

全国重点名校系列

新版

全国硕士研究生招生考试 考研专业课精品资料

【电子书】2024年中国矿业大学

(徐州) 211翻译硕士英语之高级英语考研精品
资料

策划：辅导资料编写组

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核心题库 强化训练
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5. 中国矿业大学（徐州）211 翻译硕士英语考研初试参考书

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五、本套考研资料适用学院和专业

外国语言文化学院：英语笔译

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中国矿业大学（徐州）211 翻译硕士英语考研初试参考书目

《高级英语》（修订本）第 1、2 册，张汉熙，2000 年，外语教学与研究出版社；
《综合英语教程》第 5、6 册，邹为诚，2013 年第三版，高等教育出版社。

中国矿业大学（徐州）211 翻译硕士英语考研招生适用院系

外国语言文化学院：英语笔译

中国矿业大学（徐州）211 翻译硕士英语考研大纲

2023 年中国矿业大学（徐州）211 翻译硕士英语考研大纲

一、考试目的与要求

《翻译硕士英语》作为全日制翻译硕士专业学位（MTI）入学考试的外语考试，旨在考查考生是否达到 MTI 学习所要求的英语水平。要求考生认知词汇量在 10,000 以上，掌握 6000 个以上的积极词汇及其常用搭配，具有较强的阅读和书面表达能力。

二、考试范围

以参考书目为蓝本，考查参考书目所规定的主要内容。

三、试题结构（包括考试时间，试题类型等）

考试时间：180 分钟

试题类型（满分为 100 分）：Use of English; Reading Comprehension; Error Correction; Vocabulary and Structure; Writing

2022 年中国矿业大学（徐州）211 翻译硕士英语考研大纲

211	翻译硕士英语	<p>《高级英语》（修订本）第 1、2 册，张汉熙，2000 年，外语教学与研究出版社； 《综合英语教程》第 5、6 册，邹为诚，2013 年第三版，高等教育出版社。</p>	<p>一、考试目的与要求</p> <p>《翻译硕士英语》作为全日制翻译硕士专业学位 (MTI) 入学考试的外语考试，旨在考查考生是否达到 MTI 学习所要求的英语水平。要求考生认知词汇量在 10, 000 以上，掌握 6000 个以上的积极词汇及其常用搭配，具有较强的阅读和书面表达能力。</p> <p>二、考试范围</p> <p>以参考书目为蓝本，考查参考书目所规定的主要内容。</p> <p>三、试题结构（包括考试时间，试题类型等）</p> <p>考试时间：180 分钟</p> <p>试题类型(满分为 100 分):Use of English;Reading Comprehension ; Error Correction ; Vocabulary and Structure; Writing</p>	不允许使用计算器
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2024 年中国矿业大学（徐州）211 翻译硕士英语考研核心笔记

《高级英语》考研核心笔记

第一部分 第一册 Unit 1: The Middle Eastern Bazaar

I. Additional Background Knowledge

1. Middle Eastern Countries
2. Architecture of Gothic Style

II. Introduction to the Passage

1. Type of literature: a piece of objective description
2. The purpose of a piece of objective description:
---to record and reproduce a true picture with opinions and emotions of the author excluded
3. Ways of developing a piece of objective description:
---to begin with a brief general picture, divide the object into parts and organize the detailed description in order of space

III. Effective Writing Skills

1. making effective use of specific verbs
2. using adjectives accurately
3. using five human senses---hearing, smelling, seeing, tasting and touching to make the description vivid
4. using rhetorical devices properly

IV. Rhetorical Devices

1. simile
2. metaphor
3. assonance
4. onomatopoeia

V. Special Difficulties

1. paraphrasing some sentences
2. translating some paragraphs
3. identifying figures of speech

VI. Questions

1. What is a bazaar? Can you name some of the Middle Eastern countries in which such bazaars are likely to be found?
2. Name all the markets in the bazaar. What kind of economy do you think they represent? Give facts to support your view.
3. What scene do you find most picturesque in the bazaar? Why? (空格、小五、宋体)

