

2012年北京语言大学 357 英语翻译基础考研试题（回忆版）

本试题由 kaoyan.com 网友艺言呖语提供

第一部分：

词语互译：

AFP 法新社

FAO 粮农组织

SME 中小型企业

UNGA 联合国大会

PBOC 中国人民银行

UPU 万国邮政联盟

B2C 商家对顾客

national city bank of new york 花旗银行

force majeure 不可抗力

taewondo 跆拳道

state-of-the-art 顶级的

cathay pacific 国泰航空

Mahatma Gandhi 圣雄甘地

Bretton Woods System 布雷顿森林体系

plurality rule 简单多数原则

先发制人战略 preemptive attack

民进党 Democratic Progressive Party

“一站式”办公 one-stop service

公益文化事业 public cultural undertakings

生态足迹 ecological footprint

贴现率 discount rate; bank rate

海水淡化 desalination/desalinization of sea water

安居工程 Affordable Housing Program

西电东送 power transmission from west China to east

大病医疗费用社会统筹 medical cost social pool for major diseases

古兰经 The Qur'an/Koran Bible

习惯法 common law

皮影戏 a shadow play

鱼和熊掌不可兼得 you can't have your cake and eat it too

官场现形记 Exposure of the Official World

Source text1: (这是一篇纽约时报的原文摘选)

It's time to start calling the current situation what it is: a depression. True, it's not a full replay of the Great Depression, but that's cold comfort. Unemployment in both America and Europe remains disastrously high. Leaders and institutions are increasingly discredited. And democratic values are under siege.

On that last point, I am not being alarmist. On the political as on the economic front it's important not to fall into the "not as bad as" trap. High unemployment isn't O.K. just because it hasn't hit 1933 levels; ominous political trends shouldn't be dismissed just because there's no Hitler in sight.

Let's talk, in particular, about what's happening in Europe — not because all is well with America, but because the gravity of European political developments isn't widely understood.

First of all, the crisis of the euro is killing the European dream. The shared currency, which was supposed to bind nations together, has instead created an atmosphere of bitter acrimony.

Specifically, demands for ever-harder austerity, with no offsetting effort to foster growth, have done double damage. They have failed as economic policy, worsening unemployment without restoring confidence; a Europe-wide recession now looks likely even if the immediate threat of financial crisis is contained. And they have created immense anger, with many Europeans furious at what is perceived, fairly or unfairly (or actually a bit of both), as a heavy-handed exercise of German power.

Nobody familiar with Europe's history can look at this resurgence of hostility without feeling a shiver. Yet there may be worse things happening.

Right-wing populists are on the rise from Austria, where the Freedom Party (whose leader used to have neo-Nazi connections) runs neck-and-neck in the polls with established parties, to Finland, where the anti-immigrant True Finns party had a strong electoral showing last April. And these are rich countries whose economies have held up fairly well. Matters look even more ominous in the poorer nations of Central and Eastern Europe.

Source text2:

我们从人的观点来说，人之所以高贵于禽兽者在于他的心灵。人如果要充分地表现他的人性，必须充实他的心灵生活。幸福是一种享受。享受者或为肉体，或为心灵。人既有肉体，即不能没有肉体的享受。我们不必如持禁欲主义的清教徒之不近人情，但是我们也须明白：肉体的享受不是人类最上的享受，而是人类与鸡豚狗彘所共有的。人类最上的享受是心灵的享受。哪些才是心灵的享受呢？就是真善美三种价值。学问、艺术、道德无一不是心灵的活动，人如果在这三方面达到最高的境界，同时也就达到最幸福的境界。

Source text3:

孔子的思想是中国哲学的精髓，自古以来就受到中国的崇敬，后来成为了人们的信仰。自从汉武帝把儒教定位国教，历代对孔庙的保护都非常完好。巍峨耸立在山东曲阜的孔庙，占地 X 公顷，有房屋 X 间，大小门 X 扇。孔庙是中国最重要的文化保护遗产之一，也是世界文化遗产之一。

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