

广东金融学院 2025 年硕士研究生招生专业目录

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专业名称 及代码	招生学院 及代码	研究 方向	拟招生 人数	学位类别、 学习方式 与学制	初 试		复 试	
					考试科目及代码	参考书	考试科目	参考书
翻译 055100	外国语言 与文化学 院 007	英语 笔译	10	专业学位、 全日制 2 年	1.思想政治理论 101 (统考) 2.翻译硕士(英语)211 (自命题) 3.翻译基础(英语)357 (自命题) 4.汉语写作与百科知 识 448 (自命题)	1.统考科目不指定参考书,考试题型、考试大 纲以教育部公布为准。 2.自命题科目 (1) 翻译硕士英语:《高级英语 1》(第四 版),张汉熙主编/王立礼编,外语教学与 研究出版社,2022 年。 (2) 英语翻译基础:《实用翻译教程》(第 三版),刘季春编著,中山大学出版社,2016 年。 (3) 汉语写作与百科知识:《汉语写作与百 科知识》,李国正主编,首都师范大学出版 社,2020 年。	1. 面试 (1) 英语口语 (2) 专业综合能力	不指定参 考书

注:

1. 同等学力考生须加试英语写作、英汉互译。加试科目不指定参考书。
2. 成人教育应届本科毕业生及复试时尚未取得本科毕业证书的自考和网络教育的考生不需加试。
3. 拟招生人数仅供参考,实际招生人数以教育部下达的招生计划为准。

附件: 1.《翻译硕士英语》考试大纲; 2.《英语翻译基础》考试大纲; 3.《汉语写作与百科知识》考试大纲; 4.《翻译硕士英语》样卷; 5.《英语翻译基础》样卷;
6.《汉语写作与百科知识》样卷

《翻译硕士（英语）》考试大纲

一、考试目的

《翻译硕士英语》作为全日制翻译硕士专业学位（MTI）入学考试的外国语考试，其目的是考察考生是否具备进行 MTI 学习所要求的外语水平。

二、考试性质与范围

本考试是一种测试应试者单项和综合语言能力的尺度参照性水平考试。考试范围包括 MTI 考生应具备的外语词汇量、语法知识以及外语阅读与写作等方面的技能。

三、考试基本要求

1. 具有良好的外语基本功，认知词汇量在 10,000 以上，掌握 6,000 个以上的积极词汇，即能正确而熟练地运用常用词汇及其常用搭配。
2. 能熟练掌握正确的外语语法、结构、修辞等语言规范知识。
3. 具有较强的阅读理解能力和外语写作能力。

四、考试形式

本考试采取客观试题与主观试题相结合，单项技能测试与综合技能测试相结合的方法。各项试题的分布情况见“考试内容一览表”。

五、考试内容

本考试包括以下部分：词汇语法（30 分）、阅读理解（40 分）、英语写作（30 分）等。总分为 100 分。

（一）词汇语法

要求考生能够认知 10,000 个以上的英文词汇，掌握 6,000 个以上的积极词汇，正确熟练运用基本词汇及其常用搭配。考生能够具有扎实的英语语法、语言结构以及文体修辞等语言知识，具备娴熟规范地运用英语进行同义改写的能力。

（二）阅读理解

要求考生能够读懂一般英美报刊杂志上的新闻报道、科普文献、历史传记、文学作品等各类文体的文章。能够理解其主旨与大意，分析事实与细节；能够理解其字面意义与隐含意义，做出判断与推理；能够分析其思想观点、语篇结构、语言特点与修辞手法。能够根据阅读内容自觉调整阅读速度与阅读技巧。

（三）英语写作

要求考生根据所给题目及要求撰写一篇不少于 400 词的英语作文。体裁为议论文。要求语言通顺，用词精当，结构合理，逻辑严谨，文体得体。

《翻译硕士（英语）》考试内容一览表（考试时间：3 小时）

序号	考试内容	题型	分值	时间（分钟）
1	词汇语法	1) 单选题 2) 同义改写	30	60
2	阅读理解	1) 单选题 2) 简答题	40	60
3	英语写作	命题作文	30	60
总计			100	180

六、参考书目

高级英语 1（第四版），张汉熙主编，王立礼编，外语教学与研究出版社，2022.