第二部分 Unit 2: Hiroshima---“the Liveliest” City in Japan by Jacques Danvoir

I. Additional Background Knowledge

1. The City of Hiroshima
2. The first dropping of an atomic bomb---“Little Boy”

II. Introduction to the Passage

1. Type of literature: a piece of radio report
2. The purpose of a piece of radio report: to inform the auditors of the truth
3. Some characteristics of radio report: authenticity and objectivity

III. Effective Writing Skills

1. accurately recording the dialogues with some Japanese to reinforce the authenticity of the report
3. carefully observing and describing details to reinforce the authenticity of the report
3. vivid and humorous description to make the report interesting

IV. Rhetorical Devices

1. metaphor
2. anti-climax

V. Special Difficulties

1. reading between the lines
2. paraphrasing some sentences

VI. Questions

1. What was the writer’s attitude towards Hiroshima?
2. Was Hiroshima in any way different from other Japanese cities?
3. Even in this short description one may find some of the problems of Japan, or at least, of Hiroshima. Can you say what they are?
4. How do the Japanese themselves look at Hiroshima? Why?

VII. Detailed Teaching Notes:

**Hiroshima--the "Liveliest" City
In Japan**

1. The Map of Japan

Hiroshima

Hiroshima, city on southwestern Honshū Island, Japan, capital of Hiroshima Prefecture, at the head of Hiroshima Bay. The city was founded in 1594 on six islands in the Ôta River delta. Hiroshima grew rapidly as a castle town and commercial city, and after 1868 it was developed as a military center. On August 6, 1945, during World War II (1939-1945), the first atomic bomb to be used against an enemy position was dropped on the city by the United States Army Air Forces (*see* Nuclear Weapons). According to U.S. estimates 60,000 to 70,000 people were killed or missing as a result of the bomb and many more were made homeless. (In 1940 the population of Hiroshima had been 343,698.) The blast also destroyed more than 10 sq km (4 sq mi) of the city, completely destroying 68 percent of Hiroshima's buildings; another 24 percent were damaged. Every August 6 since 1947, thousands participate in interfaith services in the Peace Memorial Park built on the site where the bomb exploded. In 1949 the Japanese dedicated Hiroshima as an international shrine of peace. After the war, the city was largely rebuilt, and commercial activities were resumed. Machinery, automobiles, food processing, and the brewing of

sake are the main industries. The surrounding area, although mountainous, has fertile valleys where silk, rice, and wheat are produced. Population (1990) 1,085,705.

2. The Bombing of Hiroshima

On August 6, 1945, during World War II, the United States dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, a Japanese city and military center. An estimated 60,000 to 70,000 people were killed or reported missing, and thousands more were made homeless. Sixteen hours after the attack, U.S. President Harry S. Truman's report of the event was broadcast to radio listeners.

The explosion produces great amounts of heat, a shock wave and intense radiation. The region of the explosion becomes radioactively contaminated and radioactive products may be deposited elsewhere as fallout.

At 8:15 a.m. on August 6, 1945, by order of President Truman, the first Atomic bomb, nicknamed Little Boy was exploded over a point near the centre of Hiroshima, destroying almost everything with a radius of 830-1,450 meters. The damage beyond this area was considerable, and over 71,000 people were killed instantly. Many more later died of injuries and the effects of radiation. Casualties numbered nearly 130,000. Survivors are still dying of leukaemia, pernicious anaemia and other diseases induced by radiation. Almost 98% of the buildings were destroyed or severely damaged.

The Japanese dedicated post-war Hiroshima to peace. A destroyed area named "Peace City" has been set aside as a memorial. A peace Park was build. A special hospital built here treats people suffering from exposure to radiation and conducts research into its effects.

3. Rhetoric

tenor (subject): the concept, object, or person meant in a metaphor

vehicle (reference): a medium through which something is expressed, achieved, or displayed

Simile: A simile makes a comparison between two unlike things having at least one quality or characteristic in common. The two things compared must be dissimilar and the basis of resemblance is usually an abstract quality. The vehicle is almost always introduced by the word "like" or "as".

Self-criticism is as necessary to us as air or water.

The water lay grey and wrinkled like an elephant's skin.

