

河北师范大学

2020 年硕士研究生招生入学考试试题

学科专业名称	英语笔译、英语口语		
科目代码	357	科目名称	英语翻译基础
<p>*考生必须将答案写在答题纸上，试题纸上答题无效。</p> <p>I. Translate the following English terms into Chinese and Chinese terms into English. (本题共 30 分，每小题 1 分)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. exoticism2. forward-transformation3. full translation4. generalization5. graphological translation6. interlingua7. kernel8. mediating language9. mimetic form10. oblique translation11. overtranslation12. partially-overlapping translation13. rank-bound translation14. TAPs15. translation universals16. 必要精确度17. 变换措词18. 充分19. 多阶段翻译20. 翻译体21. 翻译与博弈理论22. 风格对等			

- 23. 工具型翻译
- 24. 规定翻译研究
- 25. 经纪人
- 26. 连贯
- 27. 平行翻译
- 28. 原型文本
- 29. 源语
- 30. 准确

II. Translate the following English passages into Chinese. (本题共 60 分, 每小题 30 分)

Passage One

Manufacturers are offering “clean and green” vehicles today. Motorists can now purchase a variety of “super low-emission vehicles”. Gasoline/electric hybrid vehicles from Toyota and Honda are selling briskly, and many more offerings are coming. Alternate-fueled vehicles are also considered clean vehicles and are commercially viable. They’re definitely low on emissions and offer real maintenance and fuel savings.

Zero-emission vehicles are available on a limited basis. Typically they are battery-electric powered. Some individuals are using them as commuter cars or neighborhood vehicles, but most of them are used for stop-and-go mail and courier delivery, etc. They are typically charged overnight or recharged between trips; they offer considerable fuel and maintenance savings along with zero on-road emissions. Because of their limited range, they are admittedly considered “niche market” vehicles.

Electric vehicle technology has contributed to the success of today’s more versatile hybrid-electric vehicles. Gasoline/electric hybrids are not range limited. Managed by sophisticated computers, today’s hybrids may use battery-only power at low speeds, or a combination of battery and engine power for accelerating and hill climbing. Under cruise

conditions, the engine runs a generator as needed to re-charge the batteries and propel the vehicle. When going downhill, coasting or braking, otherwise-wasted vehicle inertia runs the generator for re-charging the batteries, and the engine shuts off, adding to miles-per-gallon.

For now, hybrid-electrics seem the most popular choice. Hybrid-powered vehicles of all stripes will gain considerable market share over conventional gasoline and diesel vehicles in the next 10 to 20 years. Purchase prices will depend on economies of scale, and government and auto manufacturer subsidies. Widespread acceptance of hybrids would mean far less petroleum would be consumed, which translates to both lower overall grams-per-mile of emissions and a greater degree of energy independence.

The gasoline or diesel powered hybrid is an interim step towards achieving near pollution-free transportation. The ultimate in zero-emission vehicles are hybrids that use the hydrogen fuel-cell engine. Hydrogen is reacted (not burned) in the fuel cell to generate electricity for the vehicle's traction motor(s) and for charging the batteries. When run on pure hydrogen, fuel-cell vehicles produce no harmful emission and are more fuel-efficient than the best vehicles with internal combustion engines.

Passage Two

Digital talent platforms have the potential to improve the ways workers and jobs are matched, creating transparency and efficiency in labor markets, and potentially raising GDP. They can raise labor participation and working hours; evidence suggests that some people would work more hours if they could. Three-quarters of stay-at-home mothers in the U.S. would be likely to work if they had flexible options. Even if a small fraction of inactive youth and adults use these platforms to work a few hours per week, the economic impact would be significant.

With their powerful search capabilities, online talent platforms can also speed the hiring process and cut the time individuals spend searching between jobs, reducing unemployment. By aggregating data on candidates and job openings across entire countries or regions, they

may address some geographic mismatches and enable matches that otherwise would not have come about.

Online talent platforms help put the right people in the right jobs, thereby increasing their productivity along with their job satisfaction. They can draw people who are engaged in informal work into formal employment, especially in emerging economies. Both of these effects could increase output per worker, raising global GDP.

Independent work is nothing new, the digital enablement of it is. 20 to 30 percent of the working age population in the United States and the European Union is engaged in independent work. Just over half of these workers supplement their income and have traditional jobs, or are students, retirees, or caregivers. While 70 percent choose this type of work, 30 percent use it out of necessity because they cannot find a traditional job at all, or one that meets their income and flexibility needs. The proportion of independent work that is conducted on digital platforms, while only about 15 percent of independent work overall, is growing rapidly, driven by the scale, efficiency, and ease of use for workers and customers that these platforms enable. While those who pursue independent work out of preference are generally satisfied; those who pursue it out of necessity are unsatisfied with the income variability and the lack of benefits typically associated with traditional work. Policy makers and innovators will need to grapple with solutions to these challenges.

III. Translate the following Chinese passages into English. (本题共 60 分, 每小题 30 分)

Passage One

构建网络空间命运共同体, 就是要把网络空间建设成造福全人类的发展共同体、安全共同体、责任共同体、利益共同体。我们倡议世界各国政府和人民顺应信息时代潮流, 把握数字化、网络化、智能化发展契机, 积极应对网络空间风险挑战, 实现发展共同推进、

安全共同维护、治理共同参与、成果共同分享。

打造网上文化交流共享平台, 促进交流互鉴。充分发挥互联网的桥梁作用, 推动各国开展网上文化交流、学术往来、人才交流、知识分享、媒体合作等, 让互联网成为展示各国各民族文明成果的平台, 增进不同文明之间的包容共生。推动网络文化创新创造, 促进科技与人文交汇交融, 加强文化产品的数字化生产和网络化传播。注重对妇女儿童及其他弱势群体的网络保护, 加强网络伦理和网络文明建设, 推动网络文化健康发展, 培育良好网络生态。

Passage Two

“常想一二”的理念, 是在重重乌云中寻觅一丝曙光, 在滚滚红尘中开启一些宁静的消息, 是在濒临窒息时, 有一次深长的呼吸。生命已经够苦了, 如果我们把几十年的不如意事总和起来, 一定会使我们举步维艰。生活与感情陷入苦境, 有时是无可奈何的, 但是如果连思想和心情都陷入苦境, 那就是自讨苦吃, 苦上加苦了。

我从小喜欢阅读大人物的传记和回忆录, 慢慢归纳出一个公式: 凡是大人物都是受苦受难的, 他们的生命几乎就是“人生不如意事十常八九”的真实证言, 但他们在面对苦难时也都能保持正向的思考, 能“常想一二”, 最后他们超越苦难, 苦难便化成生命中最肥沃的养料。使我深受感动的不是他们的苦难, 因为苦难到处都有, 使我感动的是: 他们面对苦难时的坚持、乐观与勇气。

原来如意或不如意, 并不是决定于人生的际遇, 而是取决于思想的瞬间。

原来, 决定生命品质的不是八九, 而是一二。