《翻译硕士（英语）》样卷

本科目命题以考试大纲为根本遵循，本样卷词汇语法所考查的内容均为参考书中出现的要点。

第一部分 词汇语法：本题题型分为单选题和同义改写两部分（30分）

（一）单选题

（根据题目中涉及的词汇或者语法现象，选择合适的答案，20小题，每题1分，共20分）。

I. Choose the best answer. (20 points)

1. What does the word “sanctuary” mean?
 - A. A place of safety or refuge
 - B. A type of dessert
 - C. A military strategy
 - D. A musical instrument
2. The term “festoon” is used to describe:
 - A. A type of weapon
 - B. A decorative arrangement of lights or flowers
 - C. A method of cooking
 - D. A scientific theory
3. “Wreckage” typically refers to:
 - A. The remains of a ship or vehicle after a disaster
 - B. A successful business venture
 - C. A type of dance
 - D. A popular dessert
4. If something is “salvaged”, it means:
 - A. To repair or restore something that has been damaged
 - B. To throw away something that is no longer useful
 - C. To sell something at a high price
 - D. To hide something from view
5. The word “cryptic” is used to describe something that is:
 - A. Obvious and easy to understand
 - B. Hidden or secret
 - C. Difficult to understand or mysterious
 - D. Very large in size
6. In the context of a competition, “fray” can mean:
 - A. A fight or struggle
 - B. A type of fabric
 - C. A musical performance
 - D. A method of cooking

7. To “encompass” something means:
- A. To surround or include it completely
 - B. To exclude something from consideration
 - C. To break something into pieces
 - D. To ignore something
8. If something is described as “incongruous”, it is:
- A. Completely fitting and appropriate
 - B. Out of place or not fitting in with its surroundings
 - C. Extremely large
 - D. Very expensive
9. “Conceivable” means that something is:
- A. Impossible to imagine
 - B. Easily visible
 - C. Capable of being imagined or thought of
 - D. Insignificant or unimportant
10. An “adversary” is:
- A. A close friend or ally
 - B. A person who is against something or someone
 - C. A type of food
 - D. A musical instrument
11. The company’s profits have been increasing steadily _____ the past few years.
- A. for
 - B. since
 - C. during
 - D. over
12. If I _____ you, I would have taken the job offer.
- A. am
 - B. were
 - C. had been
 - D. would be
13. By the time we arrive at the station, the train _____ already.
- A. will leave
 - B. has left
 - C. will have left
 - D. had left
14. She is the only one of the students who _____ praised by the teacher.
- A. is
 - B. are

- C. was
- D. were

15. Not until he failed in the exam _____ how important it was to study hard.

- A. he realized
- B. did he realize
- C. he had realized
- D. had he realized

16. _____ that she was going off to sleep, I asked if she'd like that little doll on her bed.

- A. Seeing
- B. To see
- C. See
- D. Seen

17. The manager spoke highly of such _____ as loyalty, courage, and truthfulness shown by his employees.

- A. virtues
- B. features
- C. properties
- D. characteristics

18. No sooner _____ got to the station than it began to rain heavily.

- A. had I
- B. have I
- C. I had
- D. I have

19. _____ that the government can lead them out of the financial crisis, people are optimistic about the future of the country.