My very thoughts were like the ghostly rustle of dead leaves.

The bus went as slowly as a snail.

Her eyes were jet black, and her hair was like a waterfall.

The comparison is purely imaginative, that is, the resemblance between the two unlike things in that one particular aspect exists only in our minds, and not in the nature of the things themselves.

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country.

Metaphor is considered the most important and basic poetic figure and also the commonest the most beautiful.

Snow *clothes* the ground.

The town *was stormed* after a long siege.

Boys and girls, tumbling in the streets and playing, were *moving jewels*.

I had a lump in my throat

At last this intermezzo came to an end...

I was again crushed by the thought...

...when the meaning ... sank in, jolting me...

Metonymy(借代、换喻)

She was a girl who excited the emotions, but I was not one to let my heart rule my head.
 He took to the bottle.
 ...little old Japan adrift amid beige concrete skyscrapers ...struggle between kimono and the miniskirt
 I thought that Hiroshima still felt the impact

Metonymy can be derived from various sources:

a. Names of persons

Uncle Sam: the USA

b. Animals

the bear: the Soviet Union

the dragon : the Chinese (a fight between the bear and the dragon)

c. Parts of the body

heart: feelings and emotions

head, brain: wisdom, intelligence, reason

grey hair: old age

d. Profession:

the press: newspapers, reporters etc.

He met the press yesterday evening at the Grand Hotel.

the bar: the legal profession

e. location of government, business etc.

Downing Street: the British Government

the White House: the US president and his government

the Capital Hill: US Congress

Wall Street: US financial circles

Hollywood: American filmmaking industry

Euphemism: the substitution of an agreeable or inoffensive expression for one that may offend or suggest sth unpleasant. e.g:

He was sentenced to prison---He is now living at the government's expenses.

The boy is a bit slow for his age.

to go to heaven---dead

to go to the bathroom, do one's business, answer the nature's call, put an end to my life.

Each day of suffering that helps to free me from earthly cares.

Irony:

Hiroshima---the Liveliest City in Japan

the good fortune that my illness has brought me

Anti-Climax:

a town known throughout the world for its---oysters

Alliteration:

slip to a stop

tested and treated

2024 年中国矿业大学（徐州）211 翻译硕士英语考研复习提纲

《高级英语》考研复习提纲

《高级英语》复习提纲

Book I

第 1 课 The Middle Eastern Bazaar

重点和难点:

1. 分析作者对篇章的布局以及不同场景的描写以及繁简的取舍;
2. 分析本篇文章作者所采用的不同的象声词对各种场面的渲染的写作手法;
3. 分析作者在文章中所采用的比喻修辞手段;
4. 归纳作者对象声词的运用;

复习内容:

1. 词汇
2. 课文内容及文化背景知识
3. 语言点
4. 修辞、文体、语篇、写作技巧
5. 练习

词汇及语言点:

Bazaar, Gothic, Cavern, thread one's way, of every conceivable kind, clear a way, penetrate, make a point of, deprive sb. of (all profit), at intervals, fade away, follow suit, peculiarities, display, beat down, picturesque, impressive, intricate, profusion, varied, "sumptuous dinner", honey-comb, glimpse, disdain, somber, throw one's weight on to, squeaking

Is entered by; from the heat and glare of; as far as the eye can see; thread their way; the din of; in slow measured tones, peculiarity, is the order of the day; would-be, narrow down, beat the price down, a point of honour, make a point of protesting, a tinkling and banging and clashing, impinge on your ear, hammer away at, of all shapes and sizes, pleasing in form, honeycomb, caravanserai, disdainfully, post, pole, tower to, creak and groan, squeaking and rumbling, grunts and sighs

第 2 课 Hiroshima—the "Liveliest" City in Japan

重点和难点:

1. 理解触及人类情感的报告文学写作风格;
2. 重点分析作者对内心活动的大量的描写;
3. 理解作者本人的思想感情的跌宕起伏的变化以及变化的原因;
4. 正确理解本文中作者所描写的遭受原子弹轰炸之后广岛的变化;
5. 重点理解广岛人民的生活状况

难点:

