

## 2020 年硕士研究生招生考试（初试）试题

科目代码：357

科目名称：英语翻译基础

- 说明：1.本试题为招生单位自命题科目。  
2.所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在本试题单上的一律无效。  
3.考生答题时不必抄题，但必须写明题号。  
4.本试题共计 2 大题，满分 150 分。

【本试题共计 3 页，此为第 1 页】

---

*I. Directions: Translate the following words, abbreviations and terminologies into their target languages respectively. If the item is in English, its target language is Chinese. If the item is in Chinese, its target language is English. 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. trade commissioner
2. Chamber of Commerce
3. in-bound tourism
4. the Human Genome Project
5. market volatility
6. product catalogue
7. MDGs
8. diplomatic corps
9. noble aspirations
10. avian influenza
11. launch pad
12. live up to the pledge
13. board of directors
14. capacity building
15. hegemonism and power politics
16. 主题馆

考试科目代码: 357 考试科目名称: 英语翻译基础

17. 高级职称
18. 民政部
19. 外汇储备
20. 单边主义
21. 跟团旅游
22. 政治思想教育
23. 非物质文化遗产
24. 投资回报率
25. 热水器
26. 贪污腐败
27. 城乡一体化
28. 节能减排
29. 全方位外交
30. 原始社会

*II. Directions: Translate the following source texts into their target languages 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

How can we understand the systemic interrelation between socioeconomic and ecological trends, between something like faltering accumulation and sharply rising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere? Effective answers are going to have to evolve, but to do that we cannot work in the old paradigm of adding up ecology and economy. The relation is much more intimate than such Green Arithmetic allows. We are also going to have to take history much more seriously. Clearly, we are at a moment of fundamental shift in the history of capitalism and in the history of the climate system. We are living through the closing moments of the Holocene, a period of unusual climate stability, which began about 12,000 years ago. Over that time, mild climate perturbations, compared to what we are going to experience, were very important in the histories of civilisations. Roman power in the West crumbled quickly after the end of the Roman Climate Optimum around 300 C.E.; feudal power withered in the face of a perfect storm of climate change, disease, and popular revolt after 1300.

This leads to us to ask two big – two really big – questions. Is capitalism capable of surviving through the present climate crisis, which dwarfs the climate shifts experienced by Roman and feudal oligarchs? And what are the ways that capitalism has re-established its conditions for growth and accumulation?

A compelling answer begins by recognising just how dependent capitalism has been on frontiers of Cheap

考试科目代码: 357 考试科目名称: 英语翻译基础

Nature: those places where food, energy, raw materials and workers can be drawn for free or low cost. Most radicals— never mind the would-be technocratic managers of a geoengineered climate system – still ignore this history. Somehow it's easier to denounce the environmental degradation, the mass produced violence and genocide, the dynamics of domination, than it is to see how each of these moments is linked to the system of Cheap Nature and the endless accumulation of capital. But that won't do. An understanding of how capital accumulation works, how it unfolds through the web of life, is fundamental to understanding not just why capitalism drives planetary crisis, but how its contradictions compel it to continue down this deadly and self-defeating path. Such an analysis may also reveal capitalism's weaknesses – it may serve an antidote to the pervasive belief, even among radicals, that capitalism is all-powerful. It also won't do to keep the 'social' and 'environmental' separate because the questions of how capital works, how capitalism destroys life, and how modernity requires racialised, gendered, and colonial violence are interpenetrated. That interpenetration is key to how capitalism has thrived in the past, and to how capitalism's resilience is now in question.

#### Source Text 2

该自然保护区为岷山山系大熊猫栖息地,是全国大熊猫的最主要栖息地之一。据最新调查资料,区内大熊猫种群数量为 34 只,栖息地面积 1577 公顷,占王朗自然保护区面积的 48.5%。这里山体高拔、峰峦奇伟、沟壑纵横、瀑布飞悬、景色秀美。区内原始森林茂密,林下灌木层有成片的缺苞箭竹和华西箭竹,为大熊猫提供了丰厚的竹类储积量;林间大小溪汨汨流淌,为大熊猫饮水提供了方便。这里海拔为 2300-3500 米,难以垦殖,少有人类侵扰,形成了现存大熊猫的自然庇护所。大熊猫性情孤僻,常独来独往于茂密的林中,有独自的巢穴,但没有固定的卧穴。它酷爱活动,常边走边觅食边排便,每天需要一小部分时间进行饮水、游荡、嬉戏等活动。大熊猫有时也攀大树,主要发生在求偶或逃避突然危险时,偶尔也上树休息、晒太阳。幸运的游客能在保护区内看见体态憨拙、性情温驯的大熊猫在栖息地或坐卧,或饮水,或嬉戏,各得其所。