

2013 年四川大学 357 英语翻译基础考研试题（回忆版）

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翻译基础

1. SAARC
2. P5-plus-1
3. QE 3
4. Social media
5. CO2 equivalent
6. BRICS
7. Mandatory evacuation
8. UN General Assembly 67th Session

9. Non-Aligned movement

10. CDM

11. Hamid karzai

12. 十八大

13. 移动媒体

14. 亚欧首脑会议

15. 光棍节

16. 早稻田大学

17. 海上风能

18. 反倾销与反补贴

19. 上海期货交易所

20. 车载信息系统

21. 伦敦金融城

22. 电视相亲

23. 文心雕龙

还有 7 个想不起来了。。。静候别的同学补充。。

答案 LZ 犯懒就不贴了哈哈 大家可以思考一下

英译汉

1. 罗素的文章 网上有原文

The misfortunes of humanbeings may be divided into two classes: First, those
inflicted by the non-human environment and, second, those inflicted

by other

people. As mankind have progressed in knowledge and technique, the second

class has become a continually increasing percentage of the total.

In old

times, famine, for example, was due to natural causes, and although people

did their best to combat it, large numbers of them died of starvation.

At

the present moment large parts of the world are faced with the threat of

famine, but although natural causes have contributed to the situation, the

principal causes are human. For six years the civilized nations of the world

devoted all their best energies to killing each other, and they find it

difficult suddenly to switch over to keeping each other alive. Having destroyed

harvests, dismantled agricultural machinery, and disorganized shipping,

they find it no easy matter to relieve the shortage of crops in one

place

by means of a superabundance in another, as would easily be done if
the

economic system were in normal working order. As this illustration
shows,

it is now man that is man's worst enemy. Nature, it is true, still
sees

to it that we are mortal, but with the progress in medicine it will
become

more and more common for people to live until they have had their fill
of

life. We are supposed to wish to live for ever and to look forward
to the

unending joys of heaven, of which, by miracle, the monotony will never
grow

stale. But in fact, if you question any candid person who is no longer
young

, he is very likely to tell you that, having tasted life in this world,
he

has no wish to begin again as a 'new boy' in another. For the future,
therefore

, it may be taken that much the most important evils that mankind have

to

consider are those which they inflict upon each other through
stupidity

or malevolence or both.

人的不幸可分为两类：第一类，乃由非人为的客观环境所造成，第二类，由他人所造成。当人类已然在知识与技术上有所进步之后，第二类不幸在总数中所占的比例正在不断增大。比如在早年间，饥荒是由自然原因造成的，尽管人们努力与其斗争，许多人还是死于饥饿。目前，世界的大部分地区都面临着饥荒的威胁，然而，尽管这种情况部分是由天灾所引起，但主因还是人祸。六年间，世界上的文明国家倾尽全力，彼此要将对方置于死地，它们也蓦然发现，要转变到彼此共存的境地已然很难。破坏了收割、拆毁了农机、打乱了货运，它们发现依靠一地的丰裕来缓解另一地的粮食紧缺绝非易事。而倘若经济系统正常运转，这便不难做到。这个例子说明，现今人类最大的敌人恰恰是人类自身。诚然，以自然的眼光来看，我们仍难逃一死，但随着医药上的进步，人们能活到寿终正寝之日的情况将变得越来越常见。我们本应希望长生不死，也盼望着天堂中的无尽欢娱——依靠神迹可永不厌倦。然而事实上，如果你对任何一个不再年轻的诚实之人发出质询，则他很可能告诉你，品尝过这个世界上的酸甜苦辣之后，他已不愿在另一个世界中再度超生。因此，在将来，许多无法被人类所忽视的最重大之罪恶，将是他们彼此犯下的罪行——或是出于愚蠢，或是出于恶意，或者两者兼而有之。

第二篇讲石油的形成也是原文！

What was the origin of the oil which now drives our motorcars and aircrafts? Scientists are confident about the formation of coal, but they do not seem so sure when asked about oil. They think that the oil under the surface of the earth originated in the distant past, and was formed from living things in the sea. Countless billions of minute sea creatures and plants lived and sank to the sea bed. They were covered with huge deposits of mud, and by processes of chemistry, pressure and temperature were changed through long ages into what we know as oil. For these creatures to become oil, it was necessary that they should be imprisoned between layers of rock for an enormous length of time.

The statement that oil originated in the sea is confirmed by a glance at a map showing the chief oilfields of the world: very few of them are far distant from the oceans of today. In some places gas and oil come up to the surface of the sea from its bed. The rocks in which oil is found are of marine origin too. They are sedimentary rocks, which were laid down by the action of water on the bed of the ocean. Almost always the remains of shells, and other proofs of sea life, are found close to the oil.

我们现在开汽车、飞机使用的石油是怎样形成的呢？科学家对解释煤的成因已很有把握，但若是问到石油是怎样形成的，他们似乎就不那么有把握了。他们认

为地底下的石油在远古时期就已经开始形成,而且是由海中生物形成的。无数亿个微小动物和植物在海水中生长并沉入海底,上面覆盖着大量沉积的泥沙。由于化学变化、压力和温度等因素影响,经过漫长的岁月,变成了我们现在所说的石油。这些小动物必须在一层层岩石之间密封起来,经过极长的一段时间才能变成石油。“石油是在海里形成的”这一说法,只要看一下世界主要油田的分布图,就可以得到证实:只有极少数大油田是远离今天的海洋的。在有些地方,天然气和石油从海底升上海平面。含有石油的岩层也是在海里形成的。这种岩层是沉积岩,是在海水的作用之下沉积在洋底的。在有石油的地方附近,几乎总可以发现贝类的残骸以及海洋生物的其他遗迹。

汉译英

1. 外文出版的的一段简介 网上没找着 最后一句是“我们仔细遴选了一批神马作品。。。将会陆续出版 以饗读者”
2. 钓鱼岛。。。没找到原文 贴了一段白皮书上来 大致内容都是差不多的

钓鱼岛及其附属岛屿是中国领土不可分割的一部分。无论从历史、地理还是法理的角度来看,钓鱼岛都是中国的固有领土,中国对其拥有无可争辩的主权。日本在 1895 年利用甲午战争窃取钓鱼岛是非法无效的。第二次世界大战后,根

据《开罗宣言》和《波茨坦公告》等国际法律文件，钓鱼岛回归中国。

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