

南京理工大学

2019 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 only cure for envy in the case of ordinary men and women is happiness, and the difficulty is that envy is itself a terrible obstacle to happiness.
2. The American Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard opened fire on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, and lasted until May 26, 1865, when the last Confederate army surrendered.
3. Possibly, tradition says the most about people's character and mentality. The main purpose of tourism, apart from visiting different places, is to get acquainted with each other's customs and culture.
4. Under prevailing standards of design, a product should have beauty of line, color, proportion, and texture; high efficiency and safety of operation; convenience or comfort in use; ease of maintenance and repair; durability; and expression of function in terms of form.
5. It is also the first summit between the two sides since China published for the first time its EU policy paper on October 13 and the European Union approved a new strategy for its partnership with China on September 10.
6. The negative consequences of conventional tourism to local communities are well known, including excessive development, degradation of ecosystems, cultural homogenization, and the concentration of economic benefit in outside hands.
7. It is pointed out that the sheer increase in quantity of products has imposed an enormous cost on society in the form of pollution, crowding, proliferation of wastes that need disposal, and debilitating psychological and social effects.
8. The Olympic Creed reads: "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well."
9. We must think twice, though, before embarking on "reform" if that means imposing further restrictions on our healthcare markets.
10. The prospect of war with Iran is beginning to look real. The hardening of positions in both Tehran and Washington over the past week has brought relations to their lowest point since the Iran hostage crisis that began in 1979.
11. Mechanization, increasing capitalization, and corporate organization became characteristic of American farming in the twentieth century.

12. Because of Canada's abundant production and relatively small population, it is a leading exporter of food products; these account for 8.6 percent of goods exported, compared with 0.5 percent for Japan, 6.2 percent for Mexico, and 8.3 percent for the United States.
13. Speculation over candidates to be European Council president is rife even though the functions of the job remain fuzzy, as does its relationship to governments that still hold the rotating of EU presidency.
14. American realists may scoff, but within the confines of Europe the brutal laws of power politics really have been repealed.
15. China's period of strategic opportunities is nothing but an international environment and evolutionary process where world peace is maintained and common development promoted.

II Translate the following sentences into English. (30 Points)

1. 在许多脆弱的生态系统中, 旅游方兴未艾, 对这些地区独特的自然环境和生物多样性的影响日益显现。(2')
2. 在过去的 10 年间, 中加关系发展势头良好, 两国政治关系日益密切, 双边贸易额增长了 3 倍。(2')
3. 国际贸易能为各国提供国内无法生产、或者能够生产但供不应求或成本过高的产品。(2')
4. 中国粮食作物单产已由 1950 年的 1.16 吨/公顷增加到 4.40 吨/公顷, 提高了 1.8 倍。(2')
5. 江苏省地势低平坦荡, 河湖水面广阔, 土壤富饶肥沃。(2')
6. 即使在哈佛大学这样声名显赫的高等学府里, 排斥知识的现象也很普遍: 许多学生甚至羞于向朋友坦承他们学习了多少东西。(2')
7. 这场苦难中, 穷人——无论黑人、棕种人还是白人——都幸存了下来, 因为他们比大多数美国人更懂得如何在贫困中生存。(2')
8. 人们一直将儿童肥胖和过激行为的日益增多归咎为看电视太多, 但是, 关于看电视对儿童学习的影响到底有多大, 目前还没有定论。(2')
9. 中国有文字可考的历史可以追溯到 4000 多年前, 中国被认为同古代埃及、巴比伦和印度齐名的世界四大古代文明之一。(2')
10. 生态旅游, 作为一种模式, 一个过程, 和一种伦理, 为我们提供了一种机会, 把我们对地球的尊重付诸实施, 让所有人都能领略它的美丽, 享受它的恩泽。(2')
11. 对于现代书籍, 特别是教科书来说, 要是作者希望自己书中的内容能与新概念、新观察到的事实和新发现同步发展的话, 那么就应该每隔较短的时间, 将书中的内容重新修改。(5')
12. 北京不懈努力申办奥运会, 并取得最终胜利, 不仅对共享奥运匹克精神、弘扬人道主义精神、扩大东西方交流具有重要意义, 而且也为全面展示当今中国经济、文化、社会和政治发展成果提供了良好机会。(5')

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

There are a number of reasons why women comprise an increasing proportion of the world's migrants. One is that the demand for foreign labour, especially in more developed countries, is becoming increasingly gender-selective in favour of jobs typically fulfilled by women – services, healthcare, and entertainment. Second, an

increasing number of countries have extended the right of family reunion to migrants – in other words allowing them to be joined by their spouses and children. Most often these spouses are women. Changing gender relations in some countries of origin also mean that women have more independence to migrate than previously. Finally, and especially in Asia, there has been a growth in the migration of women for domestic work (sometimes called the ‘maid trade’); organized migration for marriage (sometimes referred to as ‘mail order brides’) and the trafficking of women into the sex industry.

The traditional distinction between countries of origin, transit, and destination for migrants has become increasingly blurred. Today almost every country in the world fulfils all three roles – migrant leave, pass through, and head for all of them. Perhaps no part of the world better illustrates the blurring boundaries between origin, transit, and destination countries than the Mediterranean. About 50 years ago the situation was fairly straightforward. All the countries of the Mediterranean – in both North Africa and Southern Europe – were countries of origin for migrants who mainly went to Northern Europe to work. About 20 years ago Southern Europe changed from a region of emigration to a region of immigration, as increasing numbers of North Africans arrived to work in their growing economies and at the same time fewer Southern Europeans had an incentive to head north for work anymore. Today, North Africa is changing from an origin to a transit and destination region. Increasing numbers of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa are arriving in countries like Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia. Some remain, others cross the Mediterranean into Southern Europe, usually illegally, where again some stay and others try to move on into Northern Europe.

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

智能手机已经成为青少年的标志，因为它们几乎无处不在。根据皮尤研究中心(Pew Research Center)的一份新报告：2015年，73%的美国青少年拥有一部智能手机；在2016年，84%的美国家庭拥有一部智能手机。有了如此多可供使用的设备，92%的青少年（在这项研究中指年龄在13-17岁的个体）说他们每天都会上网，这里面又有24%的青少年称他们“几乎总是”在网上，只有12%的青少年说他们每天只上网一次。

最近的新闻报道指出，青少年深爱的智能手机，正在损害他们的精神健康，让他们在社交上更加孤立。使用电子设备沟通具有间断性和孤立性，导致青少年和成年人正在丧失理解和关注彼此的能力，而这些正是人之所以为人的能力。但是，或许没那么让人吃惊的是，出生于手机时代的青少年，并非无药可救，或者被毁掉了。智能手机也不是21世纪青少年行为变化的罪魁祸首。

科学家们才刚刚开始理解，使用智能手机会如何影响青少年的发展，既包括对行为的影响，也包括对大脑神经的影响。沉迷于智能手机的青少年被描述为离群索居、缺乏同情心，甚至没有建立友谊和浪漫关系的能力。人们担心的是，使用智能手机可能阻碍，甚至替代现实生活中的面对面互动等健康行为。然而，从事青少年研究的学者却没有这么担忧。他们认为，手机吸引青少年的原因就在于，他们可以探索各种人际关系而不需要被父母直接监督。通过智能手机进行联系甚至可能提供青少年的同理心。