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基础班	<u> </u>	<u>精品班</u>	<u>套餐班</u>	<u>实验班</u>	<u>习题班</u>	<u>高等数学预备班</u>	英语零起点班

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经济法概论 (财经类)	英语 (一)	英语 (二)	线性代数 (经管类)
高等数学(工专)	高等数学(一)	线性代数	政治经济学 (财经类)
概率论与数理统计(经管类)	计算机应用基础	毛泽东思想、邓小平理论和"三	个代表"重要思想概论

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### 绝密 ★ 考试结束前

# 浙江省 2013 年 1 月高等教育自学考试

初级翻译技巧试题

课程代码: 06009

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

#### 注意事项:

- 1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
- 2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂 其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。
- 一、单项选择题(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分) 在每小题列出的三个备选项中只有一个是符合题目要求的,请将其选出并将"答题纸"的相应代码涂黑。错涂、 多涂或未涂均无分。
- 1. 我国的翻译事业是从翻译佛经开始的。下面哪项是我国现存佛经中最早的译本?



- A. 《妙法莲华经》
- B. 《四十二章经》
- C. 《四阿含》
- 2. 下列哪位强调翻译时应保持原作的总的风格和力量?
- A. Cicero

- B. Saint Jerome
- C. Theodore Savory

- 3. 下面哪种表述是正确的?
- A. 英语中,并列谓语使用频繁,汉语中,分词短语使用频繁。
- B. 英语中, 分词短语或者并列句使用频繁, 汉语中, 并列谓语使用频繁。
- C. 英语中, 分词短语使用频繁, 汉语中, 并列谓语或者并列句使用频繁。
- 4. Total Chinese trade has also risen dramatically, from 1978 to 1983 Chinese exports increased from roughly \$10 billion to \$22 billion, while imports increased from \$10 billion to just over \$21 billion.
- A. 中国的贸易总额也显著增长,从 1978 年到 1983 年,中国的出口额从大约 100 亿美元增加到 220 亿美元,进口额 从 100 亿美元增加到 210 多亿美元。
- B. 中国的贸易总额也戏剧性地增长了,从 1978 年到 1983 年,中国的出口额从 10 亿美元增加到 22 亿美元,进口额 从 10 亿美元增加到 21 多亿美元。
- C. 中国的贸易总额也显著增长,中国的出口额从 1978 年的 100 亿美元,到 1983 年增加了 220 亿美元,进口额从 100 亿美元增加了 210 多亿美元。
- 5. She was so sweet, so soft-looking in her thin white dress.
- A. 她穿着那身轻薄的衣衫,显得很甜蜜,很柔软。
- B. 她穿着那身轻薄的衣衫,显得特别轻盈,特别可爱。
- C. 她穿着那身轻薄的衣衫,看上去很轻,也很甜。
- 6. Many environmental statutes were so little publicized and so vaguely worded that their existence was hardly known.
- A. 许多环境法既很少得到宣传,其措词又很含糊,因而人们几乎不知道有环境法存在。
- B. 许多环境法出版得很少, 表述也很模糊, 简直不知道有环境法。
- C. 许多环境法是如此很少公开和表达含糊以致于人们几乎不知道有环境法。
- 7. 在播种面积相对稳定的前提下,只要粮食单产年平均递增1%,就可以达到预期的粮食总产量目标。
- A. With a relatively stable cultivation area, China can achieve its desired total grain output target if the per unit yield steadily increase 1% per year.
- B. With a relatively stable cultivation area, China can achieve its desired total grain output target if the increase rate of per unit yield is 1%.
- C. With a relatively stable cultivation area, China can achieve its desired total grain output target if the annual average increase rate of per unit yield is 1%.
- 8. 她很满足,口角边渐渐地有了笑影,脸上也白胖了。
- A.She was quite contented. Little by little the smile trace appeared at her mouth corners, while her face became paler and plumper.



