. Some philosophers insist that one way to ____ is through an empirical approach.
A. study
B. learn
C. acquire
D. classify

3. Chairman WB's background as a doctor has given him an ____ the medical problems that face the country.
A. interest in
B. understanding with
C. insight into
D. inroad upon

4. One of the most ____ visual gifts for Christmas's claridge tree any Jotaqriomer can wish for.
A. snobbish
B. lavish
C. sluggish
D. sweetish

5. The former prime minster sees a _____ niche for Thailand's next economic leap, and envisions his country as the information technology hub for the Mekong basin.
A. ludicrous
B. luxurious
C. lucrative
D. lubricating

6. 60 years ago, I knew everything. Now, I know almost nothing. Education is a progressive discovery of our own ____ .

- A. ignorance
- B. delimitation
- C. ingenuity
- D. weakness

7. Asian currencies, especially the Singapore's dollar & Malaysian ringgit, have been ____ quite a lot since early this year.

- A. growing
- B. appreciating
- C. escalating
- D. increasing

8. Executives of the company enjoys ...while the profit on the whole is slim.

- A. extravagant
- B. exotic
- C. exquisite
- D. eccentric

9. A weak command of English now manifests ...

- A. assertive
- B. predictive
- C. declarative
- D. affirmative

10. The trade union leader talked about the ____ of ... to help the workers.

- A. regrets
- B. grievances
- C. torments
- D. sorrows

11. The International Monetary Fund revised down... "the worst outcome for this region in recent memory".

- A. degradation
- B. contraction

- C. proportion
- D. stagnation

12. The company had hired individuals and enterprises...which deceived and misled consumers.

- A. pledging
- B. including
- C. forging
- D. extracting

13. Zero-emission large passenger aircraft powered ... at least a decade as the price of the fuel needs to come down.

- A. acceptable
- B. incredible
- C. feasible
- D. admissible

14. When Dr. Anthony Fauci Predicted ... and accused him of fear mongering.

- A. lambasted
- B. tantalized
- C. skirmished
- D. satirized

15. Academic _____ should be an ... should be compulsory for all students.

- A. measurement
- B. criteria
- C. integrity
- D. justice

16. Success _____ ultimately on the ... at a solution.

- A. hinges
- B. concentrates
- C. emphasizes
- D. bases

17. The smell of the burnt dish was ... in the building.

- A. diffuse
- B. extensive

- C. effusive
- D. pervasive

18. Developing countries have produced ...of the destructive impacts.

- A. brunt
- B. burden
- C. influence
- D. resemblance

19. The tiny island Nauru in the Pacific ... to come out of world war II .

- A. thrust
- B. charisma
- C. grist
- D. hubris

20. Cogan wanted to hit Tom in the nose, but he ... his money back.

- A. recensored
- B. reassured
- C. restrained
- D. rectified

Part 2 Vocabulary Replacement

21. Many companies ... indiscretions in data security.

- A. impulsive breakdowns
- B. careless leaks
- C. injudicious indemnities
- D. reckless hackings

22. The value of a particular variety ... makeup.

- A. balance
- B. set-up
- C. content
- D. composition

23. The representatives of ... abolished.

- A. improved
- B. decorated
- C. eliminated
- D. established

24. The latest movie by ... of imminent destruction.

- A. immutable
- B. immediate
- C. immobile
- D. immortal

25. I sometimes ... observance of the law than they do upon its enforcement.

- A. execution in
- B. compliance with
- C. fulfillment of
- D. recognition of

26. The social security systems ... contributors is growing rapidly.

- A. funders
- B. sponsors
- C. donors
- D. taxpayers

27. One of the eccentricities of ... in the bed.

- A. predictabilities
- B. peculiarities
- C. possibilities
- D. punctualities

28. The Beijing Marathon which was ... as well as economic development.

- A. boosted
- B. ascended
- C. fostered
- D. enlightened

29. When one species ... toward **extinction**, according to researchers.

- A. desolation
- B. degradation
- C. annihilation
- D. aggregation

30. The news about toxic waste dumping **aroused** ... broadcast.

- A. provoked
- B. broke
- C. enlivened
- D. started

31. The renowned ... **equanimity** that his peers could not.

- A. condescension
- B. solidarity
- C. calmness
- D. consent

32. The meddling managers refused to **intervene in** ... labor force.

- A. intercede in
- B. back away from
- C. compromise with
- D. take the blame for

