

对外经济贸易大学

2014 年全国硕士研究生统一入学考试 翻译硕士

英语翻译基础[冲刺模拟三]

来源：育明教育

Part 1 Terminology and Phrase Translation (30%)

Section one: Translate the following terms into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 point).

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|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Mechanical translation/word-for-word translation | 6. Parallel corpora |
| 2. Transliteration | 7. Translationese |
| 3. Domesticating translation | 8. Informative texts |
| 4. Deconstruction | 9. Textual norms |
| 5. Abusive translation | 10. Untranslatability |

Section Two: Translate the following terms into English. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points).

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|---------|-----------|
| 1. 交通指数 | 6. 领海基线 |
| 2. 航空母舰 | 7. 国民教育 |
| 3. 按揭贷款 | 8. 中等收入陷阱 |
| 4. 免费通过 | 9. 网怒 |
| 5. 印花税 | 10. 公务用车 |

Section Three: Give full forms of the following acronyms and translate them into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

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|-----------|---------|
| 1. G8 | 6. GPS |
| 2. UNSC | 7. NMD |
| 3. ATM | 8. SMS |
| 4. BBS | 9. USB |
| 5. CD-ROM | 10. CPU |

Part II Passage Translation (120%)

Section One: Translate the following passage into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (60 points)

It's been almost a century since the British economist Arthur Pigou floated the idea that turned his name into an adjective. In "The Economics of Welfare," published in 1920, Pigou pointed out that private investments often impose costs on other people. Consider this example: A man walks into a bar. He orders several rounds, downs them, and staggers out. The man has got plastered, the bar owner has got the man's money, and the public will get stuck with the tab for the cops who have to fish the man out of the gutter. In Pigou's honor, taxes that attempt to correct for this are known as Pigovian, or, if you prefer, Pigouvian (the spelling remains wobbly). Alcohol taxes are Pigovian; so are taxes on cigarettes. The idea is to incorporate into the cost of what might seem a purely personal choice the expenses it foists on the rest of society.

One way to think about global warming is as a vast, planet-wide Pigovian problem. In this case, the man pulls up to a gas pump. He sticks his BP or Sunoco card into the slot, fills up, and drives off. He's got a full tank; the gas station and the oil company share in the profits. Meanwhile, the carbon that spills out of his tailpipe lingers in the atmosphere, trapping heat and contributing to higher sea levels. As the oceans rise, coastal roads erode, beachfront homes wash away, and,

finally, major cities flood. Once again, it's the public at large that gets left with the bill. The logical, which is to say the fair, way to address this situation would be to make the driver absorb the cost for his slice of the damage. This could be achieved by a new Pigovian tax, on carbon.

In the past several weeks, as New York and New Jersey have continued to dig out from under the debris left by Hurricane Sandy, the possibility of a carbon tax has come to seem more likely than ever, that is, not very likely, but also not entirely out of the question. The reason for this is not so much the terrible cost of the storm, now estimated at more than sixty billion dollars. (The other day, Governor Andrew Cuomo said that Sandy had caused forty-two billion dollars' worth of damage in New York State alone.) It's that, as Washington edges toward the fiscal cliff, it has become obvious to just about everyone, except maybe House Republicans, that Washington needs more revenue.

Not long ago, the Congressional Research Service reported that, over the next decade, a relatively modest carbon tax could cut the projected federal deficit in half. Such a tax would be imposed not just on gasoline but on all fossil fuels—from the coal used to generate electricity to the diesel used to run tractors—so it would affect the price of nearly everything, including food and manufactured goods. To counter its regressive effects, the tax could be used as a substitute for other, even more regressive taxes, or, alternatively, some of the proceeds could be returned to low-income families as rebates (although, of course, this would cut down on the amount that could go toward deficit reduction).

Shortly after the C.R.S. report came out, the conservative American Enterprise Institute teamed up with its liberal counterpart, the Brookings Institution, to host a seminar on the subject, a collaboration that prompted the Wall Street Journal's Web site to declare, "CARBON TAX IDEA

GAINS WONKISH ENERGY." "I think the impossible may be moving to the inevitable without ever passing through the probable," Bob Inglis, a former Republican representative from South Carolina and a carbon-tax backer, told the Associated Press.