1. 广岛真的是日本最有活力的城市吗?
2. 作者的真实观点;

复习内容:

1. 词汇
2. 课文内容及文化背景知识
3. 语言点
4. 修辞、文体、语篇、写作技巧
5. 练习

词汇及语言点

slip, a lump in my throat, sad thoughts on my mind, very, seem, appear, rub shoulders

with, preoccupations, be oblivious of, bob up and down, exchange the ritual formula of, at the very sight of, in response to, incessant struggle, at the scene of, stand on the site of, experience a twinge of, linger on, in slow agony, fresh bows, jolt me out of my sad reverie, heinous crime, cataclysm, smell of, send the shivers down the spine, fisherman by trade, turn to water, on the part of, free me from earthly cares, improve my character, rub shoulders with, lurch, slip to a stop, at the sight of, set off, cataclysm, by trade, loss of face, thank to, a sort of, just, flexible, about to, incessant, agitate, back away, heinous, to be oblivious of, on the part of, lucky birds

The rather arresting spectacle of little old Japan adrift amid beige concrete skyscrapers is the very symbol of the incessant struggle between the kimono and the miniskirt.

Quite unexpectedly, the strange emotion which had overwhelmed me at the station returned, and I was again crushed by the thought that I now stood on the site of the first atomic bombardment, where thousands upon thousands of people had been slain in one second, where thousands upon thousands of others had lingered on to die in slow agony.

第4课 Everyday Use for Your Grandmama

重点和难点:

1. 人们对自身价值认识与自我塑造的过程;
2. 个人情感和与亲情关系的处理方式,
3. 西方社会的亲情观;
4. 西方社会的习俗。

难点:

1. 分析本文作者怎样进行人物的对比刻画的;
2. 对比描写所达到的刻画效果

复习内容:

1. 词汇
2. 课文内容及文化背景知识
3. 语言点
4. 修辞、文体、语篇、写作技巧
5. 练习

词汇及语言点

more than most people know, homely, quick and witty tongue, in flight, envelope, chin on chest, eyes on ground, feet in shuffle, stand off, raise money, in a river of make-believe, shove us away, fight off the temptation, tumble along good-naturedly, hang about, court, turn on him, recompose, hang down to, go through motions with, give up on, crop up, talk a blue streak, extended, homely, make it, stick to, stand off, stare down,

soothing, furtive, hang about, throw back, perspiration, stump,

She thinks her sister has held life always in the palm of one hand, that "no" is a word the world never learned to say to her.

It seems to me I have talked to them always with one foot raised in flight, with my head turned in whichever way is farthest from them.

Like good likes and money, quickness passed her by.

She talked a blue streak over the sweet potatoes.

Why do you think colored people asked fewer questions in 1927?
What is implied by the subtitle 'for your grandmamma'?

第5课 Speech on Hitler's Invasion of the U.S.S.R.

重点和难点:

重点:

1. Churchill 的此演讲的历史背景与重要的历史意义;
2. Churchill 的此演讲所达到的效果及对于二战所产生的影响;
3. Churchill 的此演讲所站的角度及对俄国的态度
4. Churchill 在演讲中所采用的修辞手段

难点:

1. 修辞手段在演讲中的特殊作用;
2. 演讲时的世界政治背景等。

复习内容:

1. 词汇
2. 课文内容及文化背景知识
3. 语言点
4. 修辞、文体、语篇、写作技巧
5. 练习

词汇及语言点

语言要点:

change conviction into certainty, surprise, ground, round up in hordes, there is not time, the War Cabinet, count on, enlist, be true of, arch anti-Communist, bow down, make a favourable reference to, to the effect, is devoid of, from time immemorial, pray for, onslaught, is wrung so hardly, smart from, appeal to, blood-lust, lure...on...

to the effect, except for, conviction, be devoid of, primordial, vestige, be resolved to, parley, divergence, moralize, hearth and home,

I suppose they will be rounded up in hordes.

He thought that Hitler was counting on enlisting capitalist and Right Wing sympathies in this country and the U.S.A.

