

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[冲刺模拟四]

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. Talk horse | 6. Go Dutch |
| 2. Put on airs | 7. Hole-and-corner |
| 3. In the black/in the red | 8. Written in water |
| 4. Black tea | 9. No discord, no concord. |
| 5. French Leave | 10. sit on the fence |

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

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|----------|-----------|
| 1. 就职演说 | 6. 闪婚 |
| 2. 首付 | 7. 精神贿赂 |
| 3. 预告片陷阱 | 8. 寻求庇护 |
| 4. 蹭网族 | 9. 轻度追尾 |
| 5. 下半旗致哀 | 10. 维修性拆除 |

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. IBM | 6. TOEFL |
| 2. CET | 7. MBA |
| 3. GRE | 8. GMAT |
| 4. GPA | 9. GNP |
| 5. SAT | 10. GDP |

Part II Passage Translation (120%)

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

With all the theatrics going on in Washington, you might well have missed the most important political and economic news of the week: an official confirmation from the United Kingdom that austerity policies don't work.

In making his annual Autumn Statement to the House of Commons on Wednesday, George Osborne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was forced to admit that his government has failed to meet a series of targets it set for itself back in June of 2010, when it slashed the budgets of various government departments by up to thirty per cent. Back then, Osborne said that his austerity policies would cut his country's budget deficit to zero within four years, enable Britain to begin relieving itself of its public debt, and generate healthy economic growth. None of these things have happened. Britain's deficit remains stubbornly high, its people have been suffering through a double-dip recession, and many observers now expect the country to lose its "AAA" credit rating.

One of the frustrations of economics is that it is hard to carry out scientific experiments and prove things beyond reasonable doubt. But not in this case. Thanks to Osborne's stubborn refusal to change course—"Turning back would be a disaster," he told Parliament—what has been

happening in Britain amounts to a “natural experiment” to test the efficacy of austerity economics. For the sixty-odd million inhabitants of the U.K., living through it hasn’t been a pleasant experience—no university institutional-review board would have allowed this kind of brutal human experimentation. But from a historical and scientific perspective, it is an invaluable case study.

At every stage of the experiment, critics (myself included) have warned that Osborne’s austerity policies would prove self-defeating. Any decent economics textbook will tell you that, other things being equal, cutting government spending causes the economy’s overall output to fall, tax revenues to decrease, and spending on benefits to increase. Almost invariably, the end result is slower growth (or a recession) and high budget deficits. Osborne, relying on arguments about restoring the confidence of investors and businessmen that his forebears at the U.K. Treasury used during the early nineteen-thirties against Keynes, insisted (and continues to insist) otherwise, but he has been proven wrong.

With Republicans in Congress still intent on pursuing a strategy similar to the failed one adopted by the Brits, this is a story that needs trumpeting. Austerity policies are self-defeating: they cripple growth and reduce tax revenues. The only way to bring down the U.S. government’s deficit in a sustainable manner, and put the nation’s finances on a firmer footing, is to keep the economy growing. Spending cuts and tax increases can also play a role, but they need to be introduced gradually.

Before the last election there, which took place in May, 2010, the U.K.’s economy appeared to be slowly recovering from the deep slump of 2008-09 that followed the housing bust and global financial crisis. Just like the Bush Administration (2008) and the Obama Administration (2009),

Gordon Brown's Labour government had introduced a fiscal stimulus to help turn the economy around. G.D.P. was growing at an annual rate of about 2.5 per cent. Once Osborne's cuts in spending started to be felt, however, things changed dramatically. In the fourth quarter of 2010, growth turned negative and a double-dip recession began. So far, it has lasted two years. While G.D.P. did expand in the third quarter of this year, the Office of Budget Responsibility, an independent economic agency that Osborne set up, has said that it expects another decline in the current quarter. For 2013, the O.B.R. is forecasting G.D.P. growth of just 1.3 per cent. With the economy so weak, the O.B.R. says that the unemployment rate will tick up from eight per cent to 8.2 per cent next year.

That austerity has led to recession is undeniable. Despite the Bank of England slashing interest rates and adopting a policy of quantitative easing, consumer and investment spending have remained depressed. Osborne places much of the blame on continental Europe, Britain's biggest trading partner, but that's a lame excuse. It was perfectly clear back in 2010 that Europe was headed for trouble. The proper reaction to a negative external shock is to loosen fiscal policy, not tighten it, much less tighten it violently. But Osborne was determined to go ahead with his grisly exercise in pre-Keynesian economics.

