

考试科目代码及名称: 357 英语翻译基础

招生专业(领域)名称: 英语笔译、英语口语译

考生注意:

无论以下试题中是否有答题位置, 均应将答案做在考场另发的答题纸上(写明题号)。

1. Translate the following expressions into English. (30 points)

- 1) 文化体制改革
- 2) 民族凝聚力
- 3) “文化兴国”战略
- 4) 做大做强新闻传媒产业
- 5) 加强诚信建设
- 6) 社会事业
- 7) 发挥各地特色和优势
- 8) 扎实推进教育公平
- 9) 外资企业法
- 10) 高等教育法
- 11) 商标法
- 12) 一次性生活补贴
- 13) 聘任
- 14) 基层锻炼
- 15) 计算机软件保护条例

2. Translate the following passage into Chinese (60 points)

Rights of the Copyright Owner

1. Rights of reproduction, distribution, and display. The author of a work possesses, at the beginning, a bundle of rights that collectively make up copyright. They belong originally to the author, who can sell, rent, give away, will, or transfer them in some other way, individually or as a package, to whomever the author wishes. When a work is to be published, the author normally transfers some or all of these rights to the publisher, by formal agreement. Two of these rights are basic from the publisher's point of view: the right to make copies of the work (traditionally by printing and now often by digital reproduction) and the right to distribute such copies to the public – in sum, to publish the work. In the case of online publishing, reproduction and distribution blend into the act of transmitting the work on demand to the reader's computer. A third right – the right of public display – applies to online exploitation of works. A work is publicly displayed when made viewable online; if the user downloads or prints out the material concerned, a distribution of a copy also occurs.

2. Derivative work and performance rights. A fourth and very important right is the right to make what the law terms derivative works – that is, works based on or derived from the original work, such as translations, abridgments, dramatizations, or other adaptations. A revised edition of a published work is generally noticeably different enough from the prior edition to qualify as a derivative work with a separate copyright. The fifth basic copyright right, the right of public performance, has only limited relevance for literary works as such; it applies, for example, when a poet gives a public reading of a poem. However, it has great significance for other works, such as motion pictures, that may spring from literary works.

3. Put the following passage into English (60 points)

40 年前, 联合国在这里召开了首次人类环境会议, 发表了具有划时代意义的历时性文献《人类环境宣言》, 形成了人类环境行动计划, 提出了一个响遍世界的口号: 只有一个地球! 那次会议标志着人类对环境问题的普遍觉醒, 开启了可持续发展的新纪元。中国的环保和可持续发展事业也从此摆上政府的重要日程。今天, 我们隆重纪念这一历史盛会, 重温宣言的经典篇章, 更加赞叹前人的远见卓识, 更能领悟当代人的重大责任。

中国式可持续发展的坚定支持者和实践者。在中国的传统价值观中, 蕴含着可持续发展精神。两千多年前, 中国古代哲学家就提出“天人合一”、“道法自然”的思想, 倡导人与自然和谐相处, 这是可持续发展追求的最高境界。40 年来, 中国参加了可持续发展理念形成和发展中具有里程碑式意义的历次国际大会, 我们把节约资源、保护环境确立为基本国策, 把可持续发展战略上升为国家战略。进入新世纪, 我们将科学发展观确立为经济社会发展的重要方针, 其基本要求是坚持一人为本、实现全面协调可持续发展。

中国人讲求言必信、行必果。40 年来, 我们用可持续发展的丰富实践, 中实地履行对国内人民和国际社会的承诺。我们实行最严格的耕地和水资源管理制度, 用占全世界不足 10% 的耕地和人均仅有世界水平 28% 的水资源, 养活了占世界 1/5 的人口。我们几十年如一日坚持植树造林, 建成的人工林已达 62 万平方公里。

——《温家宝谈可持续发展》