

**电子科技大学**  
**2011 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学试题**  
**考试科目: 357 英语翻译基础**

注: 所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 做在试卷或草稿纸上无效。

**Part One Vocabulary [60 min] (1×30=30 points)**

**Section A English To Chinese [30 min]**

Translate the following English terms into Chinese. Write your translation on Answer Sheet.

1. Hi-fi systems
2. people's jury
3. artificial turf
4. epistemic holism
5. round-the-clock service
6. APEC
7. synchronous transmission
8. tax evasion and tax dodging
9. diplomatic shuttle
10. intangible asset
11. brain drain
12. fiber-optic telecommunication
13. treasury bond
14. Achilles' heel
15. national integrity

**Section B Chinese to English [30 min]**

Translate the following Chinese terms into English. Write your translation on Answer Sheet.

1. 精神污染
2. 万维网
3. 水上芭蕾
4. 问题小说
5. 物价上涨指数
6. 货到付款
7. 保健食品
8. 喜糖
9. 红头文件
10. 差额选举
11. 按揭贷款

- 12. 知识产权
- 13. 自由撰稿人
- 14. 温室效应
- 15. 国际惯例

**Part Two Text [120 min] (2×60=120 points)**

**Section A English to Chinese**

Translate the following English text into Chinese. Write your translation on Answer Sheet

What is Philosophy?  
By Bertrand Russell

Philosophy, as I shall understand the word, is something intermediate between theology and science. Like theology, it consists of speculations on matters as to which definite knowledge has, so far, been unascertainable; but like science, it appeals to human reason rather than to authority, whether that of tradition or that of revelation. All *definite* knowledge--so I should contend--belongs to science; all *dogma* as to what surpasses definite knowledge belongs to theology. But between theology and science there is a No Man's Land, exposed to attack from both sides; this No Man's Land is philosophy. Almost all the questions of most interest to speculative minds are such as science cannot answer, and the confident answers of theologians no longer seem so convincing as they did in former centuries. Is the world divided into mind and matter, and, if so, what is mind and what is matter? Is mind subject to matter, or is it possessed of independent powers? Has the universe any unity or purpose? Is it evolving towards some goal? Are there really laws of nature, or do we believe in them only because of our innate love of order? Is man what he seems to the astronomer, a tiny lump of impure carbon and water impotently crawling on a small and unimportant planet? Or is he what he appears to Hamlet? Is he perhaps both at once? Is there a way of living that is noble and another that is base, or are all ways of living merely futile? If there is a way of living that is noble, in what does it consist, and how shall we achieve it? Must the good be eternal in order to deserve to be valued, or is it worth seeking even if the universe is inexorably moving towards death? Is there such a thing as wisdom, or is what seems such merely the ultimate refinement of folly? To such questions no answer can be found in the laboratory. Theologies have professed to give answers, all too definite; but their very definiteness causes modern minds to view them with suspicion. The studying of these questions, if not the answering of them, is the business of philosophy. (365 words)

**Section B Chinese to English**

Translate the following Chinese text into English. Write your translation on Answer Sheet

互助  
王蒙著

I君跻身文坛，盖有年矣，但总是红不起来，颇感寂寞。于是，他找到了各种关系，以盛宴重礼把著名的评论家J君招待了一次。J君有感于其情之盛，慨然允诺说：“现在他们对你太冷落了，就是不公平！我一定要写一篇推荐你的作品的文章，登到大报上，你的作品的优点是……”

I君不等J君说完，慌忙摆手摇头，他说：“千万不必！千万不必！我只乞求您写一篇义正词严的文章把我批一个狗血淋头！积数年之经验，我深知凡被您批了的，都可以风行全国，名震环球！而您也可以获得另一方面的美誉和利益，那才叫相反相成，相得益彰！” (246 words)