If all the pain he has inflicted had transformed Britain's fiscal position, his policies could perhaps be defended. But that hasn't happened. Back in 2009, the O.B.R. predicted that by the end of 2013-2014, the deficit would have fallen to 3.5 per cent of G.D.P. Now, the O.B.R. says that the actual figure will be 6.1 per cent. And since most of its forecasts have proved too optimistic, this might well be another underestimate. Even by Osborne's preferred measure, which adjusts the headline figure for the state of the economy and doesn't count capital spending, the deficit

won't be eliminated before 2016-17 at the earliest. The debt-to-G.D.P. ratio, which Osborne originally said would peak at about seventy per cent, has now hit seventy-five per cent, and it is forecast to come close to eighty per cent in 2015-2016. It was supposed to start falling next year. Now, it is set to keep climbing until at least 2017-2018. (It's Official: Austerity Economics Doesn't Work Posted by John Cassidy, Dec. 7th, 2012)

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

魏加宁：关于过去 30 多年中国经济为什么能够快速增长，有人从经济学角度将其归因于“人口红利”，有人从政治学角度将其归因于“政治红利”，也有人从国际关系学角度将其归因于“和平红利”。我认为，对中国过去 30 多年的发展而言，最重要的恐怕还是“改革开放红利”！

改革开放，不仅给中国带来了大量的国外资本和广阔的国际市场，更重要的是调动了人们的生产积极性，提高了生产效率，从而为中国经济发展注入了强大的动力和活力。

首先，如果没有改革开放，“人口红利”就无从谈起。为什么同样的人口结构，在改革开放以前，不仅没有给中国的经济发展带来“红利”，反而成为沉重的“包袱”？事实上，恰恰是因为有了改革开放，所谓“人口红利”才能充分发挥出来，成为促进经济发展的助推器。

其次，如果没有改革开放，“政治红利”就无从谈起。邓小平同志说过：“贫穷不是社会主义”，只有经过改革开放，经济取得长足进步，人民生活水平迅速提高，中国共产党领导的社会主义制度才真正得到了巩固，社会才能够保持相对稳定。

再有，如果没有改革开放，所谓“和平红利”也无从谈起。由于有了改革开放，30 多年来中国周边无战事，为中国的经济发展创造了良好的国际环境和重要的战略机遇期，否则，我们的“人口红利”也只能用于应付战争了。

所以说，对中国过去 30 多年的发展而言，“最大的红利”莫过于改革开放！（《人民日报》2012 年 12 月

10 日文章《经济热点：改革，为中国发展再献红利》)

对外经济贸易大学

英语翻译基础冲刺模拟[四]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. 吹牛 | 6. AA 制 |
| 2. 摆架子 | 7. 偷偷摸摸，鬼鬼祟祟 |
| 3. 盈利/负债 | 8. 昙花一现 |
| 4. 红茶 | 9. 不打不成交 |
| 5. 不辞而别 | 10 保持中立/脚踏两只船 |

第二节：术语汉译英 (10 分)

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|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Inaugural address | 6. flash marriage |
| 2. down payment | 7. Sweet-words bribery |
| 3. Trailer fraud | 8. seek refuge |
| 4. Wi-Fi squatter | 9. rear-end collision |
| 5. half-mast | 10 maintainability demolition |

第三节：缩略语全称及汉译英 (10 分)

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. International Business Machine | 6. Test of English As a foreign Language |
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国际商用机器公司

检定非英语为母语者的英语能力考试 (托福)

College English Test

Master of Business Administration

2.

大学英语等级考试

7.

工商管理硕士专业学位

Graduate Record Examination

Graduate Management Admission

3.

美国硕士研究生入学资格考试

8.

管理类专业研究生入学考试

Grade Point Average

Gross National Product

4.

学业成绩总平均

9.

国民生产总值

Scholastic Aptitude Test

Gross Domestic Product

学术能力倾向测验育明教育针对冲刺押题班学

5.

员、1 对 1 学员、集训保分班学员另有 6 套密

10

国内生产总值

卷，欢迎咨询。(美国高中生入大学考试)

第二部分 篇章翻译 (共 120 分)

第一节：篇章英译汉 (60 分) (略)

第一节：篇章英译汉 (60 分) (略)