

2017 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 357 科目名称: 英语翻译基础 满分: 150 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!

I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese (30 points, 2 points each)

1. The invisible hand of the market would guide individual choices so that each individual pursuing his own self-interest would simultaneously help society and create the greatest wealth for the greatest number of people in a society.
2. Keep the intricacies and complexities out of the picture, let us take the binary opposites of the rich and the poor in the global system.
3. Total well-being means applying healthy lifestyle habits such as not smoking, managing stress, and eating a smart diet, as well as exercising regularly.
4. By the time he had made the journey from Britain to Australia with the submarine, he had become a minor celebrity.
5. Twenty years ago, and in the face of growing populations and food shortages in South Asia, India and Pakistan launched the "Green Revolution" by introducing highly productive varieties and wheat and rice, and employing new methods in the use of more and better chemical fertilizers, improved irrigation and pesticide.
6. In the emerging area of bio-fuels, the problem is both restrictive tariffs and heavy subsidies in rich countries, which drive up food prices and limit export opportunities for efficient developing country producers.
7. Despite the economic importance of livestock operations to Canada, relatively few studies have examined how they could be impacted by climate change.
8. Ecotourism, in partnership with research, has the potential to significantly affect forest conservation in many positive ways. The question of sustainability remains unanswered because many sites with nature-based tourism are relatively new and the long-term impacts have yet to be measured.
9. The surge in private capital flows offers national and international policy makers a major opportunity to bolster development efforts.
10. A growing number of developing countries have made considerable efforts to meet international standards for transparency, corporate governance, and the regulation and supervision of financial systems.

11. Most economists acknowledge this trading system as one of the greatest contributors to the world's rapid recovery from the desolation of the Second World War.
12. Renaissance was a movement called the "revival of learning", and as a result some brave people started their expedition by sailing west across the Atlantic with a belief in their minds that the earth was round.
13. Automobile industry is the backbone industry of Chinese national economy. It is playing a major role in the development of national economy and improvement of people's living conditions.
14. Electronic products require skilled labor, electricity of power, a well-established machinery industry, and sufficient capital for investment.
15. The location of the industry in the "Silicon Valley" of northern California is due largely to the initial research and development conducted in the laboratories of universities and corporations in the San Francisco Bay area.

II. Translate the following sentences into English (30 points, 3 points each)

1. 特朗普的获胜似乎令全美国猝不及防, 也向全世界扔出了一枚重磅炸弹。
2. 越来越多国家希望将自身的经济增长依托于高效的经济增长和区域联系, 而中国在印尼的首个高铁项目将会激发这些国家的兴趣。
3. 孔子认为一个受教育者, 一个学者, 不仅要重视增加自己的知识学问, 更重要的是要拓宽自己的胸襟, 提升自己的精神境界, 也就是要不断追求一种更有意义和价值的人生。
4. 古代中国的风采神韵与现代中国的蓬勃英姿交相辉映, 这些都为发展国内外旅游创造了优越的条件。
5. 中印两国正在同西方争夺“知识资本”: 努力建设一流的大学, 对高增值、技术密集型产业进行投资, 利用事业有成的海外侨胞在祖国进行创业活动。
6. 这次十八届六中全会开得好。
7. 在文化方面, 宋朝在过去几百年的基础上又发展了, 这些发展不仅包括唐朝的思想, 还包括历史文献、绘画、书法及光滑的瓷器等。
8. 自 19 世纪末顾拜旦 (Pierre de Coubertin) 先生首创现代奥运会以来, 世界人民对和平的向往和对奥林匹克理想的追求从未动摇。
9. 中国和美国, 在事关人类生存和发展的许多重大问题上, 例如维护世界和平与安全, 防止大规模杀伤性武器扩散等, 有着广泛的共同利益, 肩负着共同责任。
10. 我们要尊重世界多样性, 推动不同文明对话。世界上各种文明和社会制度应该在竞争比较中取长补短, 在求同存异中共同发展。

III. Translate the following passage into Chinese (45 points)

We remain a young nation, but in the words of Scripture, the time has come to set aside childish things. The time has come to reaffirm our enduring spirit; to choose our better history; to carry forward that precious gift, that noble idea, passed on from generation to generation: the God-given promise that all are equal, all are free, and all deserve a chance to pursue their full measure of happiness.

In reaffirming the greatness of our nation, we understand that greatness is never a given. It must be earned. Our journey has never been one of short-cuts or settling for less. It has not been the path for the faint-hearted – for those who prefer leisure over work, or seek only the pleasures of riches and fame. Rather, it has been the risk-takers, the doers, the makers of things – some celebrated but more often men and women obscure in their labor, who have carried us up the long, rugged path towards prosperity and freedom.

For us, they packed up their few worldly possessions and traveled across oceans in search of a new life.

For us, they toiled in sweatshops and settled the West; endured the lash of the whip and plowed the hard earth.

For us, they fought and died, in places like Concord and Gettysburg; Normandy and Khe Sanh.

Time and again these men and women struggled and sacrificed and worked till their hands were raw so that we might live a better life. They saw America as bigger than the sum of our individual ambitions; greater than all the differences of birth or wealth or faction.

This is the journey we continue today. We remain the most prosperous, powerful nation on Earth. Our workers are no less productive than when this crisis began. Our minds are no less inventive, our goods and services no less needed than they were last week or last month or last year. Our capacity remains undiminished. But our time of standing pat, of protecting narrow interests and putting off unpleasant decisions – that time has surely passed. Starting today, we must pick ourselves up, dust ourselves off, and begin again the work of remaking America.

IV. Translate the following passage into English (45 points)

二十年来，我生活费中至少十分之一二是消耗在书上的。我的房子里比较贵重的东西就是书。

我一向没有对于任何问题作高深研究的野心，因之所买的书范围较广，宗教、艺术、文学、社会、哲学、历史、生物，各方面差不多都有一点。最多的是各国

文学名著的译本，与本国古来的诗文集，别的门类只是些概论等类的入门书而已。

我不喜欢向别人或图书馆借书。借来的书，在我好象过不来瘾似的，必要是自己买的才满足。这也可谓是一种占有的欲望。买到了几册新书，一册一册地加盖藏书印记，我最感到快悦的是这时候。

书籍到了我的手里，我的习惯是先看序文，次看目录。页数不多的往往立刻通读，篇幅大的，只把正文任择一二章节略加翻阅，就插在书架上。除小说外，我少有全体读完的大部的书，只凭了购入当时的记忆，知道某册书是何种性质，其中大概有些什么可取的材料而已。什么书在什么时候再去读再去翻，连我自己也无把握，完全要看一个时期一个时期的兴趣。关于这事，我常自比为古时的皇帝，而把插在架上的书譬诸列屋而居的宫女。

我虽爱买书，而对于书却不甚爱惜。读书的时候，常在书上把我认为要紧的处所标出。线装书大概用笔加圈，洋装书竟用红铅笔划粗粗的线。经我看过的书，统体干净的很少。

据说，任何爱吃糖果的人，只要叫他到糖果铺中去做事，见了糖果就会生厌。自我入书店以后，对于书的贪念也已消除了不少了，可是仍不免要故态复萌，想买这种，想买那种。这大概因为糖果要用嘴去吃，摆存毫无意义，而书则可以买了不看，任其只管插在架上的缘故吧。