



2011 年全日制翻译硕士专业学位研究生入学考试试题

学科、专业名称：翻译硕士

研究方向：笔译

考试科目名称：357 英语翻译基础

考生注意：所有答案必须写在答题纸（卷）上，写在本试题上一律不给分。

I. Phrase Translation (30 points)

Directions: This part consists of two sections. In the following two sections you are supposed to translate 30 technical terms, abbreviations or proper names, either from English to Chinese or from Chinese to English, within 60 minutes.

Section A English to Chinese (15 points)

1. Big Ben
2. CPI
3. culture shock
4. FIFA
5. FOB
6. force majeure
7. intellectual property rights
8. Language Acquisition Device
9. weapons of mass destruction
10. National Security Council
11. NASDAQ
12. swine flu
13. word processing system
14. Wuthering Heights
15. The Christian Science Monitor

Section B Chinese to English (15 points)

1. 保单号
2. 财产保险
3. 拆迁补偿费
4. 孔子学院
5. 发改委
6. 国民生产总值
7. 《反分裂国家法》
8. 灰色收入
9. 六方会谈
10. 内幕交易
11. 《飘》
12. 亲子鉴定

13. “一条龙”服务
14. 证监会
15. 中国移动

II. Passage Translation (120 points)

Directions: This part consists of two sections. In the following two sections you are supposed to translate one English passage into Chinese and one Chinese passage into English within 120 minutes.

Section A English to Chinese (60 points)

Intelligent life on a planet comes of age when it first works out the reason for its own existence. If superior creatures from space ever visit earth, the first question they will ask, in order to assess the level of our civilization, is: “Have they discovered evolution yet?” Living organisms had existed on earth, without ever knowing why, for over three thousand million years before the truth finally dawned on one of them. His name was Charles Darwin. To be fair, others had had inklings of the truth, but it was Darwin who first put together a coherent and tenable account of why we exist. Darwin made it possible for us to give a sensible answer to the curious child whose question heads this chapter. We no longer have to resort to superstition when faced with the deep problems: Is there a meaning to life? What are we for? What is man? After posing the last of these questions, the eminent zoologist G. G. Simpson put it thus: “The point I want to make now is that all attempts to answer that question before 1859 are worthless and that we will be better off if we ignore them completely.”

Today the theory of evolution is about as much open to doubt as the theory that the earth goes round the sun, but the full implications of Darwin's revolution have yet to be widely realized. Zoology is still a minority subject in universities, and even those who choose to study it often make their decision without appreciating its profound philosophical significance. Philosophy and the subjects known as “humanities” are still taught almost as if Darwin had never lived. No doubt this will change in time. In any case, this book is not intended as a general advocacy of Darwinism. Instead, it will explore the consequences of the evolution theory for a particular issue. My purpose is to examine the biology of selfishness and altruism.

Section B Chinese to English (60 points)

总部设在得克萨斯州的全球语言监测机构运用一套数学公式来追踪词和短语的使用频率。根据其年度调查,“漏油”(spillcam)和“呜呜祖拉”(vuvuzela)成为2010年最热门词汇。

“漏油”一词变得家喻户晓,描述了今年早些时候墨西哥湾海底油井破裂的实况直播,油井破裂引发了全球最大的海上漏油事件。

呜呜祖拉是一种颜色鲜艳的塑料喇叭,发出的嗡嗡声单调低沉,成了南非世界杯足球赛的标志。后来这种喇叭在欧洲冠军联赛等欧洲足球比赛中被禁用。

此外,该调查还表明,中国国家主席胡锦涛和苹果公司的新产品iPad在年度热门名字榜单中排行最靠前。