

福建师范大学硕士研究生入学考试
《英语翻译基础》考研样题参考答案

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')*

1. 亚太经贸合作组织
2. 东南亚国家联盟
3. 首席财务官
4. 消费价格指数
5. 邮政特快专递
6. 联邦调查局
7. 全球定位系统
8. 首次公开募股
9. 北大西洋公约组织
10. 国际货币基金组织
11. 最惠国
12. 知识产权
13. 注册会计师
14. 欧洲自由贸易联盟
15. 国际原子能机构
16. mortgage loan
17. health-care food
18. the bonded zone
19. bad (harmful) practice; unhealthy tendency
20. (passenger) transport during the Spring Festival
21. tertiary industry; service sector
22. a state with an adequate legal system
23. international common practice
24. cash on delivery
25. enterprises running in the red/under deficit
26. downsizing for efficiency; cut payroll to improve efficiency
27. conglomeration and merger of enterprises
28. retain the job but suspend the salary
29. special drawing rights (SDR; SDRs)
30. market access

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').*

英译汉:

一位内科医生每次给新病人看病时脑子里就会响起一个刺耳的声音:我要是诊断错了该怎么办?我是个蹩脚的医生。当初我是怎么混进医学院的?一位高管失业了,虽然此前有过25年的辉煌职业生涯,他还是不断地告诉自己:我是个失败者。我没法赡养家人,以后也都不能够了。如果这些真实的事例对你来说非常地熟悉,那么你的头脑里可能也有那么一个严厉的声音在回荡。心理学家称,很多病人都备受苛刻的自我怀疑的折磨——包括一些非常成功的人士,他们认为这正是自己成功的秘诀。

自我怀疑的确能在清晨把你从床上唤起,敦促你快马加鞭地干活,尽快去完成手头那本书、那支曲子或是那项发明。不过对于成功的渴求也许会为严苛的评判及无休止的恐惧所阻挠。无休止的自我批评通常会带来焦虑,甚至会导致抑郁症。自我批评也会导致进食失调、身体机能紊乱,即总是想象自己的身体有缺陷。很多人在幼年时期便有了自我怀疑的倾向,之后这个声音便常伴他们左右,成了他们性格的一个部分。心理学家称,儿童,尤其是那些先天易患抑郁症的儿童,可能会内化并夸大父母、同辈或社会对自己的期望。有一个说法认为,自我批评其实就是冲自身发泄怒气,这类人内心充满了敌对情绪,但是太过忧虑、太没有安全感,不敢把这种情绪发泄出来。还有一些说法则认为,那些责备自己的人是在表达自己的负罪感或羞辱感,或者是下意识里保护自己免遭他人的责备:你不能再来责备我了,我自己已经责备过自己了,用的词比你还要严厉呢。

各种认知行为疗法有助于改变给人带来痛苦的思维模式。经常有一些医生、律师类的病人,他们相信如果他们对自己没有那么苛刻,就不会有现在的成功。心理学家的部分工作内容就是打破那种成见,并告诉他们——很多时候他们是因为突破自责获得了成功,而并不是因为自责而成功的。

汉译英:

Agriculture is the centerpiece of the Doha Round negotiations. Although both developed and developing countries are faced with pressures, the nature of their difficulties is very different. Of the 2.6 billion farming population in the world, 2.5 billion reside in the developing countries, and the majority of them are living below poverty lines. Even if some developing countries were willing to embark on the road of trade liberalization, they would have to take into account the basic livelihood of millions or even billions of their farmers. To expose those poor farmers to further external shocks could trigger disastrous consequences. Should such scenario occur, the lifestyle of the rich countries would be endangered, too. It is therefore sensible to offer duty-free, quota-free treatment to products from the least developed countries immediately. Developing countries should also be entitled to the concepts of "Special Products" and "Special Safeguard Mechanism".

In the process of promoting world trade liberalization, it is crucial to bear in mind the interests of the majority and to enable them to adapt to the pace of progress. Hence the necessity of providing special and differential treatment to all developing countries. It is advisable to reach consensus during the Hong Kong conference on issues like cotton and others, so that there could be some "Early Harvest" for developing countries. Such visible and tangible benefits could boost the confidence of most members in the ongoing Doha Round negotiations.