
Section 1: English-Chinese Translation 英译汉

Part A Compulsory Translation 必译题

Where Shakespeare Slept, or So They Say

Tucked away in this small village in Buckinghamshire County is the former Elizabethan coaching inn where William Shakespeare is said to have penned part of "A Midsummer Night's Dream. "

Dating from 1534, the inn, now called Shakespeare House, is thought to have been built as a Tudor hunting lodge. Later it became a stop for travelers between London and Stratford-upon-

Avon, where Shakespeare was born and buried.

It was "Brief Lives," a 17th-

century **collection** of biographies by John Aubrey, that linked Shakespeare to the inn, saying that he had stayed there and drawn **inspiration** for the **comedy** while in the village.

One of the **current** owners, Nick Underwood, said the local lore goes even further: "It is

also said he appears at the oriel window on the top floor of the house on April 23 every year --the date he is said to have been born and to have died."

"In later years, the house later became a farmhouse, with 150 acres of land, but, over time, pieces were sold off," Mr. Underwood said.

"In the 20th century, it was owned by two American families." Now, he and his co-owner, Roy Elsbury, have put the seven-

bedroom **property** on the market at 1.375 million, or \$2.13 million.

Despite its **varied** uses and renovations over the years, the 4,250-square-foot, or 395-square-

meter, inn has retained so much of its **original** character that the organization English Heritage lists it as a Grade II* **property**, indicating that it is particularly important and of "more than special interest." Only 27 percent of the 1,600 buildings on the organization's **register** have this designation.

We knew of the house before we bought it and were very excited when it came up for sale. It is so **unusual** to find an Elizabethan **property** of this size, in this area, and when we saw it, we **absolutely fell** in love with it," Mr. Underwood said.

"We have taken great pleasure in working on it and living here. This house is all about the history."

In **addition** to being the owners' home, the **property** currently is run as a **I**

luxury guest house, with rooms rented for 99 to 250 a night.

"Shakespeare House is a wonderful example of Elizabethan architecture," said Dean Heaviside, the national sales **director** of Fine real **estate** agency, which is representing the owners.

"It has been beautifully **restored** and offers a **unique** lifestyle, which brings a taste of the past together with modern-day **comfort**. It is **rare** to find a home like this on the market."

Part B Optional Translation 二选一题

Topic 1 选题一

In Greenland, Ice and Instability

The ancient frozen **dome** cloaking Greenland is so **vast** that pilots have crashed into what they thought was a cloud bank spanning the horizon. Flying over it, you can scarcely imagine that it could **erode** fast enough to dangerously raise sea levels any time soon.

Along the flanks in spring and summer, however, the picture is very different.

For an increasing number of warm years, a **network** of blue lakes and rivulets of **melt**-water has been spreading ever higher on the icecap.

The melting surface darkens, absorbing up to four times as much energy from the sun as snow, which reflects sunlight. Natural drainpipes called moulins carry water from the surface into the depths, in some places reaching bedrock.

The process **slightly**, but measurably, lubricates and accelerates the grinding passage of ice towards the sea.

Most important, many glaciologists say, is the break-up of huge semi-submerged clots of ice where some large Greenland glaciers, particularly along the west coast, **squeeze** through fiords as they meet the warming ocean. As these passages have cleared, this has sharply accelerated the flow of many of these creeping, **corrugated** and frozen rivers.

Some glaciologists fear that the rise in seas in a warming world could be much greater than the upper estimate of about 60 centimeters this century made by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change last year.

(Seas rose less than 30 centimeters last century.)

The panel's **assessment** did not include factors known to **contribute** to ice but not understood well enough to estimate with **confidence**. SCIENTIFIC scramble is under way to **clarify** whether the **erosion** of the world's most v

vulnerable ice sheets, in Greenland and westAntarctica, can continue to **accelerate**. The effort involves field and satellite analyses and siftingfor clues from past warm periods, Things are definitely far more serious than anyone would have thought five years ago.