Perhaps because a carbon tax makes so much sense—researchers at M.I.T. recently described it as a possible "win-win-win" response to several of the country's most pressing problems—economists on both ends of the political spectrum have championed it. Liberals like Robert Frank, of Cornell, and Paul Krugman, of Princeton, support the idea, as do conservatives like Gary Becker, at the University of Chicago, and Greg Mankiw, of Harvard. (Mankiw, who served as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President George W. Bush and as an adviser to Mitt Romney, is the founding member of what he calls the Pigou Club.) A few weeks ago, more than a hundred major corporations, including Royal Dutch Shell and Unilever, issued a joint statement calling on lawmakers around the globe to impose a "clear, transparent and unambiguous price on carbon emissions," which, while not an explicit endorsement of a carbon tax, certainly comes close. Even ExxonMobil, once a leading sponsor of climate-change denial, has expressed support for a carbon tax. "A well-designed carbon tax could play a significant role in addressing the challenge of rising emissions," a spokeswoman for the company said recently in an e-mail to Bloomberg News.

One key player who has not embraced the idea is Barack Obama. The White House spokesman, Jay Carney, was asked about the tax last month, en route, as it happens, to visit storm-ravaged areas of New York with the President. "We would never propose a carbon tax, and have no intention of proposing one," Carney told reporters. This was taken by some to mean that Obama was opposed to the tax and by others to mean just that he was not going to be the one to

suggest it.

In either case, the White House is making a big mistake. Pigovian taxes are rarely politically popular—something they have in common with virtually all taxes. But, as Obama embarks on his second term, it's time for him to take some risks. Several countries, including Australia and Sweden, already have a carbon tax. Were the United States to impose one, it would have global significance. It would show that Americans are ready to acknowledge, finally, that we are part of the problem. There is a price to be paid for living as we do, and everyone is going to get stuck with the bill. (Paying for It by Elizabeth Kolbert, December 10, 2012)

Section Two: Translate the following passage into English. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (60 points)

这三大领域一个就是经济民生，一个就是外交，还有一个就是国防建设，军队的发展和国防建设，育明教育针对冲刺押题班学员、1对1学员、集训保分班学员另有6套密卷，欢迎咨询。在这三大块党的始终是把握领导的权和稳坐领导地位的，因此我们看到，刚才我提出来，就是外交方面会不会发生一些新的说法，我们不希望有什么改变，但是会不会有一些说法，其实我们也看到在9月初的时候，当时国家主席胡锦涛在会见越南国家主席张晋创的时候，也在谈到南海争议的问题时候谁出来了要四个坚持，这四个坚持其实也指出了，我个人有一个感觉，他也是为未来中国的外交政策也是定下了基调，这四个坚持是坚持政治解决南海争议、坚持走搁置争议共同开发的道路，坚持双边谈判和友好协商，坚持维护南海和平稳定的大局，不仅胡锦涛提出了四个坚持，我们也看到在9月中，当时中国和东盟，习近平副主席在谈到中国东盟博览会的时候，习近平在开幕式有一个讲话，他也提出了要三个坚定不移，就是坚定不移的走和平发展的道路，坚定不移的奉行互利共赢的开放战略，坚定不移贯彻与邻为善，以邻为伴的周边外交方便，我们也看到习近平作为下一代党的核心的领导人之一，也提出了三个坚定不移的外交的一个总体的战略一个设想。（《凤凰卫视》2012年10月7日文章《郑浩：十八大政治报告有五大重点值得关注》）

对外经济贸易大学

英语翻译基础冲刺模拟[三]参考答案

来源：育明教育

第一部分 术语翻译（共30分）

第一节：术语英译汉（10分）

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| 1. 死译/硬译 | 6. 平行语料库 |
| 2. 音译法 | 7. 翻译腔 |
| 3. 归化翻译 | 8. 信息类文本 |
| 4. 解构主义 | 9. 文本规范 |
| 5. 滥译 | 10. 不可译性 |

第二节：术语汉译英（10分）

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|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Traffic performance index | 6. Territorial sea baseline |
| 2. Aircraft carrier | 7. Moral and national education |
| 3. mortgage loan | 8. Middle income trap |
| 4. Free passage | 9. Web rage |
| 5. stamp-duty | 10. government car |

第三节：缩略语全称及汉译英（10分）

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|---|---|
| 1. Summit Group of Eight
八国集团首脑会议 | 6. Global Position System
全球定位系统 |
| 2. Security Council
联合国安全理事会（联合国安理会） | 7. National Missile Defense
国家导弹防御计划 |

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|----|--|-----|---|
| 3. | Automatic Teller machine
自动取款机 | 8. | Short Message Service
短消息业务 (短信业务) |
| 4. | Bulletin Board System
电子公告板 | 9. | Universal Serial Bus
通用串口总线 |
| 5. | Compact Disk- Read Only Memory
光盘只读存储器 (光驱) | 10. | Central Processing Unit
中央处理器 |

第二部分 篇章翻译 (共 120 分)

第一节 : 篇章英译汉 (60 分) (略)

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