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外交学院硕士研究生入学考试专业课样题

《翻译》（代码804）

This test paper consists of two parts, namely, English into Chinese translation and Chinese into English translation.

To facilitate grading, the texts have been broken into groups of sentences, each with a number, and you should put down the number of the paragraph you are translating before giving your version after this number.

Please write neatly and intelligibly.

The total hours of work are 3 hours.

The maximum score is $10 \times 15 = 150$ points

Part One: English into Chinese Translation

Directions: Translate the following two passages into Chinese; read the whole texts carefully to get a general impression of the contents and give your translation in the sheets provided.

Passage 1:

[1] We are living through a time of global economic challenges that cannot be met by half measures or the isolated efforts of any nation. Now, the leaders of the Group of 20 have a responsibility to take bold, comprehensive and coordinated action that not only jump-starts recovery, but also launches a new era of economic engagement to prevent a crisis like this from ever happening again. No one can deny the urgency of action. A crisis in credit and confidence has swept across borders, with consequences for every corner of the world. For the first time in a generation, the global economy is contracting and trade is shrinking.

[2] Once and for all, we have learned that the success of the American economy is inextricably linked to the global economy. There is no line between action that restores growth within our borders and action that supports it beyond. If people in other countries cannot spend, markets dry up — already we've seen the biggest drop in American exports in nearly four decades, which has led directly to American job losses. And if we continue to let financial institutions around the world act recklessly and irresponsibly, we will remain trapped in a cycle of bubble and bust. That is why the upcoming London Summit is directly relevant to our recovery at home.

[3] Our leadership is grounded in a simple premise: We will act boldly to lift the American economy out of crisis and reform our regulatory structure, and these actions will be strengthened by complementary action abroad. Through our example, the United States can promote a global

recovery and build confidence around the world; and if the London Summit helps galvanize collective action, we can forge a secure recovery, and future crises can be averted. Our efforts must begin with swift action to stimulate growth. Already, the United States has passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

[4] Second, we must restore the credit that businesses and consumers depend upon. At home, we are working aggressively to stabilize our financial system. This includes an honest assessment of the balance sheets of our major banks, and will lead directly to lending that can help Americans purchase goods, stay in their homes and grow their businesses. This must continue to be amplified by the actions of our G-20 partners. Together, we can embrace a common framework that insists upon transparency, accountability and a focus on restoring the flow of credit that is the lifeblood of a growing global economy.

Passage 2:

[5] After years of fighting unionization efforts at its stores, Wal-Mart, the world's largest retailer, said today that it would work closely with Chinese officials to establish labor unions at all of its outlets here. Wal-Mart said it would form an alliance with the government-backed All China Federation of Trade Unions because it wanted to create "an effective and harmonious way of facilitating the establishment of grassroots unions" at its stores. The announcement came less than two weeks after Wal-Mart employees established their first union in China, the first time that a union had ever been formed at a Wal-Mart store.

[6] Wal-Mart's decision surprised observers because while the company had signaled earlier that it would not do anything to stop unions from forming at its Chinese stores, it had never suggested that it would actively participate in backing unionization efforts. Wal-Mart's decision to allow unions comes after years of pressure from the All China Federation of Trade Unions, which has been pushing companies with large foreign investments here to allow unionization, which is required under Chinese law. Forming a union at Wal-Mart stores, which have been plagued by labor disputes in recent years, has proved incredibly difficult.

[7] But exactly what it means to have a unionized Wal-Mart store here is unclear because unions in China do not have the history of bargaining power. Wal-Mart officials see China as a potentially huge market and are determined to expand rapidly here. The company already has about 60 retail outlets and 30,000 employees here. And because of China's mighty factories, this country is Wal-Mart's primary sourcing base for the millions of goods its sell around the world. Wal-Mart initially signaled its approval of unions here in late 2004, when the company said that if workers in China moved to unionize, Wal-Mart would not stop them.

Part Two: Chinese into English Translation

Directions: Translate the following three passages into English; read the whole texts carefully to get a general impression of the contents and give your translation in the sheets provided.

PASSAGE 3:

[8] 美国掀起的这场全球货币战争已经拉开帷幕。亚洲似乎成了这场货币战争的主战场。亚洲作为最大的新兴市场体，凭借其劳动力优势、资源能源优势一个时期成为欧美发达地区原料供给地和产品加工厂，这样就造就了亚洲地区出口导向型经济的现状。亚洲巨大的贸易顺差，给美国以及欧洲部分国家既提供物美价廉的产品，又造成了这些国家的巨大贸易逆差。

[9] 一场百年不遇的金融危机竟然使得美国等认为全球贸易不平衡是危机的根源。金融危机远去后，美国等强势国家开始“秋后算账”，要求全球经济再平衡，核心是要求亚洲地区通过货币大幅升值来抑制出口，增加进口，开放市场。一场磨刀霍霍的货币战争就要在亚洲打响，而中国是这场货币战争的主要靶子和目标。

[10] 中国一方面必须顶住来自美国等各方要挟人民币快速升值的不合理诉求，另一方面要把人民币快速升值对包括美国在内的地区也将带来不利因素的道理讲明白。在中国的出口企业中，60%以上是外资企业，如果算上给外企加工产品的企业将会更多。人民币过快升值造成出口企业倒闭，首当其冲的是外企其中大部分是美国企业。这就是美国几十家企业联合呼吁国会不要强迫人民币升值的原因。

PASSAGE 4:

[11] 越南文字由汉字过渡到拉丁拼音文字可以说是完全彻底的，现代越语文字中全部为拉丁字母，不再使用任何汉字。然而，汉字在越南当代社会和民俗中仍然占有重要地位。在越南全国范围内，人们在婚礼上离不开大大的、红色的双“喜”字。迎亲车队、婚礼告示牌和婚宴大厅正面的墙上都贴着双“喜”字，它已经成为越南婚庆活动中的一个必不可少的标志。

[12] 越南民间与中国一样使用农历，春节是最重要的传统节日，也有贴汉字对联的习俗。随便走进越南的任何一座寺庙，首先映入眼帘的就是那些书写飘逸的汉字对联，当然这是从过去流传下来的。然而即使修建新的庙宇，对联仍然是不可缺的，而且依然使用汉字书写。现在的越南人对寺庙中的汉字对联早已司空见惯，但是能够认识并懂得欣赏汉字对联的越南人就寥寥无几了。

[13] 然而，寺庙的出家人中却有行家，因为经书经文几乎都是用汉字书写，没有深厚的汉语功底是无法胜任的。记者认识一位当地著名的高僧，河内福庆寺的清决法师，他曾经在北京和台北研修汉语并获得博士学位，颇受当地民众的敬仰。越南有使用汉字的文化传统，当然与之并行的就是汉字书法了，汉字书法家在当地社会受到格外尊重。老百姓习惯称他们为“私塾先生”，但这样的人已经越来越少了。

PASSAGE 5:

[14] 凡百元首，承天景命，善始者实繁，克终者盖寡。岂取之易守之难乎？盖在殷忧必竭诚以待下，既得志则纵情以傲物；竭诚则胡越为一体，傲物则骨肉为行路。

[15] 虽董之以为严刑，振之以威怒，终苟免而不怀仁，貌恭而不心服。怨不在大，可畏惟人；载舟覆舟，所宜深慎。