

## 青 岛 科 技 大 学

### 二〇一一年硕士研究生入学考试试题

#### 考试科目：英语翻译基础

- 注意事项：1. 本试卷共 2 道大题（共计 32 个小题），满分 150 分；  
2. 本卷属试题卷，答题另有答题卷，答案一律写在答题卷上，写在该试题卷上或草纸上均无效。要注意试卷清洁，不要在试卷上涂划；  
3. 必须用蓝、黑钢笔或签字笔答题，其它均无效。

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**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 scores; 30 minutes)*

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|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. APEC                             | 16. 博客       |
| 2. ASEAN                            | 17. 国际货币基金组织 |
| 3. CPI                              | 18. 不结盟政策    |
| 4. NATO                             | 19. 注册商标     |
| 5. cash on delivery                 | 20. 签证种类     |
| 6. Hong Kong SAR                    | 21. 应试教育     |
| 7. market access                    | 22. 第三产业     |
| 8. anti-fake label                  | 23. 剪彩仪式     |
| 9. health-care food                 | 24. 热带雨林气候   |
| 10. traveler's check                | 25. 按揭贷款     |
| 11. traffic fatalities and injuries | 26. 非处方药     |
| 12. press conference                | 27. 拆迁户      |
| 13. Intangible Cultural Heritage    | 28. 名人效应     |
| 14. pull-down menu                  | 29. 全球定位系统   |
| 15. domestic flight                 | 30. 名片       |

**II. Directions:** *Translate the following two source texts into their target language respectively.*  
(120 scores; 120 minutes)

**Source Text 1:**

The men who founded modern science had two merits which are not necessarily found together: immense patience in observation, and great boldness in framing hypothesis. The second of these merits had belonged to the earliest Greek philosophers; the first existed, to a considerable degree, in the later astronomers of antiquity. But no one among the ancients, except perhaps Aristarchus, possessed both merits, and no one in the Middle Ages possessed either. Copernicus, like his great successors, possessed both. He knew all that could be known, with the instruments existing in his day, about the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies on the celestial sphere, and he perceived that the diurnal rotation of the earth was a more economical hypothesis than the revolution of all the celestial spheres. According to modern views, which regard all motion as relative, simplicity is the only gain resulting from his hypothesis, but this was not his view or that of his contemporaries. As regards the earth's annual revolution, there was again a simplification, but not so notable a one as in the case of the diurnal rotation. Copernicus still needed epicycles, though fewer than were needed in the Ptolemaic system. It was not until Kepler discovered his laws that the new theory acquired its full simplicity.

Apart from the revolutionary effect on cosmic imagination, the great merits of the new astronomy were two: first, the recognition that what had been believed since ancient times might be false; second, that the test of scientific truth is patient collection of facts, combined with bold guessing as to laws binding the facts together. Neither merit is so fully developed in Copernicus as in his successors, but both are already present in a high degree in his work. (289 words)

**Source Text 2:**

与人类社会的过去相比，当今世界是很复杂的。由于通讯高度发达，人类社会各部分所发生的事都相互紧密关联，没有孤立的灾害，每个事物的发展会影响到所有事物的发展。

这种情况也影响到人们的思想，使其在范围和复杂性方面也跨越全球。一个人要为自己的民族和国家谋求福利的话，只从与近邻的关系考虑国内形势是不够的。世界趋势席卷每个人，只有置身其中并做出贡献才能影响我们自己的未来。今天人们面临的最崇高的任务就是认识退化和死亡的力量并与其斗争，将我们这个世界上的可能性强化并转化为现实，以期使全人类生活得更充实。(244 字)