

南京理工大学

2018 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, 写在本题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本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. Australia is the world's largest exporter of wool, the second largest exporter of meat, the third largest exporter of wheat and a major international supplier of sugar, dairy products, fruits, cotton and rice.
2. There is a combination of enthusiasm and excitement that is felt while travelling. New foods, different faces, foreign languages, and interesting customs all fascinate the travelers.
3. The food supply will not increase nearly enough to match the increase of population, which means that we are heading into a crisis in the matter of producing and marketing food.
4. African Americans who had left the poverty of the rural South for factory jobs in the North were among the first to be laid off.
5. Walking gives us back our senses. We see, hear, smell the world as we never can when we ride.
6. China's period of strategic opportunities is nothing but an international environment and evolutionary process where world peace is maintained and common development promoted.
7. Fools act on imagination without knowledge; pedants act on knowledge without imagination and the task of a university is to weld together imagination and experience.
8. 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.
9. Being the world's fourth largest exporter of medicines, Britain's pharmaceutical industry has some of the world's largest multinational research-intensive manufacturers.
10. I've known several people who have overcome nail-biting simply by buying 50 nail files and distributing them everywhere: in their pockets, desks and bedrooms.
11. While issues about patient confidentiality and physician payment have yet to be resolved, the possibility of diagnosing and curing diseases via the Internet is tantalizing.
12. With all their classes, tuition bills and homework, many college students don't make eating right a priority.
13. He took a seat opposite Catherine, who kept her gaze fixed on him as if she feared

he would vanish were she to remove it.

14. The new international agreement will accelerate research into new-generation plastics that are biodegradable and environmentally friendly.
15. Definitions of both tourism and tourist are subject to debate, since a simple definition of tourism such as "travelling for pleasure" merely invites a second wave of questions.

II Translate the following sentences into English. (30 Points, 2 points each)

1. 月球距离地球遥远, 绕地球旋转一周需要一个月时间, 而人造卫星距离地球较近, 绕地球旋转一周仅需要几个小时。
2. 尽管大多数人依然是单一国家的公民, 然而他们却比以往任何时候在文化上、物质上、心理上更多地参与着其他国家人民的生活。
3. 除了旅游基础设施造成环境破坏外, 生态旅游带来的人口压力, 也带来了与西方生活方式相关的垃圾和污染问题。
4. 爹上班去了, 妹不在家, 妈刚找到工作, 还得过一小时才下班。
5. 从她的文字来看, 她是一个亲切而慷慨的朋友, 又不失敏锐的头脑和绝佳的幽默感。
6. 结婚那一天新娘和新郎不能见面, 据说不吉利。直到举行婚礼时双方才能碰面。
7. 学习外语可不光是读读语法规则、记记生词的事, 尽管这两件事也很重要, 也不容忽视。
8. 他英语很流利, 可还是要用译员——有时还挑译员的毛病——这样他就有时间考虑如何回答提问了。
9. 有观察者指出, 自从美国发动反恐战争以及朝核危机爆发以来, 中美之间过去最具争议的问题, 如人权问题和西藏问题等, 在双边关系中已经降到次要位置。
10. 有报道警告, 受粮食、饲料和生物燃料需求扩张、能源价格上涨、土地水资源日益紧缺、以及气候变化的影响, 全球粮食供应正面临着压力。
11. 由人参与操纵和控制飞船, 可提高系统的可靠性, 处理预料不到的紧急情况。
12. 渔业大约有 4 万人, 平均每年的捕获量为 100 万吨, 每年英国人平均食鱼量约为美国人的四倍。
13. 年纪较大的人经常会出现身体脱水的现象, 其中部分原因在于其自身对于口渴的感觉可能已经变得十分迟钝了。
14. 人们坚信奥林匹克的理念, 相信有健康的体魄才有健康的头脑, 运动竞技的精神比引爆战争的恶性竞争更为可取。
15. 自远古时代起, 体育运动就已超越种族、肤色、文化的差异, 承载起人类对和平美好世界的向往与追求。

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

The world economy is undergoing profound changes, presenting both opportunities and challenges. This is an era of opportunity, where countries continue to aspire for peace, development and cooperation. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the set of Sustainable Development Goals at its core provides a new blueprint of international cooperation.

In this context, we welcome bilateral, triangular, regional and multilateral cooperation where countries place emphasis on eradicating poverty, creating jobs, addressing the consequences of international financial crises, promoting sustainable development, and advancing market-based industrial transformation and economic diversification. We note with appreciation that various development strategies and connectivity cooperation initiatives have been put forward, providing broad space for strengthening international cooperation.

We further recognize the challenges that the world economy faces. While it is currently experiencing modest recovery, downside risks remain. The growth of global trade and investment remains tempered, and the rules-based multilateral trading regime is yet to be strengthened. All countries, especially developing ones, still face common challenges of eradicating poverty, promoting inclusive and sustained economic growth, and achieving sustainable development.

Noting that the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (The Belt and Road Initiative) can create opportunities amid challenges and changes, we welcome and support the Belt and Road Initiative to enhance connectivity between Asia and Europe, which is also open to other regions such as Africa and South America. By providing important opportunities for countries to deepen cooperation, it has achieved positive outcomes and has future potential to deliver more benefits as an important international initiative.

We reaffirm our shared commitment to build an open economy, ensure free and inclusive trade, and oppose all forms of protectionism including in the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative. We endeavor to promote a universal, rules-based, open, nondiscriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system with the WTO at its core.

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

全球人口正在迅速老龄化。每年退休的人越来越多，而能接替他们工作的人却越来越少。这一情况将会导致居民储蓄下降，全球投资减少，进而导致全球经济增长放缓。不过，专家表示，要降低世界人口老龄化给经济造成的冲击，现在采取行动还为时不晚。

在日本，有专门为老人准备的广场。在意大利，有专门为改善老人生活开设的舞蹈课程。在德国，退休激增比失业更是个问题。这些国家是世界“超高龄”国家——即全国人口中有至少 20% 的人已经 65 岁以上。在五年内，又会有六个国家加入超高龄国家的行列。到 2030 年，这个数字将会升至 34。

达格尔说，“这将会演变成劳动力减少。同时，老龄化代表着居民存款率下降，这将会为投资带来负面影响。这两个趋势共同发生作用，会对全球经济增长产生严重的负面效果。”经济研究机构表示，老龄化在未来 10 年可以抵消多达 1% 的世界经济增长。无视这种即将到来的改变是有风险的。“经济增长率会减缓，没有给年轻人的工作机会，一些国家内部、外部都会出现矛盾。并且将会出现反移民浪潮，这不是我们所希望看到的世界。”

在一些把老年人视为资产而不是负担的国家里，老龄化并不一定是挑战。然而，几乎所有的专家都认为，现在的年轻人将来要比当今的老人工作得更长，退休时间将更晚。