

# 中山大学

## 2018 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: 2017 年 12 月 24 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!

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

#### SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH [30 MIN]

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. 文化立法   | 2. 非遗传承       |
| 3. 民粹主义   | 4. 避税天堂       |
| 5. 巴黎气候协定 | 6. 去产能        |
| 7. 共享单车   | 8. 房产泡沫       |
| 9. 补偿贸易   | 10. 移动支付      |
| 11. 人工智能  | 12. 去杠杆       |
| 13. 经济弱复苏 | 14. 社会主义核心价值观 |
| 15. 十九大   |               |

#### SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE [30 MIN]

- |                                       |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Pivot to Asia                      | 2. Mass shooting                  |
| 3. Bit coin                           | 4. Electoral college              |
| 5. Rust belt State                    | 6. Refugee Crisis                 |
| 7. Goldman Sachs                      | 8. Infant industry                |
| 9. Cremea                             | 10. Communitarianism              |
| 11. Malware                           | 12. Deregulation of interest rate |
| 13. Emmanuel Macron                   | 14. Catalonia referendum          |
| 15. International Chamber of Commerce |                                   |

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

**SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH TRANSLATION [60 MIN]**

我第一次读到莫言，是他的《红高粱》，大约是在 20 世纪 80 年代末。那时我想他应该是个上了年纪的作家，因为他知道那么多过去的故事，如抗日战争、辛亥革命、“文化大革命”等。后来见了面才知，他其实比我大不了多少。然而，他的经历和想象何以如此丰富？

我印象最深的，是他总能讲故事，且叙事的方式很特别。他经常是一气呵成，不循规蹈矩，又颇带自我嘲讽与哲理意味。例如，《红高粱》中有一段：“秋风苍凉，阳光很旺，瓦蓝的天上游荡着一朵朵丰满的白云，高粱上滑动着一朵朵丰满白云的紫红色影子。一队队暗红色的人在高粱棵子里穿梭拉网，几十年如一日。他们杀人越货，精忠报国，他们演出过一幕幕英勇悲壮的舞剧，使我们这些活着的不肖子孙相形见绌，在进步的同时，我真切地感到种的退化。”

—— Selected from *English Language Learning* (《英语学习》), 2013

**SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE TRANSLATION [60 MIN]**

Stress affects everyone differently. But two types of emotional stress can impact the heart, according to Dr. Alan Yeung, the medical director at Stanford Cardiovascular Health. Acute stress usually occurs suddenly after a traumatic event, like a car crash or an earthquake, while chronic stress builds up over time. Unhealthy behaviors, like eating poorly or not exercising, are also linked to chronic stress from working long hours, and these can cause an increase in blood pressure or cholesterol, Yeung said. When a person faces high levels of either kind of stress, their heart rate and blood pressure may increase.

High levels of both types of stress can raise the risk for heart attacks and heart failure, mostly among people who already have heart problems like heart disease, Yeung said.

Heart failure occurs when the heart isn't pumping as well as it should to deliver the proper amount of oxygen-rich blood to the body's cells, according to the American Heart Association. More than 6 million Americans have heart failure (symptoms of which can include shortness of breath, chronic coughing, fatigue, nausea, confusion or lack of appetite) and more than 900,000 new cases are diagnosed each year. Anyone can develop heart failure, but it becomes more common with age, and most people who have it tend to have had another heart condition first. It develops over time, and with treatment and drugs, heart failure can often be managed. But without intervention, it can be fatal.

—— Selected from *Time* magazine, 2017