

# 扬州大学

## 2020 年硕士研究生招生考试初试试题 ( A 卷)

科目代码 357 科目名称 英语翻译基础

满分 150

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 terms into Chinese. (15 points, 1 point each)

1. climate emergency
2. carbon sink
3. single-use
4. upcycling
5. public relations catastrophe
6. oxygen bar
7. World Anti Doping Agency
8. shopaholic
9. indoor potted plants
10. World Heritage List
11. Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris
12. US Food and Drug Administration
13. artificial meat
14. zombie companies
15. whistleblower

### II. Translate the following terms into English. (15 points, 1 point each)

1. 农村人居环境
2. 全球治理
3. 顺风车
4. 世界一流空军
5. 无人机
6. 可持续发展
7. 网红
8. 网络直播
9. 开放创新的世界经济
10. 乡村振兴
11. 中华人民共和国成立 70 周年
12. 假日消费
13. 垃圾分类
14. 世界互联网大会
15. 区块链技术

**III. Translate the following two passages into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (60 points, 30 points each)***Passage One*

The increased availability of copyrighted material due to the development of information technology has furthered the debate as to whether copyright offences are criminal. In short, people are asked to use the guideline, "if you did not write it yourself, you must give credit". Plagiarism is not the same as copyright infringement (侵犯). While both terms may apply to a particular act, they are different concepts, and false claims of authorship generally constitute plagiarism regardless of whether the material is protected by copyright. Copyright infringement is a violation of the rights of a copyright holder, when material whose use is restricted by copyright is used without consent. Plagiarism, in contrast, is concerned with the unearned increment (增加) to the plagiarizing author's reputation, or the obtaining of academic credit, that is achieved through false claims of authorship. Thus, plagiarism is considered a moral offense against the plagiarist's audience (for example, a reader, listener, or teacher).

*Passage Two*

I have an unending love affair with dictionaries—Auden once said that all a writer needs is a pen, plenty of paper and "the best dictionaries he can afford"—but I agree with the person who said that dictionaries are instruments of common sense. The King's English is a mode—a rich and instructive one—but it ought not to be an ultimatum.

Even with the most educated and the most literate, the King's English slips and slides in conversation. There is no worse conversationalist than the one who punctuates his words as he speaks as if he were writing, or even who tries to use words as if he were composing a piece of prose for print. When E. M. Forster writes of "the sinister corridor of our age," we sit up at the vividness of the phrase, the force and even terror in the image. But if E. M. Forster sat in our living room and said, "We are all following each other down the sinister corridor of our age," we would be justified in asking him to leave.

Great authors are constantly being asked by foolish people to talk as they write. Other people may celebrate the lofty conversations in which the great minds are supposed to have indulged in the great salons of 18th century Paris, but one suspects that the great minds were gossiping and judging the quality of the food and the wine.

**IV. Translate the following two passages into English. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (60 points, 30 points each)***Passage One*

在中国,人们对生活的艺术懂得很多。一个相对年轻的文明国家可能会致力于进步;然而一个古老的文明国度,自然在人生的历程上见多识广,她所感兴趣的自然是如何过好生

活。就中国而言，由于有了中国的人文主义精神，把人当作一切事物的中心，把人类幸福当作知识的终结，于是，强调生活的艺术就是更为自然的事情了。但即使没有人文主义，一个古老的文明也一定会有一个不同的价值尺度，只有这样，它才会知道什么是“持久的生活乐趣”。任何一个民族，如果它不知道如何享受生活，那么，在我们的眼里，这个民族一定是粗野的，不文明的。

### *Passage Two*

我们应该坚持以开放求发展，深化交流合作，坚持“拉手”而不是“松手”，坚持“拆墙”而不是“筑墙”，坚决反对保护主义、单边主义，不断削减贸易壁垒，推动全球价值链、供应链更加完善，共同培育市场需求。世界经济发展面临的难题，没有哪一个国家能独自解决。各国应该坚持人类优先的理念，而不应把一己之利凌驾于人类利益之上。

中华文明历来主张天下大同、协和万邦。我们要以更加开放的心态和举措，共同把全球市场的蛋糕做大、把全球共享的机制做实、把全球合作的方式做活，共同把经济全球化动力搞得越大越好、阻力搞得越小越好。当今世界，全球价值链、供应链深入发展，你中有我、我中有你，各国经济融合是大势所趋。

