

2012 年硕士研究生入学初试试题

科目代码: 357 科目名称: 英语翻译基础

注: (1) 本试题共 2 页。

(2) 请按题目顺序在标准答题纸上作答, 答在题签或草稿纸上一律无效。

I. Directions: Translate the following words, abbreviations or terminology into their target language respectively. There are altogether 30 items in this part of the test, 15 in English and 15 in Chinese, with one point for each. (30 分)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1. UNICEF | 16.核心竞争力 |
| 2. CPI | 17.社会保障体系 |
| 3. UNESCO | 18.外汇储备 |
| 4. UNDP | 19.市场准入 |
| 5. ISO | 20.人才流失 |
| 6. WMO | 21.娱乐业 |
| 7. World Habitat Day | 22.孔子学院 |
| 8. Law of Protection of Minors | 23.棍棒教育 |
| 9. registered capital | 24.不良贷款 |
| 10.intermediary services | 25.打假 |
| 11.biodegradable substance | 26.科教兴国 |
| 12.life-long learning system | 27.国际经济新秩序 |
| 13.disguised inflation | 28.趋利避害 |
| 14.stock option | 29.可持续发展战略 |
| 15.A stitch in time saves nine. | 30.知识经济时代 |

II. Directions: Translate the following two source texts into their target language respectively. If the source text is in English, its target language is Chinese. If the source text is in Chinese, its target language is English. (120 分)

Source Text 1:

For millennia man has exploited and often destroyed the riches of the land. Now man covets the wealth of the oceans, which cover nearly three-quarters of the earth. But the scramble for minerals and oil, for new underwater empires, could heighten international tensions and set a new and wider stage for world conflict.

Even the most conservative estimates of resources in the seabed stagger the imagination. In the millions of miles of ocean that touch a hundred nations live four out of five living things on earth. In the seabed, minerals and oil have been proved to exist in lavish supply. The oceans are a source of pure water and food protein; of drugs and building materials; they are even possibly a habitat for man himself and a key to survival for the doubling population on the land.

Man may yet learn to use a tiny fraction of this wealth. Unless international law soon determines how it shall be shared, that fraction alone could set off a new age of colonial war. Is the deep seabed, like the high seas, common to all? Or like the wilderness areas of land, is it open to national claim by the use and occupation of the first or the strongest pioneer? The question of what is to be done to regulate and control exploitation of the seabeds is no longer a theoretical matter. It is a problem of international concern. We must decide how to divide this great wealth equitably among nations. But wealth is not the only thing at stake. We must also learn how to protect the oceans from the menace of pollution.

More familiar to most of us is the accelerated pace of offshore drilling that now extends more than 50 miles out to sea and accounts for 15 percent of U.S. oil production. In the twelve years between 1955 and 1967, offshore production of crude oil increased from seven million to 222 million barrels. Estimates of known reserves of natural gas have more than tripled in the past 15 years, and each advance in scientific exploration of the ocean beds brings to light new finds that would gladden the eye of the most hardened veteran of the California gold rush. (371 words)

Source Text 2:

读书是文明生活中人所公认的一种乐趣，极为无福享受此种乐趣的人所羡慕。我们如把一生爱读书的人和一生不知读书的人比较一下，便能了解这一点。凡是没有读书癖好的人，就时间和空间而言，简直是等于幽囚在周遭的环境里边。他的一生完全落于日常例行公事的圈禁中。他只有和少数几个朋友或熟人接触谈天的机会，只能看见眼前的景物，没有逃出这所牢狱的法子。但在他拿起一本书时，立刻就走进了另一个世界。如若所拿的又是一部好书，则他便已得到了一个和一位最善谈者接触的机会。这位善谈者引领他走进另外一个国界，或另外一个时代，或向他倾吐自己胸中的不平，或和他讨论一个他从来不知道的生活问题。一个人在每天的二十四小时中，能有两个小时的工夫撇开一切俗世烦扰，而走到另一个世界去游览一番，这种幸福自然是被无形牢狱所拘囚的人们所极羡慕的。这种环境的变更，在心理的效果上，其实等于出门旅行。(373 words)