- A. Convincing
- B. Convinced
- C. To convince
- D. Having convinced

20. The old man sat in front of the television every evening, happy _____ anything that happened to be on.

- A. to watch
- B. watching
- C. watched
- D. to have watched

(二) 同义改写

(将所给英文句子以英文进行同义改写, 5 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)。

II. Paraphrase the following sentences in English. (10 points)

1. The men methodically prepared for the hurricane. Since water mains might be damaged, they filled bathtubs and pails.
2. In the moment, the wind slightly diminished, and the water stopped rising. Then the water began receding.
3. The house detective's piggy eyes surveyed her sardonically from his gross jowled face. His gaze moved on to sweep the spacious, well-appointed room, encompassing the Duke who faced them uncertainly, his back to window.
4. A wave of cigar smoke accompanied Ogilvie in. When he had followed her to the living room, the Duchess looked pointedly at the half-burned cigar in the fat man's mouth.
5. For a number of years a clash had been building up between the fundamentalists and the modernists.

第二部分 阅读理解： 本题题型分为单选题与简答题两部分（40 分）

（一） **单选题：** 从四个选项中选择正确的一项（20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）。

III. Reading Comprehension (20 points)

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Culture Insider: Teachers' Day in ancient China

Today is the 40th Chinese Teachers' Day – a festival celebrating the 2,300-year tradition of respecting teachers and education in China. It's similar to the birthday of Confucius or the birthday of private school tutor in ancient China.

The history of Teachers' Day traces back to the Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 220). According to record, during the Han (202 BC-AD 220) and Jin (1115-1234) dynasties, on August 27 each year, the birthday of Confucius, the emperor would go to Confucius' temple and pay tribute to the ancient philosopher followed by court officials, and would also invite royal teachers to the imperial court for a banquet.

Local officials followed the court, and on this day, teachers around the nation enjoyed a day's vacation and were given dried meat as gifts.

The capital, all states and counties would also stage sacrificial ceremonies to worship Confucius, with local chiefs or the emperor leading rituals. Excellent-performing teachers would be chosen from academies and learning institutions nationwide, reporting to the royal court and given 500 liang (两) silver coins as awards.

Until the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), the sacrificial ceremony, on August 27, was of a larger scale. The teachers' salaries in schools and academies around the nation were raised, and well-performing teachers would be conferred official titles or promoted to higher positions.

How were gifts presented to teachers in ancient China?

Normally, an ancient teacher's income included salary, accommodation and festival gifts. There was no fixed tuition fee, generally the parents paid teachers according to their household income. Both money and basic foodstuff could be paid in exchange for tuition.

In private schools, teachers always received money or gifts from the host family at certain festivals or at the beginning and end of each semester.

The festivals in which teachers received gifts varied from region to region, while the most valued ones were the Duanwu, Mid-autumn and Chinese New Year festivals, as well as Confucius' birthday and the private tutor's birthday.

Among all the gift-giving festivals, the first meeting gift was a must. When students met their private tutors for the first time, they had to kneel down to Confucius' spirit tablet and then to their private tutor, before presenting a "gift".

1. Which dynasty first celebrated Teachers' Day by paying tribute to Confucius?
 - A. Han Dynasty
 - B. Tang Dynasty
 - C. Song Dynasty
 - D. Ming Dynasty

2. What did the emperor do on Teachers' Day during the Han Dynasty?
 - A. Raised teachers' salaries
 - B. Invited teachers to a banquet
 - C. Closed all schools for a day
 - D. Gave all students a holiday

3. What was one of the gifts given to teachers during festivals in ancient China?
 - A. Dried meat
 - B. New clothes
 - C. Books
 - D. Musical instruments

4. What was the significance of the first meeting gift in the teacher-student relationship?
 - A. It was a gift given after the first lesson.
 - B. It was a gift given when students first met their private tutor.
 - C. It was a gift given by the teacher to the student.
 - D. It was a gift given by the emperor to the teacher.

5. How did parents generally pay for their children's education in ancient China?
 - A. By paying a fixed tuition fee
 - B. According to their household income
 - C. Only with money
 - D. Only with goods and services

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

How to quiet a complainer?

