

苏州大学

2011 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题 ( B 卷 )

科目代码: 357 科目名称: 英语翻译基础 (MTI) 满分: 150 分

注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

Part One. Term or phrase translation

A. Translate the following into English (15 points).

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| 1. (亚运) 圣火采集仪式  | 2. 适度从紧的货币政策 |
| 3. (美国) 中期选举    | 4. 房奴        |
| 5. 价格报复性上涨      | 6. (儒家) 孝    |
| 7. 从众思想         | 8. 无证经营      |
| 9. 货币操纵国        | 10. 伤痕文学     |
| 11. 人间天堂        | 12. 试管婴儿     |
| 13. 第三产业        | 14. 贸易逆差     |
| 15. "绿色" 国民生产总值 |              |

B. Translate the following into Chinese (15 points).

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. foreign capital inflow         | 2. food mile                   |
| 3. carbon emission reduction goal | 4. Morgan Stanley              |
| 5. International Monetary Fund    | 6. humanitarian crisis         |
| 7. customs inspection             | 8. reserve ratio               |
| 9. most-favored-nation treatment  | 10. monopoly profits           |
| 11. Zeitgeist                     | 12. Transparency international |
| 13. check and balance             | 14. Matthew Effect             |
| 15. jungle law                    |                                |

Part Two. Translate the following into Chinese (60 points).

Britain almost more than any other country in the world must seriously face the problem of building upwards, that is to say, of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats. It is said that the Englishman objects to this type of existence, but if the case is such, he does in fact differ from the inhabitants of most countries of the world today. In the past our own blocks of flats have been associated with the lower-income groups and they have lacked the obvious provisions, such as central heating, constant hot water supply, electrically operated lifts from top to bottom, and so on, as well as such details, important notwithstanding, as easy facilities for disposal of dust and rubbish and storage places for baby carriages on the ground floor, playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings, and drying grounds for washing. It is likely that the dispute regarding flats versus individual houses will continue to rage on for long time as far as Britain is concerned. And it is unfortunate that there should be hot feelings on both sides whenever this subject is raised. Those who oppose the building of flats base their case primarily on the assumption that everyone prefers an individual home and garden and on the high cost per unit of accommodation. The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

Part Three. Translate the following into English (60 points).

对于《山海经》的归属, 历代说法不尽相同。西汉刘歆在《上山海经表》中把之看作是地理书。东汉班固在《汉书·艺文志》中, 把《山海经》归入术数略形法家之类, 看作是巫卜星相性质的书。西晋郭璞认为它是一部可信的地理文献。后来的《隋书·经籍志》、《旧唐书·艺文志》、《新唐书·艺文志》等史书都把《山海经》列入史部地理类。《辞海》“地理学”条目下云: “中国最古的地理书籍有《尚书·禹贡》、《山海经》。”明代胡应麟称《山海经》为专讲神怪的书: “山海经, 古之怪语之祖”。清代纪昀在《四库全书总目提要》中, 把《山海经》列入子部小说类。茅盾在《中国神话ABC》一书中指出: “《山海经》是一部包含神话最多的书”。鲁迅在《中国小说史略》中, 称《山海经》为“古之巫书也”。