

Section 1: English-Chinese Translation 英译汉

Part A Compulsory Translation 必译题

The runaway success of Stieg Larsson's "Millennium" trilogy suggests that when it comes to contemporary literature in translation, Americans are at least willing to read Scandinavian detective fiction. But for work from other regions, in other genres, winning the interest of big publishing houses and readers in the United States remains a steep uphill struggle.

Among foreign cultural institutes and publishers, the traditional American aversion to literature in translation is known as "the 3 percent problem." But now, hoping to increase their minuscule share of the American book market — about 3 percent —

foreign governments and foundations, especially those on the margins of Europe, are taking matters into their own hands and plunging into the publishing fray in the United States.

Increasingly, that campaign is no longer limited to widely spoken languages like French and German. From Romania to Catalonia to Iceland, cultural institutes and agencies are subsidizing publication of books in English, underwriting the training of translators, encouraging their writers to tour in the United States, submitting to American marketing and promotional techniques they may have previously shunned and exploiting existing niches in the publishing industry.

"We have established this as a strategic objective, a long-term commitment to breakthrough the American market," said Corina Suteu, who leads the New York branch of the European Union National Institutes for Culture and directs the Romanian Cultural Institute.

"Foundations in Europe, be they small or large, literature will always be one of the keys of their cultural existence, and we recognize that this is the only way we are going to be able to make that literature present in the United States."

For instance, the Dalkey Archive Press, a small publishing house in Champaign, Ill., that for more than 25 years has specialized in translated works, this year began a Slovenian Literature Series, underwritten by official groups in Slovenia, once part of Yugoslavia. The series's first book,

"Necropolis," by Boris Pahor, is a powerful World War II concentration-camp memoir that has been compared to the best of Elie Wiesel and Primo Levi, and has been followed by Andrej Blatnik's "You Do Understand," a rather absurdist but still touching collection of sketches and parables about love and i

ntimacy.

Dalkey has also begun or is about to begin similar series in Hebrew and Catalan, and with Switzerland and Mexico, the last of which will consist of four books yearly for six years. In each case a financing agency in the host country is subsidizing publication and participating in promotion and marketing in the United States, an effort that can easily require \$10,000 or more a book.

Part B Optional Translation 二选一题

Topic 1 选题一

抱歉 暂未在互联网上找到试题来源

Topic 2 选题二

Just east of Argentina's Andean foothills, an oil field called the Vaca Muerta — "dead cow" in English — has finally come to life.

In May, the Argentine oil company YPF announced that it had found 150 million barrels of oil in the Patagonian field, and President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner rushed onto national television to praise the discovery as something that could give new impetus to the country's long-stagnant economy.

"The importance of this discovery goes well beyond the volume," said Sebastian Eskenazi, YPF's chief executive, as he announced the find.

"The important thing is it is something new: new energy, a new future, new expectations."

Although there are significant hurdles, geologists say that the Vaca Muerta is a harbinger of a possible major expansion of global petroleum supplies over the next two decades as the industry uses advanced techniques to extract oil from shale and other tightly packed rocks.

Oil experts caution that geologists have only just begun to study shale fields in much of the world, and thus can only guess at their potential. Little seismic work has been completed, and core samples need to be retrieved from thousands of feet below the surface to judge how much oil or gas can be retrieved.

Argentina certainly has high hopes for shale oil from the southern Patagonian province of

Neuquen. The 150 million barrels of recoverable shale oil found in the Vaca Muerta represents an increase of 8 percent in Argentina's reserves, and the find

was the biggest discovery of oil in the country since the late 1980s. Oil experts say the Vaca Muerta is probably just a start for Argentina, long a middle-ranked oil producer. Mr. Lynch noted that YPF had explored only 100 square miles out of 5,000 square miles in the whole shale deposit, and other oil companies working in the area had not announced any discoveries yet. So far, nearly all of the oil exploration in the shale fields in Argentina and elsewhere has been pursued with traditional vertical wells. Plans are just beginning for horizontal drilling. Some experts caution that the fast advance of oil production from shale in the United States is no guarantee of similar successes abroad, at least not in the near future.

## Section 2: Chinese-English Translation 汉译英

### Part A

和平稳定是发展的前提和基础 上个世纪 人类经历了两次世界大战 生灵涂炭 经济社会发展遭受严重挫折 第二次世界大战结束以来 世界经济能够快速增长 主要得益于相对和平稳定的国际环境

我们应该恪守联合国宪章宗旨和原则 充分发挥联合国及其安理会在维护和平 缔造和平 建设和平方面的核心作用 坚持通过对话和协商 以和平方式解决国际争端

我们应该坚持国家不论大小 强弱 贫富都是国际社会平等一员 以民主 包容 合作 共赢的精神实现共同安全 做到一国内部的事情一国自主办 大家共同的事情大家商量办 坚定不移奉行多边主义和国际合作 推进国际关系民主化

我们应该营造支持各国根据本国国情实现和平 稳定 繁荣的国际环境 应该本着 求同存异的原则 尊重各国主权和选择发展道路和发展模式的权利 尊重文明多样性 在交流互鉴 取长补短中相得益彰 共同进步

### Part B

#### Topic 1

1882 这使得中国逐渐告别了油灯和蜡烛照明的历史 当时使用的电灯就是白炽灯 这一用就是130 中国也成为白炽灯的生产和消费大国 早在1996 中国就启动实施了“绿色照明工程” 中国绿色照明工程的实施 推动了照明电器行业结构的优化升级和产品质量的整体提升 经过多年努力 中国节能灯产品质量水平日益提高 一些企业产品质量和工艺水平已达到世界领先水平 高效照明产品及技术的日益成熟为逐步淘汰白炽灯提供了重要保障

中国节能灯的全球市场占有率由1996 20%提高到2010 85%

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即使遇到丰收年景 对中国来说 要用世界百分之七的耕地养活全球五分之一的人口仍是一项艰巨的任务