Living with a chronic complainer can be a significant source of stress, but with the right approach, it's possible to improve the situation. Janice Holly Booth's experience is a testament to this. For years, she had to endure her mother's constant grievances about minor aches and pains, which began to affect the quality of their time together. Booth decided to address the issue directly, pointing out the frequency of her mother's complaints. By keeping a tally of the complaints, they were able to reduce the initial 20 to 30 minutes of negativity to just 60 seconds, significantly improving their interactions.

Understanding why people complain is crucial in finding ways to manage it. On average, individuals complain between 15 to 30 times a day, often as a means to bond, seek change, or vent frustrations. However, when complaining becomes the primary mode of communication, it can strain relationships and affect the well-being of those around the complainer.

Chronic complainers often seek attention, even if it's negative. This is why they may not be interested in solutions to the problems they complain about. To address this behavior, consider the following strategies:

Change the Subject: Gently steer the conversation towards a topic that interests the complainer. This can help shift their focus away from their complaints and onto something more positive.

Summarize the Complaint: If the complainer is on a repetitive rant, show them that you've been listening by summarizing their complaint. This can help validate their feelings and may prompt them to move on from the issue.

Challenge Them to Act: Instead of just talking about the problem, ask the complainer what steps they've taken to address it. This can help shift the conversation from mere complaining to problem-solving.

Be Honest About Your Feelings: If you're feeling drained by the constant negativity, it's important to communicate this to the complainer. Let them know that you need to end the conversation for your own well-being.

Have a Heart-to-Heart: For close relationships, a more direct approach may be necessary. Discuss the impact of their complaining on you and suggest ways to reduce it. This can be a sensitive conversation, so approach it with empathy and a focus on your own feelings.

Model Positive Behavior: Sometimes, the best way to influence others is by example. Show them how you handle similar situations without complaining, and they may start to pick up on your approach.

Set Boundaries: If the complaining is affecting your mental health, it's important to set

boundaries. This might mean limiting the time you spend with the complainer or being clear that certain topics are off-limits.

Encourage Professional Help: If the complaining is a sign of deeper issues, such as depression or anxiety, encourage the person to seek professional help. Therapy can provide them with tools to manage their emotions more effectively.

Practice Empathy: Remember that behind every complaint, there may be a genuine concern or pain. Try to understand the complainer's perspective and respond with empathy, even if you don't agree with their viewpoint.

Stay Positive: It's easy to get pulled into a negative mindset when dealing with a complainer. Make a conscious effort to maintain a positive attitude and to focus on the good things in your life.

6. What specific action did Janice Holly Booth take to address her mother's constant complaining?

- A. She ignored the complaints.
- B. She started a tally of the complaints during their conversations.
- C. She confronted her mother in public.
- D. She asked a third party to intervene.

7. What can be inferred about the average person's complaining behavior from the text?

- A. It is a rare occurrence.
- B. It is a behavior that is generally well-received.
- C. It is a common behavior that can become excessive.
- D. It is a behavior that is always negative.

8. According to the text, what is the purpose of summarizing a complainer's complaint?

- A. To show disinterest in their problems.
- B. To demonstrate that you have been listening and to validate their feelings.
- C. To quickly end the conversation.
- D. To suggest solutions to their problems.

9. What is the main idea of the text regarding dealing with chronic complainers?

- A. Chronic complainers should be ignored.
- B. Complaining is a sign of deeper issues and should be addressed with professional help.
- C. There are various strategies to manage and improve the behavior of chronic complainers.
- D. Complaining is a natural behavior and should be accepted without change.

10. What might be the reason behind suggesting setting boundaries with a chronic complainer?

- A. To be rude and dismissive.
- B. To protect one's own mental health and well-being.
- C. To encourage the complainer to find new people to complain to.
- D. To make the complainer feel guilty about their behavior.