- B.She was quite contented. Little by little the smile appeared on her face, and her cheeks have plumped up and become fairer.
- C.She was quite contented. Little by little the shape of smile appeared at the corners of her mouth, but her face became whiter and fatter.
- 9. 中国古代文明的发展,是中华民族艰苦奋斗、自强不息的结果。
- A.The fruit of China's ancient civilization were brought about by the tireless efforts and hard work of Chinese nation.
- B.The result of China's ancient civilization were earned by the tireless efforts and hard work of Chinese nation.
- C.The outcome of China's ancient civilization were brought with by the tireless efforts and hard work of Chinese nation.
- 10. 圜丘是镶有汉白玉石栏杆的三层石台,站在台面中心说话,声音显得格外洪亮。
- A.The Circular Mound Altar is a 3-layers stone terrace decorated with Chinese white jade railings. Speaking in the center of the altar, one's voice will sound particularly loud and clear.
- B.The Circular Mound Altar is a 3-layer stone terrace decorated with white marble railings. Speaking in the center of the altar, one's voice will sound particularly loud and clear.
- C.The Circular Mound Altar is a 3-layers stone terrace decorated with white marble railings. Speaking in the center of the altar, one's voice will hear particularly loud and clear.

# 非选择题部分

#### 注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

二、填空题(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)
11. The tall, well-dressed gentleman standing before me was certainly a far cry from the old sea wolf of my imagination.
译文:站在我面前的是一位身材高大、的先生,与我先前想象的老海怪完全不同。
12. Countless billions of minute sea creatures lived and sank to the sea bed.
译文: 亿万个数不清的在海水中生长并沉入海底。
13.By 1993 China's exports and imports totaled nearly \$200 billion. China had become the world's tenth largest exporter.
译文:到1993年,中国进出口总额接近,已成为世界上第十大出口国。
14. The issues as clean air, pure water and freedom from noise pollution were important public concerns.
译文:至于空气是否清新,水质是否洁净和有否噪声污染等都是的问题。
15. The great promise of trade is its potential to promote mutual prosperity—and to strengthen the bonds between
sovereign nations.
译文:是促进相互繁荣的潜力,也是加强主权国家关系的潜力。



16.一九二零年五月,北京的进步刊物《新青年》出版了 <u>专号</u> 。
译文: In May of 1920, the progressive magazine New Youth in Beijing put out
17.饥饿始终是半殖民地、半封建的旧中国的一大难题。
译文: The old China was perennially haunted by the specter of starvation.
18.回到家里打开一看就高兴了,号码一点也没有被淋湿;可我从头到脚淋成了落汤鸡了。
译文: When getting home and unfolding it, I was enjoyed to find that the number wasn't washed out, but
19.中国近年来平均淡水资源总量为 28,000 亿立方米,居世界第六位。
译文: In recent years China's average annual amount of freshwater resources has been 2,800 billion cubic meter,
20.通过自力更生,人们的温饱问题基本解决,生活水平逐步提高。
译文: Through, the problem of people not having enough to eat and wear has basically been eradicated and the
living standards have gradually been raised.

## 三、句子翻译题(本大题共10小题,每小题3分,共30分)

- 21. Scarcely less important than machinery in the agricultural revolution was science.
- 22.I am filled with wonder when I consider the immeasurable contrast between the two lives which it connects.
- 23. The oil used for lubrication must be of correct thickness.
- 24. The city is separated from its suburbs by extensive areas of park lands.
- 25.Our place in the flows of global capital is equally central.
- 26.鼓励合营企业向中国境外销售产品。
- 27.从 1980 年至 1992 年, 人均国民生产总值平均增长率为 7.6%。
- 28.总起来说,就是要把中国建设成为富强民主文明的现代化国家。
- 29.故宫是我国现存的最大、最完整的古建筑群。
- 30.这几年来,我因行动不便,整天过着"井蛙"的无聊生活。

# 四、段落翻译题(本大题共2小题,每小题15分,共30分)

31.将下列英语段落译成汉语:

The other outstanding feature is that the new inventions were for everyday use. The canals were arteries of communication: they were not made to carry pleasure boats, but barges. And the barges were not made to carry luxuries, but pots and pans and bales of cloth, boxes of ribbon, and all the common things that people buy by the pennyworth.

32.将下列汉语段落译成英语:

走新型工业化道路,必须发挥科学技术作为第一生产力的重要作用,注重依靠科技进步和提高劳动者素质,改善经济增长质量和效益。加强基础研究和高技术研究,推进关键技术创新和系统集成,实现技术跨越式发展。鼓励科技创新,在关键领域和若干科技发展前沿掌握核心技术和拥有一批自主知识产权。