33. The Legend of the White Snake ... the **succeeding** chaos that follows.

- A. continuing
- B. compelling
- C. developing
- D. ensuing

34. Singapore rewards its gold medalists who have **obtained** ...

- A. renounced
- B. forsaken
- C. forfeited
- D. captured

35. The Brisbane ... and its **favourable** weather.

- A. agreeable
- B. affable

- C. amicable
- D. amenable

36. In the face of many challenges ... spending with ...

- A. payment
- B. cost
- C. expense
- D. consumption

37. Officials and experts ... rapidly changing social mores.

- A. traditions
- B. patterns
- C. habits
- D. behaviors

38.

39. When he learned about ... inveigh against all form of ...

- A. denounce
- B. repress
- C. deprecate
- D. censor

40. The requirements ... dwarfed by greater needs.

- A. devastated
- B. maximized
- C. minimized
- D. satisfied

Part 3 Error Correction

41. The world is experiencing profound shift seen in ...

- A. unseen
- B. not seeing
- C. having seen
- D. seeing

42. Good pencil erasers are soft enough not **damage** paper ...

- A. by damaging
- B. damaging
- C. be damaging
- D. to damage

43. The most common process ... **using** a circular dish with a small pocket at the bottom.

- A. which uses
- B. that uses
- C. which used
- D. while using

44. Rather than calligraphy, poetry, shadow-boxing and other cultural cultivation **favoring** China's high society...

- A. favored by
- B. favored of
- C. favoring by
- D. favoring of

45. **I served the company with interpretation, which is a startup on** the field of ...

- A. As an interpreter, I work at the company which is a startup in
- B. I worked at the company with the interpretation which is a startup on
- C. As an interpreter, I work at the company which is a startup on
- D. I served at the company with the interpretation which is a startup in

46. Our flight **delayed** owing to ... the airport.

- A. having been delayed
- B. to be delayed
- C. was delayed
- D. being delayed

47. **To single out** one employee per year ... targets are met.

- A. Rather than singling out
- B. Rather than to single out
- C. Rather than single out
- D. For singling out

48. There is a master plan to ... **to be complicated** by the fact that ...

A. complicated

B. are complicated

C. being complicated

D. complicating

49. We never used to receive ... **getting used to** managing money.

A. got used to

B. and get used to

C. to get used to

D. get used to

50. **I seldom saw** him fly into ... director of the branch company.

A. Seldom I had seen

B. Seldom have I seen

C. I had seldom seen

D. I saw seldom

51. Pollution, ...problems must **be solved by our government**.

A. to solve by the government

B. the government must solve

C. our government is to be solved

D. to be solved with our government

52. Among **other equal things** ... command of language is poor.

A. Other things being equal

B. Were other things equal

C. Other things to be equal

D. To be equal other things

53. For employers, **since** people ...

A. whether

B. whatsoever

C. while

D. whereas

54. The new study ... **than previous known** by the scientific community.

A. than previously being known

B. that was previously known

C. than was previously known

D. that was being previously known

55. Technological development mean that we are on a path to a world **that** it ...

A. in that

B. in which

C. which

D. what

56. Besides bank ... **particularly about infancy.**

A. in particular infancy

B. particularly in their infancy

C. particularly infancy

D. infancy in particular

57. To kill the loneliness ... gone **great lengths finding** companionship and emotional support from pets.

A. great lengths to find

B. to great lengths finding

C. to great lengths to find

D. great lengths to finding

58. Machinery **use hydraulic power include** ...

A. that uses hydraulic power including

B. uses hydraulic power to include

C. which use hydraulic power including

D. that uses hydraulic power includes

59. The manager has not ... promised **it was ready for me** by next Monday.

A. me it would be ready for me

B. me to make it ready to me

C. me to have it ready for me

D. me it will be ready for me

60. Over 70 percent of male educators ... **an increased salary** a major ... career long-term.

A. was increasing salary

B. was an increased salary

C. an increased salary was

D. increasing salary was

Section 2 Reading Comprehension

passage one

California remains the top US destination for foreign students, yet enrollment is slipping

California remains the top US destination for foreign students, who primarily come from China and India, with enrollment dipping slightly in the 2018-19 school year for the first time in at least a decade, according to a survey released Monday.

