

# 南京理工大学

## 2021 年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

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!

### I Translate the following sentences into Chinese. (30 Points, 2 points each)

1. The Australian continent has many different climatic zones, ranging from tropical in the north, to arid deserts in the center and temperate in the south.
2. Ecotourism (often including rural tourism, heritage/cultural tourism, and adventure/experience-based tourism) has demonstrated growth far in excess of the so-called "mass tourism".
3. The sheer increase in quantity of products has imposed an enormous cost on society in the form of pollution, proliferation of wastes, and debilitating psychological effects.
4. The North-South conflict derives its name from the simple fact that the wealthy nations of the world are in the Northern Hemisphere and the poorer nations lie to their south.
5. The conveyance of water over long distances is too expensive to be practicable, and many rivers containing an enormous surplus of fresh water can never be of much real use.
6. The term "satellite city" is used to describe the relationship between a large city and neighboring smaller cities and towns that traditionally depend upon it.
7. An alternative to the market system is administrative control by some agency over all transactions. Central planning may be one way of administering such an economy.
8. A majority of countries have introduced legislative steps to control smoking. Many laws have been introduced to help cut cigarette consumption.
9. Most university students might profit by a year's exploration of different academic studies, especially those "all rounders" with no particular interest of learning.
10. Life without large urban areas may seem inconceivable to us, but actually cities are a relatively recent development.
11. Many environmental problems cannot be solved without political decisions to redistribute income to the less developed countries, and redefine property rights.
12. Medicine is the science of diagnosing, treating and preventing diseases and injury. Its goals are to help people have longer, happier, and more active lives.
13. The discipline involved in constructing a mathematic model has the potential of providing decision-makers with a clearer and broader view of their situation.

14. There is a fundamental change emerging in networks, one so profound that it will alter the way networks function, i.e. with location intelligence.

15. Despite progress, cancer nanotechnology still has many issues to address. There is a need for standardized technique that can produce nanoparticle-based complexes.

### II Translate the following sentences into English. (30 Points, 2 points each)

1. 中国政府承诺不对无核国家使用核武器。
2. 老年人对于年青人办得不妥当的事情, 也要好心好意地帮。
3. 学问要有根底, 根底要打得平正坚实, 以后永远受用。
4. 睡前试试深呼吸、瑜伽功或者轻轻地伸展一下筋骨, 以减轻一天的压力。
5. 桂林是一座有 2110 年历史的文化古城, 旅游资源的开发起于南朝宋景平二年 (公元 424 年)。
6. 21 世纪头 20 年, 是中国全面建设小康社会, 加快推进社会主义现代化的重点战略机遇期。
7. 迄今为止, 物联网技术主要是由制造业在机器对机器通信上所采用。
8. 某项科技进步最终是否真正有益于人类, 关键在于人类如何对待和应用它。
9. 人类社会自身的发展的历史也告诉我们, 当人类面对伦理道德的危机时, 应该理性正视现实。
10. 这样, 中国经济的“列车”不仅不会掉档失速, 反而会跑得更稳健有力, 带来新机遇, 形成新动能。
11. 举例说, 如果你投资的是股票, 应尽可能不要过度集中于某只股票。
12. 目前, 中国有超过 3 亿人关注健康的生活方式, 他们大多数住在北京、上海、广州这样的高度发达的城市。
13. 我们党的领导集体保持了路线、方针、政策的连续性和全国社会政治稳定的局面。
14. 注意到就寝之前四个小时内不要运动, 不然会有相反的效果。
15. 第三季度小米手机实现最快增速, 增长率达 336%, 变成了中国市场的龙头。

### III Translate the following passage into Chinese. (45 Points)

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. There are, of course, exceptions. Small-minded officials, rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly unknown in the US. Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality.

Someone travelling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers. It reflected the harshness of daily life: if you didn't take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who could. And someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations which specialize in helping the weary traveler. Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the US, especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails. Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. And of course, speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to "translate" cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many Americans value highly and expect from both neighbors and strangers.

#### IV Translate the following passage into English. (45 Points)

中华文明是亚洲文明的重要组成部分。自古以来，中华文明在继承创新中不断发展，在应时处变中不断升华，积淀着中华民族最深沉的精神追求，是中华民族生生不息、发展壮大的丰厚滋养。中国的造纸术、火药、印刷术、指南针、天文历法、哲学思想、民本理念等在世界上影响深远，有力推动了人类文明发展进程。

中华文明是在同其他文明不断交流互鉴中形成的开放体系。从历史上的佛教东传，到近代以来的“西学东渐”、新文化运动、马克思主义和社会主义思想传入中国，再到改革开放以来全方位对外开放，中华文明始终在兼收并蓄中历久弥新。亲仁善邻、协和万邦是中华文明一贯的处世之道，惠民利民、安民富民是中华文明鲜明的价值导向，革故鼎新、与时俱进是中华文明永恒的精神气质，道法自然、天人合一 是中华文明内在的生存理念。

激发人们创新创造活力，最直接的方法莫过于走入不同文明，发现别人的优长，启发自己的思维。2018年，中国国内居民出境超过1.6亿人次，入境游客超过1.4亿人次，这是促进中外文明交流互鉴的重要力量。中国愿同各国实施亚洲旅游促进计划，为促进亚洲经济发展、增进亚洲人民友谊贡献更大力量。

未来之中国，必将以更加开放的姿态拥抱世界、以更有活力的文明成就贡献世界。