

# 聊城大学2017年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题

考试科目	[357] 英语翻译基础	A 卷
注意事项	1. 本试题满分150分。 2. 答题须用黑色字迹签字笔书写。答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试题或草稿纸上无效。	
<b>I. Directions: Translate the following words, abbreviations or terminology into their target languages respectively. (2 points each, 20 points)</b>		
1. Niagara Falls: 2. sustainable development: 3. distance learning: 4. cooperative medical fund : 5. Yellowstone Park: 6. 一带一路: 7. 长城: 8. 一国两制: 9. 中国特色社会主义: 10. 长期共存, 互相监督:		
<b>II. Directions: Translate the following passages into their target languages (25 points each, 50 points).</b>		
1. In November 2014, President Barack Obama and President Xi Jinping stood together in Beijing to make a historic U.S.-China Joint Announcement on Climate Change, emphasizing their personal commitment to a successful climate agreement in Paris and marking a new era of multilateral climate diplomacy as well as a new pillar in their bilateral relationship. On the occasion of President Xi's State Visit to Washington, D.C., the two Presidents reaffirm their shared conviction that climate change is one of the greatest threats facing humanity and that their two countries have a critical role to play in addressing it.		
2. 中国家庭一向尊老爱幼。在大家庭里, 老一辈人的意见受到尊重, 小一辈的人得到全家的爱护。中国宪法规定赡养父母是成年子女义不容辞的责任。在城市里, 不和家里老人一起住的年轻夫妇给老人生活费并帮助他们干家务活儿。在农村, 尽管大家庭解体了, 许多结了婚的儿子和他的家人还和父母住在同一个院子里。对他们来说, 分家不过是分灶而已。结了婚的儿子往往把房子盖在父母家附近, 这样父母和子女互相帮助、探望都和过去一样方便。		
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**III. Directions: Translate the following texts into their target languages (40 points each, 80 points).**

1. David Hinton's interest in ancient Chinese poetry grew from a youthful fascination with ecology, Eastern religion, and the American landscape poets of the West coast. He earned an MFA in poetry from Cornell University in 1981 and was busy working on his own poems when he first encountered the writings of eighth-century Chinese author Tu Fu, said by some to be history's greatest lyrical poet. Hinton was not particularly impressed by Tu Fu until he discovered a book in the Oriental collection at the New York Public Library that showed thirty-six of the poet's works in every stage of translation—from the original Chinese characters, to word-for-word English translations, to more poetic translations, to prose versions. The translations he'd been reading had failed to capture the full scope of the poems, and soon he began making his own. He returned to Cornell to study Chinese and continued his language studies in Taiwan, moving there in 1984.

In the decades since his return to the United States, Hinton has lived with the poems of Tu Fu, Li Po, Wang Wei, and many others, learning to recreate their voices in English. He recognizes that translation is all about disappearing into another author's work, and humility is key. "I'm uneasy with any portrayal of myself as a master of sagely wisdom," he writes. But he does speak knowledgeably and passionately about the the spiritual underpinnings of the Chinese poetic tradition, which dates back 3500 years and is steeped in Taoism and Ch'an禅 Buddhist philosophy. (Ch'an is more familiar to Americans by its Japanese name, Zen.) Hinton often refers to Taoism and Ch'an as one spiritual tradition, because Ch'an is an extension of Taoism, and both philosophies focus on the world that we perceive through our senses, rather than on an afterlife or abstract spirit realm. For Ch'an-Taoism, there are only the "ten thousand things"—the diverse, ever-changing reality of which we are a part.

2. 细娃盼过年，大人盼开春。儿时，对于大人的盼是不能理解的，但过年，对我来说，可是一年的大盼头了。过年，不但好玩，且有肉吃，那气氛是迷人的：年一过，又盼日子快些流，好流来又一个春节。

在盼中，日子真的流得飞快，转眼上了小学，继而初中，然后高中，最后大学；盼的欲望更加强烈，盼的内容也越渐丰富了：盼有好成绩毕业，盼有一份好工作，盼事业有成，盼挣钱替父母分忧，盼有一个好爱人……不知不觉，天天踩着盼的石阶而上，自己竟成了一个大男人，一个挣钱养家糊口的忙碌人了。

生活开始变得复杂。然而，无论自己是否变得庸俗，变得伟大，盼头依然天天有：盼信件，盼稿件被采用，盼发奖金，盼某事有满意结果，盼一次聚会、一次旅行……人就在盼中找到了依托。