第6课 Blackmail

重点和难点:

重点:

1. 分析本篇文章对来自下层的诡计贪婪的酒店探长和贵族出身傲慢专横的公爵夫人以及懦弱胆小的公爵入木的刻画;
2. 分析本篇中人物性格特征及酒店探长和公爵夫人每一次进行的斗智的较量;
3. 分析作者在文章中所采用的比喻修辞手段;

难点:

1. 社会身份对人的思维方式和行为方式的作用和影响
2. 比喻的修辞手段在刻画人物中的重要性

复习内容:

1. 词汇
2. 课文内容及文化背景知识
3. 语言点

4. 修辞、文体、语篇、写作技巧

5. 练习

词汇及语言点

Cryptic, on an invented errand, survey, gross jowled face, well-appointed, encompass, flip, incongruous falsetto voice, shoot, throw the book, get fancy titles, do what by rights, in fairness, wither, high-tail, in distaste, tuck away, look-see, take on, I come for, get around, come down to, settle on, adept at, unequivocal, is riveted on, whiplash, vacillation, beady,

Cryptic, pay to, high-tailed, spell out, lick up, on a hunch, concede, turn around, twig, oafish, peremptorily, rivet, imperious,

The obese body shook in an appreciative chuckle.

Now we're getting somewhere. (p94)

I suppose it doesn't matter. (p95)

He made an attempt to square his shoulders which did not succeed. p97)

第7课 The Age of Miracle Chips

重点和难点:

重点:

1. 分析本篇文章对一个普通的美国家庭成员一个早上的生活的描写, 给读者展现出来将来因为有了芯片生活是如何的便利;

2. 分析作者的写作思路以及角度, 如何通过各个不同的侧面来说明神奇的芯片给人们的生活带来怎样的变化;

3. 分析作者在文章中所采用的各种修辞手段和说明文的写作技巧;

难点:

1. 东西方不同文化背景下人们不同的生活方式

2. 各种说明文写作技巧在说明文写作上的重要性

复习内容:

1. 词汇

2. 课文内容及文化背景知识

3. 语言点

4. 修辞、文体、语篇、写作技巧

5. 练习

词汇及语言点

miracle chips, microtechnology, inert, fleck, hulking, versatile, drudgery, rundown, dreary, capricious, astray, ubiquitous, dehumanize, accrue, boost, percolator, saunter, headset, groovy, be invested with, avert, hassle, soporific, benign

It is already leading the consumer society away from the mass-produced homogeneity of the assembly line.

第9课 Mark Twain—Mirror of America

重点和难点:

1. Mark Twain 对美国文学与美国社会影响与贡献;

2. Mark Twain 所处的时代背景;

3. 分析作者写作中所含的幽默风格

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第一篇、2022 年翻译硕士英语考研真题汇编

2022 年河北科技大学 211 翻译硕士英语考研专业课真题

河北科技大学 2022 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题 [B]卷

科目名称 翻译硕士英语 科目代码 211 共 9 页

适用专业 翻译硕士

注：所有试题答案一律写在答题纸上，答案写在试卷、草稿纸上一律无效。

Part I Vocabulary and Grammar (30 points, 1 point each)

1. The darkness came very early. Then the electric lights _____.
A. tuned on B. got on C. took on D. came on
2. Drunkenness is temporary suicide; the happiness that it bring is merely negative, a _____ cessation of unhappiness.
A. momentous B. momentary C. momentum D. monetary
3. All of us were very surprised to find that they had completed the difficult task in _____ haste.
A. fatal B. perished C. deadly D. passed
4. He was seated in the rear lobby, _____ by cushions in a comfortable rocking-chair.
A. propped up B. took up C. brought up D. set up
5. Your behavior was rude and your remarks were too _____ for any lady to accept.
A. obtusive B. evasive C. invasive D. destructive
6. Having decided that it was a mission impossible to him, he tried to _____ that job off onto others.
A. push B. shove C. pull D. shoulder
7. Those books were nothing but a heap of _____. I wondered how the others could finish reading them.
A. ash B. trash C. trauma D. treasure
8. _____ that our former plans do not work out as we expect, what are you going to do to ensure the success of our project?
A. Assuming B. Predicting C. If D. Even
9. He had to do much to _____ his indignation so that he would not lose his temper before the crowd.
A. stifle B. block C. intercept D. withdraw
10. She was so sad to find that the roses _____ the day after she bought them.
A. tilted B. weathered C. wilted D. molted
11. Though I always have an urge to complete that short story, I just couldn't _____ writing it.
A. move around to B. turn around to C. look around to D. get around to
12. There are always some people who _____ at him, saying he isn't British by birth.
A. sneer B. sneeze C. snuff D. sneak