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

An app for your accent

In recent years, the importance of effective communication has become increasingly paramount in various industries, particularly in those that require clear and concise interactions. With this in mind, a startup named Sanas has emerged as a revolutionary force in the realm of accent translation, offering a novel solution to the longstanding problem of accent discrimination. Sanas' mission is to empower non-native English speakers to feel more confident and included in conversations, regardless of their accent.

Founded by a team of entrepreneurs with diverse backgrounds, Sanas' app leverages cutting-edge technology to provide real-time accent translation. This groundbreaking feature allows users to adjust their speech patterns to match the desired accent, such as American or British, while preserving their natural intonation. For instance, a user attempting to communicate in a strong accent can instantly transform their speech to sound more standard, thereby enhancing their ability to be understood.

Sanas' founders, Shawn Zhang, Maxim Serebryakov, and Andrés Pérez Soderi, were inspired by personal experiences with accent discrimination. They recognized that in many instances, individuals are judged based on their accent, rather than their actual abilities or intentions. This realization motivated them to create a tool that could level the playing field, allowing everyone to participate in conversations without fear of being misunderstood.

To develop their app, the founders utilized data and recordings of professional actors' voices to train neural networks capable of recognizing and reproducing various accents. This sophisticated approach ensures that the translation is not only accurate but also natural-sounding. Sanas' app currently supports six different accents, including American, Australian, British, Filipino, Indian, and Spanish, with plans to expand this range in the future.

The app's launch has been met with overwhelming enthusiasm from users, particularly those who have struggled to communicate effectively due to accent barriers. By providing a platform that enables people to express themselves more clearly, Sanas is helping to break down the barriers of language and foster a more inclusive and understanding society.

Sanas' success is not limited to its core functionality. The app also serves as a valuable resource for language learners, providing a tool to practice and improve their pronunciation and intonation. This feature is particularly beneficial for individuals studying English as a second language, as it allows them to simulate the sounds and rhythms of the target language in a controlled environment.

Moreover, Sanas' app is committed to promoting inclusivity and diversity within the global community. By making it easier for people to communicate across cultural boundaries, Sanas

is contributing to a more interconnected and understanding world. This aligns with the United Nations' goal of promoting linguistic diversity and encouraging the use of all official languages.

As Sanas continues to grow and evolve, it is poised to become a game-changer in the field of accent translation. Its ability to bridge the communication gap between people of different accents and backgrounds has the potential to revolutionize the way we interact with each other, fostering a more inclusive and understanding global community.

11. What is the primary mission of the startup Sanas?

- A. To develop new languages
- B. To empower non-native English speakers to feel more confident and included in conversations
- C. To create a new social media platform
- D. To provide translation services for written documents

12. How does Sanas' app help users with their accents?

- A. By providing written guides
- B. By offering real-time accent translation
- C. By connecting users with language tutors
- D. By translating text messages

13. What kind of data did the founders use to train the neural networks for the app?

- A. Data from academic research papers
- B. Recordings of professional actors' voices
- C. User-generated content
- D. Speech patterns from news broadcasts

14. What motivated the founders of Sanas to create the app?

- A. A desire to improve language learning tools
- B. Personal experiences with accent discrimination
- C. The need to promote professional actors' voices
- D. A goal to create a new social media platform

15. What potential impact does Sanas' app have on global communication?

- A. It could create new dialects
- B. It could revolutionize interactions by bridging communication gaps
- C. It could make traditional language learning obsolete
- D. It could lead to a decrease in language diversity

Passage 4

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

In the annals of history, the voices and talents of numerous women have often been overshadowed by the louder narratives of their male counterparts. This unfortunate reality is particularly evident in the realm of ancient China, where the contributions of many gifted

women were left unacknowledged or poorly documented. Despite these challenges, the legacy of a remarkable woman named Wu, a Chinese cook from the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279), has managed to endure through the ages, thanks to her culinary masterpieces.