Nationally, new enrollments of international students declined for the third year in a row although overall numbers are at a record high of nearly 1.1 million, according to a survey of 2,800 US colleges and universities released by the Institute of International Education and the US State Department.

The number of students from China, who account for one-third of all international students in the United States, increased by 1.7% while those from India grew by 2.9%.

Some university officials have questioned whether the Trump administration's harder line on immigration and China is driving international students toward more welcoming environments in other countries.

But US college costs are the single largest concern expressed by prospective foreign students and their families, Allan E. Goodman, the Institute of International Education's president, said in a recent teleconference to preview the report.

A 2017 survey by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development found that the average US public college tuition was the highest among some 35 member nations surveyed — about \$8,200 annually, more than twice as high as the average.

Caroline Casagrande, deputy assistant secretary of State for academic programs, said new student enrollment began declining in 2015 under the Obama administration and has begun to stabilize. The number of new undergraduates decreased at a slower rate in 2018-19 than in the previous two years while graduate students increased.

California continues to attract the most international students — 161,693 — with six of the nation's top 20 host universities located in the state. USC remained the most popular campus, enrolling 16,340 foreign students in 2018-19, followed by 11,942 at UCLA, 10,652 at UC San Diego, 10,063 at UC Berkeley, 8,064 at UC Irvine and 8,048 at UC Davis.

About 42% of the California foreign students are from China and 12.6% from India. Overall, international students helped boost the state economy by spending an estimated \$6.8 billion on tuition, housing, food and other items, the report said.

Some smaller California campuses, such as the University of La Verne, have experienced dramatic declines in Chinese international students over the last few years.

China remains key for USC, which opened a center in Shanghai last year to help Chinese students find jobs after graduating and returning home.

"We do feel like diversification is a good thing," said Anthony Bailey, USC vice president for strategic and global initiatives. "But we hope to continue to have Chinese mainland students for

many, many years to come. With the volume we have and the levels of talent that they have, we don't think other markets are going to replace China and India. We think there's more opportunity in both."

passage two

India is often said to possess the world's biggest "middle class". But in India this term has a meaning very different to its usage in the west. Navroz Dubash, the head of the climate initiative at Delhi's Centre for Policy Research, pointed out that among the richest 10% of Indians, a third live in households which have no refrigerators. In the next richest 10%, only 45% have refrigerators, and in the 10% after that, only 28%. At the mid-point of India's income distribution, the proportion of fridge owners is just 10%.

Dubash, a lead author of the IPCC's reports, is personally in no doubt as to the need to reduce global emissions. But he said that the limited reach of refrigerators – which India's climate would seem to make indispensable – "tells you scary things. If you ask people with that level of access to energy to tighten their belts, that's a very big ask. It means that emissions inevitably have to grow."

Dubash is the principal author of a recent report that examines seven separate projections of India's future energy needs and likely emissions. All of them – from institutions including government departments, the World Bank and TERI, the Energy and Resources Institute headed until recently by Raj Pachauri, the former IPCC chairman – state that both coal-fired power and Indian greenhouse gas emissions are set to increase substantially.

Even with stringent policy action to increase the deployment of renewables and increase energy efficiency, "coal use is projected by all but one study to be more than two times current levels". (Although India has a small nuclear industry – which provides less than 5% of its electricity – attempts to expand it have met strong political resistance. Any new nuclear capacity would take years to build and bring online, so it cannot be expected to fill the country's energy needs any time soon.)

The consequence is that if, as the projections suggest, India's emissions grow between two and three times by 2030, "India could be the second largest global emitter within the next decade." Its projected output – between 4bn and 5.7bn tonnes of carbon dioxide each year – will surpass that of the US, which in 2011 was 5.3bn tonnes and falling, and be smaller only than China's.

