

# 中国海洋大学 2019 年硕士研究生招生考试试题

科目代码: 357

科目名称: 英语翻译基础

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**I. Directions:** Translate the following words, abbreviations or terminology into their 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')

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| 1. WHO                          | 16. 节假日出行高峰  |
| 2. marine ecosystem             | 17. 停电       |
| 3. non-renewable resources      | 18. 个人所得税    |
| 4. foreign affairs              | 19. 精简机构     |
| 5. UN General Assembly          | 20. 低水平重复建设  |
| 6. Secretary of State           | 21. 假冒伪劣产品   |
| 7. regional cooperation         | 22. 合法权益     |
| 8. emission trading             | 23. 人口老化     |
| 9. microeconomic phenomenon     | 24. 证券交易     |
| 10. pillar industry             | 25. 真诚平等相待   |
| 11. farm subsidy                | 26. 低碳经济     |
| 12. forest coverage             | 27. 语用学      |
| 13. floor area                  | 28. 应急预案     |
| 14. international space station | 29. 无公害食品    |
| 15. trust company               | 30. 增强科技创新能力 |

**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:**

On any person who desires such queer prizes, New York will bestow the gift of loneliness and the gift of privacy. It is this largess that accounts for the presence within the city's walls of a considerable section of the population; for the residents of Manhattan are to a large extent strangers who have pulled up stakes somewhere and come to town, seeking sanctuary or fulfillment or some greater or lesser grail. The capacity to make such dubious gifts is a mysterious quality of New York. It can destroy an individual, or it can fulfill him, depending a good deal on luck. No one should come to New York to live unless he is willing to be lucky.

New York is the concentrate of art and commerce and sport and religion and entertainment and finance, bringing to a single compact arena the gladiator (角斗士), the evangelist (传教者), the promoter, the actor, the trader, and the merchant. It carries on its lapel (西服上的翻领) the odor of the long past, so that no matter where you sit in New York you feel the vibrations of great times and tall deeds, of queer people and events and undertakings. I am sitting at the moment in a stifling hotel room in 90-degree heat, halfway down an air shaft (天井), in midtown. No air moves in or out of the room, yet I am curiously affected by emanations from the immediate surroundings. I am twenty-two blocks from where Rudolph Valentino lay in state, eight blocks from where Nathan Hale was executed, five blocks from the publisher's office where Ernest Hemingway hit Max Eastman on the nose, four miles from where Walt Whitman sat sweating out editorials for the *Brooklyn Eagle*, thirty-four blocks from the street Willa Cather lived in when she came to New York to write books about Nebraska, one block from where Marceline used to clown on the boards of the Hippodrome, thirty-six blocks from the spot where the historian Joe Gould kicked a radio to pieces in full view of the public, thirteen blocks from where Harry Thaw shot

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特别提醒：答案必须写在答题纸上，若写在试卷或草稿纸上无效。

Stanford White, five blocks from where I used to usher at the Metropolitan Opera and only 102 blocks from the spot where Clarence Day the elder was washed of his sins in the Church of the Epiphany (主显节) (I could continue this list indefinitely); and for that matter I am probably occupying the very room that any number of exalted and memorable characters sat in, some of them on hot, breathless afternoons, lonely and private and full of their own sense of emanations from without.

### Source Text 2:

中美贸易之所以能够迅速发展，根本原因在于两国经济具有极大的互补性。这种互补性，很大程度上来自两国资源条件、经济结构以及消费水平存在着很大的差异。中国是最大的发展中国家，市场广阔，发展迅速，劳动力成本低，但资金短缺、科技和管理相对落后。美国是最大的发达国家，经济总量大，资本充足，科技发达，但劳动力成本高。这种差异性和互补性，将在今后长期存在，在经济全球化的大背景下显得更加突出。这些是中美贸易能够持续快速发展的客观基础。

中国有一句描写登山感受的古诗：“会当凌绝顶，一览众山小”。我们对待中美贸易问题，要有这种高瞻远瞩的战略眼光。诸如中美贸易逆差问题，人民币汇率问题，知识产权保护问题，是可以取得共识，也是可以逐步得到解决的。滔滔长江有时会卷起旋涡，漫漫历史进程难免会发生波折。只要双方有诚意，这类问题完全可以通过平等协商和扩大合作来加以解决。毕竟，互利共赢的经贸关系，不仅给两国人民带来了实实在在的经济利益，而且成为中美关系发展的重要基础和强大动力。

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