

山东科技大学2020年全国硕士研究生招生考试
英语翻译基础试卷

I.Directions: Translate the following phrases into their target language respectively. There are altogether 20 phrases with one point for each in this part of the test. (20 points)

- 1.ASEAN
- 2.APEC
- 3.ISO
- 4.BBS
- 5.ATM
- 6.International Maritime Organization
- 7.digital cash
- 8.protective tariff
- 9.safe driving
- 10.catering industry
- 11.国际政治
- 12.中国少数民族语言
- 13.联合国大会
- 14.欧盟理事会
- 15.植树节
- 16.踏青
- 17.按揭贷款
- 18.霸王条款
- 19.菜鸟
- 20.便当

II. Directions: Translate the following sentences into their target language respectively. There are altogether 10 sentences with 3 points for each in this part of the test. (30 points)

21. You are stubborn. He is pig-headed. I am strong-willed.
22. She is virtuous as she is pretty; I esteem her for her good sense, much as I admire her for her good looks.
23. His arrogance sent him into isolation and helplessness.
24. He witnessed the sixth post-war economic crisis of serious consequence that prevailed in various fields in the USA.
25. He seemed to be at a loss for the precise words to elaborate his opinion.
26. 发展的道路是漫长的, 但是我们已经坚定地走上这条道路。
27. 共建“一带一路”倡议, 源自中国, 更属于世界; 根植于历史, 更面向未来。
28. 谦虚使人进步, 骄傲使人落后。
29. 泰德的梦想是有自己的工作室, 在那里他可以亲自完成自己的作品。
30. 很明显有些学生掌握了许多英语单词的表达但却无法写出好的论文。

III. Directions: Translate the following four source texts into their target language respectively. (100 points)

Source Text 1 (25 points):

Psychologists tell us that to be happy we need a blend of enjoyable leisure time and satisfying work. I doubt that my great-grandmother, who raised 14 children and took in washing, had much of either. She did have a network of close friends and family, and maybe this is what fulfilled her. If she was happy with what she had, perhaps it was because she didn't expect life to be very different.

We, on the other hand, with so many choices and such pressure to succeed in every area, have turned happiness into one more thing we "gotta have." We're so self-conscious about our "right" to it that it's making us miserable. So we chase it and equate it with wealth and success, without noticing that the people who have those things aren't necessarily happier.

While happiness may be more complex for us, the solution is the same as ever. Happiness isn't about what happens to us---it's about how we perceive what happens to us. It's the knack of finding a positive for every negative, and viewing a setback as a challenge. It's not wishing for what we don't have, but enjoying what we do possess.

Source Text 2 (25 points):

For most early risers, midmorning is peak performance time—or is that peak stress time?

Stress is defined as an inability to cope with the demands or challenges presented to us. The stress response is your brain's attempt to try to establish balance with a powerful biological reaction. It's a survival skill that traces back to the days when a quick response was vital to flee predators or fight for your life.

Stress chemicals in your brain are gearing you up and perking you up. So this is good, right? Not so fast.

Activating the fight-or-flight system is an expensive operation for your body. It's so costly that it should be a rare and drastic event. It makes sense when the stressor is a war zone, a mountain lion attack, or an earthquake, flood, or fire.

But for most of us, a trip down the road to overload doesn't usually involve a major disaster. It's more likely to be set off by our reaction to day-to-day events that pile up beyond our ability to cope. The small stuff of everyday life can trigger a big response, and in some people it can set in motion a stress cycle as damaging in the long run as a major accident. It damages our organs and kills off brain cells.

An occasional stress response is not bad. It can recharge you, and give life a bit of zest. But habitual stress just wears you down. Like chronic pain, chronic stress is an alarm that doesn't shut off. Its incessant ringing eventually changes your mind and body.

Source Text 3 (20 points):

我们要尽力丰富人民群众精神文化生活。培育和践行社会主义核心价值观, 广泛开展群众性精神文明创建活动, 大力弘扬奋斗精神、科学精神、劳模精神、工匠精神, 汇聚起向上向善的强大力量。加快构建中国特色哲学社会科学。加强互联网内容建设。繁荣文艺创作, 发展新闻出版、广播影视和档案等事业。加强文物保护利用和非物质文化遗产传承。推动文化事业和文化产业改革发展, 提升基层公共文化服务能力。深化中外人文交流。

Source Text 4 (30 points):

将来水的问题会变得更加尖锐复杂。不断增长的人口将大量增加城市废物, 主要是生活污水。快速发展的工业越来越多地采用各种复杂的化学方法, 从而使废水大量增多, 而很多废水中含有种种有害的化学物质。为了养活迅速增长的人口, 农业必须集约化, 这就会不断增加农用化学品的用量。由此看来, 必须立即采取果断行动研究污染问题的整治措施。

整治污染问题的方法有两种。第一种是通过废物处理减少污染的危害, 包括固体废物排放“之前”的处理和液体废物或污水的处理, 从而实现水的循环利用或者尽量降低最终排放前的污染程度。第二种方法是开发全部或部分废物的经济利用。农田中施用农家肥补充肥分或有机肥。有些地区使用污水处理厂排放的污水进行灌溉施肥。