

2013 年北京大学翻译硕士研究生入学考试模拟题

来源：育明教育

英语翻译基础

(考试时间 3 小时，满分 150 分，全部写在答题纸上，答在试题页上无效)

I Translate the following terms into Chinese (15 points, 1 point each):

1. TPP
2. Bretton Woods system
3. magnetic resonance imaging
4. Fed
5. carbon credit
6. NASA
7. consulate-general
8. SDR
9. anti-monopoly legislation
10. incubation period
11. total fertility rate
12. fuel cell
13. soil alkalization
14. Memorandum of Understanding
15. offshore oil drilling

II Translate the following terms into English (15 points, 1 point each):

1. 大陆法系
- 蓝筹股
- 经纬线
- 蚁族
- 择校费
- 主权债务危机
- 海峡交流基金会
- 京沪高铁
- 限购令
- 经济适用房
11. 平板电脑
12. 权力下放
13. 产业结构调整
- 新农合
- 保障性住房

III. Translate the following passages into Chinese (60 points)

When the world was a simpler place, the rich were fat, the poor were thin, and right-thinking

people worried about how to feed the hungry. Now, in much of the world, the rich are thin, the poor are fat, and right-thinking people are worrying about obesity. Evolution is mostly to blame. It has designed mankind to cope with deprivation, not plenty. People are perfectly tuned to store energy in good years to see them through lean ones. But when bad times never come, they are stuck with that energy stored around their expanding bellies. Thanks to rising agricultural productivity, lean years are rarer all over the globe. Modern -day Malthusians, who used to draw graphs proving that the world was shortly going to run out of food, have gone rather quiet lately. According to the UN, the number of people short of food fell from 920m in 1980 to 799m 20 years later, even though the world's population increased by 1.6 billion over the period. This is mostly a cause for celebration. Mankind has won what was, for most of his time on this planet, his biggest battle: to ensure that he and his offspring had had enough to eat/ But every silver lining has a cloud, and the consequence of prosperity is a new plague that brings with it a host of interesting policy dilemmas.

As a scourge of the modern world, obesity has an image problem. It is easier to associate with Father Christmas than with the four horses of the apocalypse. But it has a good claim to lumber along beside them, for it is the world's biggest public-health issue today - the main cause of heart disease and diabetes. Since the World Health Organization labeled obesity an "epidemic" in 2000, reports on its fearful consequences have come thick and fast. Will public-health warnings, combined with media pressure, persuade people to get thinner, just as they finally put them off tobacco? Possibly. In the rich world, sales of healthier foods are booming and new figures suggest that over the past year Americans got very slightly thinner for the first time in recorded history. But even if Americans are losing a few ounces, it will be many years before the country solves the health problems caused by half a century's dining to excess. And everywhere else in the world, people are still piling on the pounds. That's why there is now a consensus among doctors that governments should do something to stop them.

IV. Translate the following passage into English (60 points)

一个人的生命究竟有多大意义,这有什么标准可以衡量吗?提出一个绝对的标准当然很困难;但是,大体上看一个人对待生命的态度是否严肃认真,看他对待劳动、工作等的态度如何,也就不难对这个人的存在意义做出适当的估计了。古来一切有成就的人,都很严肃地对待自己的生命,当他活着一天,总要尽量多劳动、多工作、多学习,不肯虚度年华,不让时间白白浪费掉。我国历史的劳动人民以及大政治家、大思想家等等都莫不如此。班固写的《汉书》《食货志》上有下面的记载:“冬,民既入;妇人同巷,相从夜绩,女工一月得四十五日。”这几句读起来很奇怪,怎么一月能有四十五天呢?再看原文底下颜师古做了注解,他说:“一月之中,又得夜半为十五日,共四十五日。”这就很清楚了。原来我国的古人不但比西方各国的人更早地懂得科学地、合理地计算劳动日;而且我们的古人老早就知道对于日班和夜班的计算方法。一个月本来只有三十天,古人把每个夜晚的时间算做半日,就多了十五天。从这个意义上说来,夜晚的时间实际上不就等于生命的三分之一吗?

为什么古人对于夜晚的时间都这样重视,不肯轻轻放过呢?我认为这就是他们对待自己生命的三分之一的严肃认真态度,这正是我们所应该学习的。我之所以想利用夜晚的时间,向读者同志们做这样的谈话,目的也不过是要引起大家注意珍惜这三分之一的生命,使大家在整天的劳动、工作以后,以轻松的心情,领略一些古今有用的知识而已。(585字)