

中山大学

2017 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 357

科目名称: 英语翻译基础

考试时间: 2016 年 12 月 25 日上午

考生须知

全部答案一律写在答题纸上, 答在试题纸上的不计分! 答题要写清题号, 不必抄题。

PART I VOCABULARY TRANSLATION [60 MIN] (1 × 30 = 30 POINTS)

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH [30 MIN]

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| 1. 常务委员 | 2. 传统产业 |
| 3. 不良贷款 | 4. 优惠关税 |
| 5. 《论语》 | 6. 欲速则不达 |
| 7. 整顿煤矿 | 8. 总供给 |
| 9. 长治久安 | 10. 保险索赔 |
| 11. 出口配额 | 12. 综合国力 |
| 13. 法制观念 | 14. 国家质量技术监督局 |
| 15. 安居工程 | |

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE [30 MIN]

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| 1. FOB | 2. Futures business |
| 3. Silicon Valley | 4. Multipolarity |
| 5. Ramadan | 6. Genetic mutation |
| 7. Diplomatic asylum | 8. International Herald Tribune |
| 9. Bubble economy | 10. NAFTA |
| 11. South-South Cooperation | 12. E-government |
| 13. Hegemonism | 14. Brexit |
| 15. Presidential debate | |

PART II TRANSLATION [120 MIN] (2 × 60 = 120 POINTS)

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH TRANSLATION [60 MIN]

人生是什么？人生的真相如何？人生的意义何在？人生的目的是何？这些人生最重大最中心的问题，不只是古来一切大宗教家、哲学家所殚精竭虑以求解答的。世界上第一流的大诗人凝神冥想，深入灵魂的幽邃，或纵身大化中，于一朵花中窥见天国，一滴露水参悟生命，然后用他们生花之笔，幻现层层世界，幕幕人生，归根也不外乎启示这生命的真相与意义。宗教家对这些问题的方法与态度是预言的、说教的，哲学家是解释的、说明的，诗人文豪是表现的、启示的。

荷马的唱歌启示录希腊艺术文明幻美的人生与理想，但丁的神曲启示了中古基督教文化心灵的生活与信仰，莎士比亚的剧本表现了文艺复兴时人们的生活矛盾与权力意志。至于近代的，建筑于这三种文明精神之上而同时开展一个新时代，所谓近代人生，则由伟大的歌德以他的人格、生活、作品表现出它的特殊意义与内在的问题。

——节选自 宗白华 《歌德之人生启示》

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE TRANSLATION [60 MIN]

THE idea that American bosses are obscenely overpaid is conventional wisdom, and not just among the true believers at the Democratic convention. The *New York Times* complains of “fat paychecks to chief executives who, by many measures, don’t deserve them.” *Forbes*, hardly the in-house journal of Occupy Wall Street, frets that CEO pay is “gravity-defying”. An issue in April gave warning that “our report on executive compensation will only fuel the outrage over corporate greed.”

This orthodoxy rests on three propositions: that CEO pay just keeps on going up; that it is not tied to performance; and that boards are not doing their job of holding fat cats’ paws to the fire. These propositions in turn rest on a bigger argument: that CEOs are using their political power to rig the system, and that an efficient market for talent would produce very different results.

[... ...]

The Dodd-Frank law of 2010 required all public firms to hold an annual “say on pay” vote for top executives. But turnover rates suggest that boards have been getting tougher on CEOs for years. And last year, despite a lot of noise by activists, shareholders voted to uphold 98% of pay proposals. The evidence suggests that CEO pay is determined mostly by supply and demand, not bad corporate governance or skewed incentives. Companies compete for scarce talent. They reap big rewards for a smart hire because they are growing larger and more global. They suffer big losses from a bad hire for much the same reason. They pay what it takes to woo the best bosses, and sack them if they stumble. That is how it should work.

—— Selected from “Bargain Bosses”, the *Economics*