Wu's life and personality remain shrouded in mystery, as historical records from that era are scarce and often focus on the lives of the elite and powerful. However, her culinary creations have not only survived but have also become a source of pride for Chinese cuisine, offering a glimpse into the rich culinary traditions of the Southern Song Dynasty. Her recipes, which were compiled into a book titled "Wu Shi Zhong Kui Lu," offer a fascinating window into the flavors and techniques of that period.

In recent years, one particular recipe from Wu's ancient cookbook has garnered significant attention and popularity: the moon cake. Traditional moon cakes, often associated with the Mid-Autumn Festival, are typically made from flour, filled with a variety of sweet or savory fillings, and are known for their round shape, symbolizing completeness and reunion. However, Wu's moon cake diverges from this conventional formula in a notable way.

Crafted from glutinous rice flour instead of traditional wheat flour, Wu's moon cake has a unique texture and appearance that sets it apart from its counterparts. Its white, snow-like appearance has earned it the affectionate nickname "snow moon cake" or "Southern Song snow moon side." This distinctive coloration not only makes it visually appealing but also reflects the ingenuity and creativity of Wu as a chef.

The preparation of this snow moon cake involves a meticulous process that requires skill and precision. The glutinous rice flour is mixed with water to form a smooth dough, which is then filled with a sweet filling, often consisting of a mixture of lotus seed paste, sugar, and sometimes, a hint of salt to balance the sweetness. The filled dough is then wrapped into a round shape, similar to traditional moon cakes, but its unique ingredient gives it a softer and more delicate texture.

16. What unique ingredient does Wu use in her moon cake?

- A. Wheat flour
- B. Glutinous rice flour
- C. Corn flour
- D. Oat flour

17. What is the main focus of the passage?

- A. The general history of the Southern Song Dynasty
- B. The life and contributions of Wu, a Chinese cook from the Southern Song Dynasty
- C. The traditional recipes of the Mid-Autumn Festival
- D. The elite and powerful figures of ancient China

18. What does the passage reveal about Wu's moon cake?

- A. It follows the traditional wheat flour recipe
- B. It is known for its savory fillings
- C. It uses glutinous rice flour and has a unique snow-like appearance

D. It was popular among the elite and powerful

19. What can be inferred about the documentation of women's contributions in ancient China?

- A. They were often overshadowed by men's contributions
- B. They were highly detailed and well-preserved
- C. They were primarily focused on the elite women
- D. They were more focused on culinary arts

20. Why is Wu's culinary legacy particularly significant?

- A. It highlights the role of women in the Southern Song Dynasty
- B. It offers insight into the elite's dining habits
- C. It provides a rare glimpse into ancient Chinese military strategies
- D. It shows the influence of foreign cuisines on Chinese cooking

(二) 简答题: 根据所读文章, 简明扼要回答问题 (10 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 20 分)。

IV. Short Answer Questions (20 points)

Passage 5

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The Dark Side of Streaming

As the world increasingly turns to streaming services for entertainment, the environmental impact of our binge-watching habits has come under scrutiny. From the energy-intensive data centers that power platforms like Netflix and YouTube to the electronic devices we use to consume content, the carbon footprint of streaming is substantial.

Streaming services have a significant carbon footprint, primarily due to the energy consumption of data centers and the electronic devices used for viewing. Data centers, which store and manage the vast amounts of information required to deliver content, consume large amounts of electricity. According to a report, streaming a month's worth of Netflix's top ten global TV shows produces a carbon footprint equivalent to driving a car to Saturn and beyond. YouTube, the world's largest video-sharing site, emits more carbon dioxide annually than the entire city of Glasgow.

Every aspect of the streaming process, from data storage and transmission to device usage, requires electricity. The energy used to power these services often comes from fossil fuels, contributing to greenhouse gas emissions. While some streaming platforms have made commitments to reduce their carbon emissions, the overall impact of the industry remains concerning. For instance, Netflix aims to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by the end of 2022, but this target only covers its corporate operations and film production, not the energy used by viewers.