Topic 2 选题二

Section 2: Chinese-English Translation 汉译英

Part A

中国是一个发展中国家 多年来 中国在致力于自身发展的同时 始终坚持向经济困难的其他发展中国家提供力所能及的援助 承担相应国际义务 中国仍量力而行 尽力开展对外援助 帮助受援国增强自主发展能力 丰富和改善人民生活 促进经济发展和社会进步 中国的对外援助 发展巩固了与广大发展中国家的友好关系和经贸合作 推动了南南合作 为人类社会共同发展作出了积极贡献 中国对外援助坚持平等互利 注重实效 与时俱进 不附带任何政治条件 形成了具有自身特色的模式 中国的对外援助政策具有鲜明的时代特征 符合自身国情和受援国发展需要 中国是世界上最大的发展中国家 人口多 底子薄 经济发展不平衡 发展仍然是中国长期面临的艰巨任务 这决定了中国的对外援助属于南南合作范畴 是发展中国家间的相互帮助 中国对外援助政策坚持平等互利 共同发展 坚持与时俱进 当前 全球发展环境依然十分严峻 国际金融危机影响尚未消退 气候变化 粮食 危机 能源资源安全 流行性疾病等全球性问题给发展中国家带来新的挑战 新形势下 中国对外援助事业任重道远 中国政府将着力优化对外援助结构 提高对外援助质量 进一步增强受援国自主发展能力 提高援助的针对性和实效性 中国作为国际社会的重要成员 将一如既往地推进南南合作 在经济不断发展的基础上逐步加大对外援助投入 与世界各国一道 推动实现联合国千年发展目标 为建设持久和平 共同繁荣的和谐世界而不懈努力

Part B

Topic 1

作为远古人类留给我们的宝贵的文化遗产 岩画堪称是记载人类早期社会生活的百科全书 它不仅传承着源远流长的古代文明 也是史前人类文化 宗教 民俗以及原始艺术史的见证 在世界上 中国岩画是诞生最早 分布最广 内容最丰富的国家之一 而贺兰山又是华夏土地上遗存最集中 题材最广泛 保存最完好的岩画地区之一 在贺兰山腹地 共发现20

其中最具有代表性的是贺兰山贺兰口岩画

贺兰山岩画在山口内外分布着近6000

其中罕为人见的人面像岩画就有70

幅之多 据考证 贺兰山口岩画是不同时期先后刻制的 大多为北方游牧民族创作.岩画 造型粗犷稚拙 构图朴实自然 牛 马 驴 鹿 鸟 虎等动物栩栩如生 各种人头的 造型同样是千奇百态 凭着自己对社会现实的理解与感悟 对美好生活的追求与向往 把自己的亲身感受与体验 忠实地记录在岩石之上 同时也为后人留下了神秘瑰丽的贺 兰山岩画 有学者说贺兰口是史前人类凭借自然魅力打造的祭祀圣地 又有专家认为 贺兰口 岩画是象形文字前的图画文字 在文字没有发明前 这里的人们艰难地把他们的理想 愿望 欢乐 悲伤 通过岩画的形式表现出来 于是 在亘古不变的贺兰山上 写就了 一部史前人类的“天书”

Topic 2

Section 2: 汉译英

Part A

China is a developing country. Over the years, while focusing on its own development, China has been providing aid to the best of its ability to other developing countries with economic difficulties, and fulfilling its due international obligations.

China remains a developing country with a low per-capita income and a large **poverty-stricken population**. In **spite** of this, China has been doing its best to provide foreign aid, to help **recipient** countries to **strengthen** their self-development **capacity**, **enrich** and improve their peoples' livelihood, and **promote** their economic growth and **social** progress. Through foreign aid, China has consolidated friendly relations and economic and trade **cooperation** with other developing countries, promoted South-South **cooperation** and contributed to the common development of mankind. Adhering to equality and mutual **benefit**, stressing **substantial** results, and keeping pace with the times without **imposing** any political conditions on **recipient** countries, China's foreign aid has emerged as a model with its own **characteristics**.

China's foreign aid policy adheres to equality, mutual **benefit** and common development, and keeps pace with the times.

China's foreign aid policy has **distinct characteristics** of the times. It is suited both to China's actual conditions and the needs of the **recipient** countries.

China has been **constantly** enriching, improving and developing the Eight Principles for Economic Aid and Technical Assistance to Other Countries —

the guiding principles of China's foreign aid put forward in the 1960s. China is the world's largest developing country, with a large **population**, a poor **foundation** and uneven economic development. As development remains an **arduous** and long-standing task, China's foreign aid falls into the **category** of South-South **cooperation** and is mutual help between developing countries. Currently, the **environment** for **global** development is not favorable. With the repercussions of the international financial crisis continuing to **linger**, **global** concerns such as climate change, food crisis, energy and resource **security**, and **epidemic** of diseases have brought new challenges to developing countries. Against this background, China has a long way to go in providing foreign aid. The Chinese government will make efforts to **optimize** the country's foreign aid structure, improve the **quality** of foreign aid, further increase **recipient** countries' **capacity** in **independent** development, and improve the pertinence and effectiveness of foreign aid. As an important member of the international **community**, China will continue to **promote** South-South **cooperation**, as it always has done, gradually increase its foreign aid input on the basis of the **continuous** development of its economy, **promote** the realization of the UN Millennium Development Goals, and make **unremitting** efforts to build, together with other countries, a prosperous and **harmonious** world with **lasting** peace.

Part B