

山东大学

二〇一七年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码 357 科目名称 英语翻译基础

(答案必须写在答卷纸上, 写在试题上无效)

I. Directions: Translate the following words, abbreviations or terminology into the 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. UNICEF
2. APEC
3. FDA
4. INTERPOL
5. Tuberculosis
6. Yasukuni Shrine
7. unilateralism
8. tsunami
9. commercial attache
10. epidemiology
11. Chinese Academy of Engineering
12. UN Security Council
13. overcapacity
14. biopsy
15. the State Administration of Foreign Exchange
16. 固定资产投资
17. 法制
18. 阅兵式
19. 南海
20. 中国工商银行
21. 中海油
22. 出口退税
23. 京剧
24. 孙中山
25. 国事访问
26. 田径
27. 行为准则
28. 去杠杆过程
29. 天理

30. 中等收入陷阱

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:

Every September, the campuses of Peking and Tsinghua Universities, dubbed the Harvard and M.I.T. of China, brim with bright-eyed new students, the winners of China's cutthroat education system. These young men and women possess the outlook of cosmopolitan youth worldwide: sporting designer clothes and wielding smartphones, they share experiences of foreign travel and bond over common fondness for Western television shows such as "The Big Bang Theory" and "Sherlock."

They are destined for bright futures: In a few decades, they will fill high-powered positions in government and become executives in state banks and multinational companies. But their ever-expanding career possibilities belie the increasingly narrow slice of society they represent.

China's state education system, which offers nine years of compulsory schooling and admits students to colleges strictly through exam scores, is often hailed abroad as a paradigm for educational equity. The impression is reinforced by Chinese students' consistently good performance in international standardized tests. But this reputation is a myth.

While China has phenomenally expanded basic education for its people, quadrupling its output of college graduates in the past decade, it has also created a system that discriminates against its less wealthy and poorly connected citizens, thwarting social mobility at every step with bureaucratic and financial barriers.

A huge gap in educational opportunities between students from rural areas and those from cities is one of the main culprits. Some 60 million students in rural schools are "left-behind" children, cared for by their grandparents as their parents seek work in faraway cities. While many of their urban peers attend schools equipped with state-of-the-art facilities and well-trained teachers, rural students often huddle in decrepit school buildings and struggle to grasp advanced subjects such as English and chemistry amid a dearth of qualified instructors.

Source Text 2:

我一向没有对于任何问题作高深研究的野心, 因之所以买的书范围较广, 宗教、艺术、文学、社会、哲学、历史、生物, 各方面差不多都有一点。最多的是各国文学名著的译本, 与本国古来的诗文集, 别的门类只是些概论等类的入门书而已。

我不喜欢向别人或图书馆借书。借来的书, 在我好像过不来瘾似的, 必要是自己买的才满足。这也可谓是一种占有的欲望。买到了几册新书, 一册一册再加盖藏书印记, 我最感到快悦的是这时候。

书籍到了我的手里, 我的习惯是先看序文, 次看目录。页数不多的往往立刻通读, 篇幅大的, 只把正文任择一二章节略加翻阅, 就插在书架上。除小说外, 我少有全体读完的大部的书, 只凭了购入当时的记忆, 知道某册书是何种性质, 其中大概有些什么可取的材料而已。什么书在什么时候再去读再去翻, 连我自己也无把握, 完全要看一个时期一个时期的兴趣。关于这事, 我常自比为古时的皇帝, 而把插在架上的书籍作列屋而居的宫女。