Consumers play a significant role in the environmental impact of streaming. The choice to stream content rather than watching traditional broadcast television can contribute to higher energy consumption. However, consumers can also be part of the solution by making conscious decisions about their streaming habits. This includes being mindful of the devices used for streaming, opting for energy-efficient models, and turning off devices completely rather than leaving them in standby mode.

The streaming industry is aware of the environmental concerns and is taking steps to address them. Some companies are investing in renewable energy sources to power their data centers and are exploring more energy-efficient technologies. Additionally, there is a push for more sustainable practices, such as improving the efficiency of data transmission and encouraging viewers to use streaming services that are committed to reducing their environmental impact.

21. What is the primary reason for the significant carbon footprint of streaming services?
22. According to the article, what might be a reason for Netflix’s carbon footprint being comparable to driving a car to Saturn?
23. What does the term “net-zero greenhouse gas emissions” mean in the context of the article?
24. How does the streaming industry address react to the environmental concerns?
25. What action can consumers take to reduce their contribution to the environmental impact of streaming?

Passage 6

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Do we need human cashiers?

The future of retail is often envisioned as a high-tech, streamlined experience where customers zip through checkouts with minimal human interaction. However, the true value of retail lies not just in convenience, but in the quality of service that can only be provided by well-paid, well-trained, and qualified staff. This includes the role of cashiers, who offer a human touch that distinguishes physical stores from their online counterparts.

Cashiers are more than just a point of sale; they are ambassadors of customer service, providing personalized interactions that can turn a transaction into a conversation. They are the face of the store, often the first and last interaction a customer has, and their demeanor can make or break the shopping experience. In an era where technology is king, the human element is what sets brick-and-mortar retail apart from the impersonal world of online shopping.

Despite the allure of cashierless checkouts, they are not without their drawbacks. When the technology fails or confuses customers, it can lead to frustration and even aggression. In such instances, the absence of a human cashier can exacerbate the situation, leaving customers feeling unheard and unsupported. Research indicates that self-service tills may also increase the risk of theft, as the human oversight that deters shoplifting is removed.

While new technology undoubtedly has its place in the retail sector, it cannot replace the warmth and personal connection that customers crave. Grocery stores, in particular, are not just places to buy food; they are community hubs where people come to connect with others. During the pandemic, many sought solace in these familiar spaces, valuing the chance to chat with a cashier as much as the items they came to purchase.

Till scripts, which suggest special offers or provide a free newspaper, are a common and appreciated practice. They are part of the personalized exchange that a trained cashier can provide. Some retailers even encourage their staff to engage in conversation with customers, recognizing that this human interaction is what their patrons value. DIY stores, for example, often hire staff with trade experience because their customers appreciate the knowledgeable advice and guidance that such cashiers can offer.

The temptation to adopt new technology without considering the human impact can lead to overlooking the benefits of cashiers. Studies have shown that, contrary to popular belief, it is often quicker for customers to go through a cashier than to use a self-service till. The perception that self-service is faster is due to “wait-warping,” where the act of scanning items oneself makes the process seem more expedited than it actually is.

26. What is the primary role of cashiers in the context of customer service?
27. What is one potential negative consequence of cashierless checkouts mentioned in the text?
28. According to the text, what does the term “wait-warping” refer to?
29. Why can't new technology replace humans in the retail sector?
30. Why do some retailers encourage their cashiers to engage in conversation with customers?

第三部分 英文写作：请根据要求撰写 1 篇 400 词以上的文章（30 分）
（体裁为议论文。要求语言通顺，用词精当，结构合理，逻辑严谨，文体得体。）

V. Writing (30 points)

Self-driving cars, also known as autonomous vehicles, are no longer a concept confined to science fiction. With advancements in artificial intelligence and machine learning, these vehicles are becoming a reality, promising to revolutionize transportation. As we stand on the brink of this technological shift, it is crucial to consider the potential implications of self-driving cars on various aspects of society, including safety, the environment, the economy, and our daily lives.