13. The whole thing was all over in the _____ of an eye; we barely had time to get ready.
A. flash B. shimmer C. batting D. blink
14. Jack told me firmly and _____ that he had listed on hundred books to read in one month.
A. promisingly B. ponderously C. pompously D. precisely
15. If only the patient _____ a different treatment instead of using the antibiotics, he might still be alive now.
A. had received B. received C. should receive D. were receiving
16. It is not _____ much the language as the background that makes the book difficult to understand.
A. that B. as C. so D. very
17. The student said there were a few points in the essay he _____ impossible to comprehend.
A. had found B. finds C. has found D. would find
18. Despite an occasional _____ of hope, this campaign has not produced any results.
A. proof B. glimmer C. release D. consequence
19. _____ not quarreled and fought, they might not have left the road, and the afternoon would have been no different from countless others.
A. They had B. They did C. Did they D. Had they
20. I could see that my wife was _____ on having that fur coat, whether I approved of it or not.
A. eager B. focused C. dependent D. intent
21. She felt _____, as if what he had done to her had somehow paralyzed not only her limbs but her senses too.
A. gasped B. stunned C. strapped D. ousted
22. Proper lightening is necessary for good eyesight, _____ human night vision can be temporarily damaged by extreme flashes of light.
A. whereas B. moreover C. furthermore D. somehow
23. One reason that I may be the last person in Manhattan without a cell phone is that I _____ the excitement of coming home and finding a call light flashing.
A. cherish B. thrill C. abandon D. deprive
24. Sometimes for no apparent reason she'd run out onto the highway, waving her hands and _____ at the traffic.
A. shouted B. signaled C. screeched D. stopped
25. His apartment was one of three that had been _____ out of a glamorous old house built in the 1930s..
A. partitioned B. separated C. isolated D. allocated
26. The event has _____ young people since it was launched because of the discussions they can have with their peers in a supportive environment.
A. appealed to B. stuck to C. contributed to D. adapted to

27. The media says that the new prime minister risks _____ the economy by pushing through a higher sales tax that may damp consumption.

- A. to stall B. stall C. having stalled D. stalling

28. During the accident, one of the passengers suffered _____ bruising and serious cuts. But he received first aid immediately.

- A. blue B. black C. nasty D. severe

29. The mayor's ambitious plan to build affordable housing for low-income residents was controversial because of the prevailing _____ against public housing.

- A. sentiment B. session C. sense D. setback

30. Jack and I were riding in the back of a long black car, insulated from the heat and dust as it follows a deserted highway through a _____ desert landscape.

- A. bound B. radiant C. barren D. robust

Part II Reading Comprehension

(40 points, 2 points each)

Section A

Directions: There are 3 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements.

Choose the best answer from the four choices given.

Passage 1 Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend

to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating.”

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. “I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better.” Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. “It’s the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck.”

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez’s experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

31. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?
- A. Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
 - B. Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
 - C. Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
 - D. Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.
32. Dr. Yehuda’s research suggests that women _____
- A. need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress.
 - B. have limited capacity for tolerating stress.
 - C. are more capable of avoiding stress.
 - D. are exposed to more stress.
33. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be _____
- A. domestic and temporary.
 - B. irregular and violent.
 - C. durable and frequent.
 - D. trivial and random.
34. The sentence “I lived from paycheck to paycheck.” (Line 4, Para. 5) shows that _____
- A. Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.
 - B. Alvarez’s salary barely covered her household expenses.
 - C. Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs.
 - D. Alvarez paid practically everything by check.
35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- A. Strain of Stress: No Way Out?
 - B. Responses to Stress: Gender Difference

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