Dubash's report regards all the projections as flawed: they tend to assume sustained high GDP growth, which may not be achievable, and there is a wide divergence between them. "We don't have a very solid set of analytical inputs, and the projections are not robust," Dubash said. For that reason alone, "stringent pledges would be unwise, because there is too much uncertainty". Similar opinions can be found in Delhi among people of very different political stripes. There are a few dissenters, such as Greenpeace India – which led a campaign by local people to resist the development of a new mine in Singrauli that was finally cancelled last year. Since then, the government has taken steps to curb its activities, freezing all its bank accounts on the grounds that it received donations from abroad. But Greenpeace remains on the margins of India's debate. According to Barun Mitra, the director of the Liberty Institute, a free-market think tank, "in a country where a third of the population doesn't have electricity, binding emissions limits are a fairy tale".

Nitin Desai is a retired UN diplomat, who organised the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro and later represented the UN secretary-general at international climate conferences. He is now a member of a small expert panel advising Modi in the lead-up to Paris. "In a country with blackouts and so

many people without access to electricity, can I really manage without developing more coal?” he asked. “Why should we be accountable? The pressure should be on the countries whose per capita emissions are much higher. If you try to force India to adopt emissions targets, you will fail.”

The last time US and European leaders made a serious push for a binding global deal, at the 2009 climate conference in Copenhagen, India’s delegation was led by Jairam Ramesh, who did Javedekar’s job in the then-Congress-led government. As a minister, he was mercilessly attacked for holding up development on environmental grounds. He said: “The idea that India can set targets in Paris is completely ridiculous and unrealistic. It will not happen. This is a difficult concept for eco-fundamentalists, and I say this as a guy who is considered in India to be very green.”

He added: “Even with the most aggressive strategy on nuclear, wind, hydro and solar, coal will still provide 55% of electricity consumption by 2030, which means coal consumption will be 2.5 or three times higher than at present. Mining and burning coal imposes huge environmental burdens. It’s a double whammy: the more coal we extract, the more forest we lose, and that too will add to global warming.”

In fertile, intensely farmed states such as Punjab, 15% of the land is arid, and unsuitable for irrigation – but ideal for solar panels. Meanwhile, in distinct contrast to Germany or Britain, the levelised cost of solar energy per 1KW/hr unit, averaged out over 25 years, is already close to “grid parity”, simply because Indian solar panels are so much more productive. Government subsidies have in the past been provided for small-scale users – though these were recently cut, from 30% to 15% of installation costs, while only 15% those who deployed solar panels ever claimed them anyway. In India, even without subsidy, solar is becoming competitive with electricity from coal.

According to Puri, the price of solar electricity has fallen from Rs13 to Rs6.5 per 1KW/hr unit over the past five years – very close to the Rs6 cost of thermal power from coal. However, recent reforms to the finance of long-term infrastructure debt are reducing the gap still further. Puri added: “Everyone expects interest rates [currently a ruinous 10- 12%] to come down. If that happens, solar is going to hit grid parity, irrespective of any technical discoveries, within the next two years.”

passage three

①Being chronically bored at work can have damaging consequences – and we need to talk about it more, say experts.

②We all know what burnout is and why it’s bad. But fewer of us have heard of ‘boreout’ – a related phenomenon that’s arguably just as pernicious.

③ While burnout is linked to long hours, poor work-life balance and our glamourisation of overwork, boreout happens when we are bored by our work to the point that we feel it is totally meaningless. Our job seems pointless, our tasks devoid of value.

④ Boreout doesn’t get as much attention as its workaholic cousin, but experts say that this phenomenon – which occurs across industries – can result in some of the same health problems for workers. It’s also bad for companies, because a workforce with boreout can lead to high staff turnover.

⑤Knowing what boreout is, and being able to identify it in ourselves, is critical for tackling it. There are also actions both workers and companies can take to alleviate it. And experts suggest that as we emerge into an evolving new world of work that prioritises worker wellbeing, boreout could merit

just as much attention as other workplace problems.

What is boreout?

“Boreout is chronic boredom. That sums it up,” says Lotta Harju, an assistant professor of organisational behaviour at EM Lyon Business School, France, who has studied boreout for years.

