

聊城大学 2012 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题

考试科目	[357]英语翻译基础	B 卷
适用专业	英语笔译 英语口语	
<p>注意事项: 1、本试题共 2 道大题(共 32 个小题), 满分 150 分。          2、本卷为试题, 答题另有答题纸。答案一律写在答题纸上, 写在该试题纸上或草稿纸上无效。          3、答题必须用蓝、黑钢笔或圆珠笔书写, 其它均无效。          4、特殊要求携带的用具请注明, 没有特殊要求填“无”。 <u>无</u></p>		
<p><b>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')</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eurozone</li> <li>2. BRICS</li> <li>3. NASA</li> <li>4. ASEAN</li> <li>5. DPRK</li> <li>6. Reuters</li> <li>7. trial court</li> <li>8. Non-Aligned Movement</li> <li>9. <i>Forbes</i></li> <li>10. the UN Security Council</li> <li>11. Nanotechnology</li> <li>12. <i>FORTUNE</i> Global Forum</li> <li>13. Yellowstone National Park, USA</li> <li>14. Paralympics</li> <li>15. Exxon Mobil</li> <li>16. 新华社</li> <li>17. 海基会</li> <li>18. 贸易逆差</li> <li>19. 保监会</li> <li>20. 行政问责</li> <li>21. 义务教育</li> <li>22. 医患纠纷</li> <li>23. 六方会谈</li> <li>24. 全国人大常务委员会</li> <li>25. 软实力</li> <li>26. 强权政治</li> <li>27. 跨文化交际</li> <li>28. 城镇居民基本医保</li> <li>29. 国家新闻出版总署</li> <li>30. “米袋子”省长负责制</li> </ol>		
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**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')**

Source text 1:

In cities all over the United States, workers spend several hours a day in cars crawling along in traffic to get to offices many miles from home. They experience stress, waste time, and pay a lot for gas, car maintenance, and parking. Once they get to work, they make their way through a maze of cubicles, each with its computer, phone, and file cabinet. Nancy Alley, human resources manager of a big company, doesn't. She stays at home in her pajamas with a pile of resume, talking with managers over the phone and faxing in paperwork. Instead of walking down the hall to chat with coworkers, she emails them. Nancy is a telecommuter, someone who works some or all of the time at home.

Highway congestion, the high cost of office space, federal clean air laws, reduced work forces, and lifestyle needs—all these factors contribute to the growth of telecommuting. What makes it possible is technology. Desktop and laptop personal computers, networking, videoconferencing, fax machines, email and multiple phone lines provide the fast and efficient communication required for telecommuting.

The experiences of many companies suggest that telecommuting can increase workplace flexibility and enhance productivity. At Georgia Power Company, for example, a pilot telecommuting project was so successful that the company decided to triple its number of telecommuters. The company reduced the cost of leased office space by \$100,000 a year, increased productivity among the telecommuting employees of its customer service center, and saved the workers a combined 750 commuter miles a day.

Telecommuting, however, is not without obstacles.....It also makes many employees feel isolated and out of touch, leading to decreased motivation and less, not more productivity. By blurring the barriers between work and family, telecommuting often leads to more work hours and more interference with family life. (301 words)

【Key words】

cubicles 隔间

Source text 2:

中华民族是由五十六个民族组成的大家庭。从遥远的古代起，我国各族人民就建立了紧密的政治经济文化联系，共同开发了祖国的河山，两千多年前就形成了幅员广阔的统一国家。悠久的中华文化，成为维系民族团结和国家统一的牢固纽带。团结统一，深深印在中国人的民族意识中。中国历史上虽曾出现过暂时的分裂现象，但民族团结和国家统一始终是中华民族历史的主流，是中国发展进步的重要保障。新中国的成立，标志着中华民族实现了空前的大团结。各民族之间建立了平等、团结、互助的新型关系。各民族人民依法享有各项权利和自由。在少数民族聚居的地方实行了区域自治。民族地区的经济社会获得不断的发展。所有这些，为巩固国家统一奠定了坚实的政治基础。（300字）