A number of factors can cause chronic boredom, including working in a demoralising physical environment like a cubicle farm, or feeling under-challenged over a prolonged period. But Harju says the fundamental experience of boreout is meaninglessness – “the experience that the work doesn’t really have any purpose, that there’s no point”.

Ruth Stock-Homburg, a professor of management and human resources management at the Technical University of Darmstadt, Germany, says she’s witnessed the phenomenon across multiple industries.

“I started observing people in quiet hours in retail stores, and people are just standing there bored. Or taxi drivers that have to wait sometimes for hours in quiet times in the countryside.” Tech workers in Silicon Valley have also told her they feel the same way, she says.

Stock-Homburg and her colleagues have identified three main aspects of the boreout phenomenon: “being terribly bored, having a crisis of growth and having a crisis of meaning”.

Although it’s normal for everyone to get bored at work occasionally, being chronically bored for days on end may indicate that you need to address the issue, says Harju, because failing to do so can have consequences. In 2014, she worked on a study, looking at more than 11,000 workers at 87 Finnish organisations. She found that chronic boredom “increased the likelihood of employees’ turnover and early retirement intentions, poor self-rated health and stress symptoms”.

Other research backs this up. A 2021 study showed that 186 government workers in Turkey who suffered from boreout also dealt with depression, and high rates of stress and anxiety. Studies show depression from boreout can follow workers outside the office, and lead to physical ailments from insomnia to headaches.

Section 3 Cloze Test

① More Spanish students are learning Chinese thanks to increasing economic and cultural exchanges between Spain and China.

② Apps such as WeChat and TikTok have skyrocketed popularity in recent years.

③ WeChat is so relied upon as a secure part of the fabric of our technologically advancing societies, that residents in Guangzhou can use the app to store their ID cards, and a court in Haidian allows litigants to communicate with their lawyers through WeChat video connections.

④ Many features of WeChat alongside its well-thought-out design has meant that the app has dominated its competitors domestically, especially during the tumultuous origin years of 2012-13, when it was gaining traction.

⑤ The ability to move through web pages without tabs and save articles alongside other offline content within the app streamlined the online experience, meaning that users did not have to be

constantly switching from app to app depending on the type of multimedia they wanted to consume. This is a fantastic application of the PWA, or Progressive Web Apps, concept, which have long been advocated by companies including Google.

⑥PWA apps are designed to take advantage of the latest technologies to combine the comprehensive nature of the web experience with the simplistic convenience of mobile apps.

⑦The continuity in the online and offline browsing experience is what makes WeChat so successful in keeping our attention on the display of our phones.

⑧The intuitive design that has seamless digital content consumption in mind is what makes WeChat not just an app that is useful in communicating with friends and family. Many may bring up the fact that you can pay for goods and services, or order a taxi through it, but all of these extra features boil down to the one single universal strength of detail in design and multiple app service integration. The app itself has no doubt also been an influence on many Western apps, as services such as Facebook Messenger, WhatsApp, and Kik Messenger all also continue to innovate and bring high-quality technological innovation to people worldwide.

⑨The philosophy behind WeChat is one of art, not one of commerce; ironic considering Tencent's huge economic success as one of the world's richest companies. The mission statement at the start of WeChat's creation as the brainchild of Allen Zhang was to create a work of art. Zhang has often in interviews stated the emphasis on design, to prioritize a practical and intuitive experience using the latest understanding of human psychology, and combining that with the limits of technology at the time alongside the necessary considerations for economic viability.

⑩Zhang instructed the development team to learn from his previous mistakes in making messy interfaces for his previous venture Foxmail, and instead guided them through the concept of subtraction, making things simple and focusing on the product's aesthetics.

⑪This minimalism is something that many apps around the world are trying to achieve. In 2019, New York Times reported that Mark Zuckerberg wished to emulate the fact that the WeChat moments feature only showed a maximum of two adverts a day, compared to the wave of daily commercials seen on Facebook. Anxiety regarding profitability ultimately extinguished these ambitions, however, the lessons that Western and Eastern apps can learn from each other remain fruitful.