Write an essay exploring the potential impact of self-driving cars on society. Your essay should be no less than 400 words.

《翻译基础（英语）》考试大纲

一、考试目的

《英语翻译基础》是全日制翻译硕士专业学位研究生入学考试的基础课考试科目，其目的是考察考生的英汉互译实践能力是否达到进入 MTI 学习阶段的水平。

二、考试性质及范围

本考试是测试考生是否具备基础翻译能力的尺度参照性水平考试。考试的范围包括 MTI 考生入学应具备的英语词汇量、语法知识以及英汉两种语言转换的基本技能。

三、考试基本要求

1. 具备一定中外文化，以及政治、金融、经济、科技等方面的背景知识；
2. 具备扎实的英汉两种语言的基本功；
3. 具备较强的英汉/汉英转换能力。

四、考试形式

《英语翻译基础》考试形式为笔试，考试时长为 3 小时。

五、考试内容：

本考试总分 150 分（详见考试内容一览表），包括两个部分：词语翻译和英汉互译，具体如下：

（一）词语翻译

1. 考试要求

考察政治、金融、经济、科技领域的相关中英文词语、术语、专有名词等互译，同时考查考生词语翻译基本策略的掌握情况。

2. 题型

要求考生较为准确地写出题中的 30 个词语、术语或短语对应的目的语，英译汉、汉译英各 15 个，每个 1 分，总分 30 分。

（二）英汉互译

1. 考试要求

要求考生具备英汉互译的基本翻译技巧和能力；初步了解中国和英语国家的社会、文化等背景知识；初步掌握文化类、经济类等文本的翻译技巧；要求译文忠实原文，无明显误译、漏译；译文通顺，用词正确、表达基本无误；译文无明显语法错误。

2. 题型

要求考生较为准确地翻译出所给的段落或文章，英译汉约为 300-400 个单词，汉译英约为 400-500 个汉字，各占 60 分，总分 120 分。

《翻译基础（英语）》考试内容一览表（考试时间：3小时）

序号	题 型		题 量	分值	时间（分钟）
1	词语翻译	英译汉	15 个英文文化、时政、经济、科技及中国特色词等词语或术语	15	20
		汉译英	15 个中文文化、时政、经济、科技及中国特色词等词语或术语	15	20
2	英汉互译	英译汉	2 篇，1 篇为文学类，1 篇为普通类。合计约 300-400 个单词。	60	60
		汉译英	2 篇，1 篇为经济新闻类（如中国日报双语财讯），1 篇为普通类。合计约 400-500 个汉字。	60	80
总计				150	180

六、参考书目：

实用翻译教程（第三版），刘季春编著，中山大学出版社，2016.

七、重要词语（术语）：

时政、文化类

中华民族伟大复兴 great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation

新发展理念 new development philosophy

全过程人民民主 whole-process people's democracy

全面建成小康社会 finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects

一带一路 the Belt and Road Initiative

人类命运共同体 human community with a shared future

全面从严治党 full and rigorous Party self-governance

第二个百年奋斗目标 the Second Centenary Goal

人才强国战略 workforce development strategy

创新驱动发展战略 innovation-driven development strategy

全面依法治国 law-based governance on all fronts

零容忍 zero tolerance

人民首创精神 pioneering spirit of our people

全人类共同价值 common values of humanity

宏观调控 macro regulation

扩大内需 expanding domestic demand

优化结构 optimizing structures

世界经济复苏 world economic recovery
新质生产力 new quality productive forces
高水平对外开放 high-level opening up
零和思维 zero-sum mentality
贸易保护主义 trade protectionism
深层次改革 deep reforms
高水平开放 high-level opening up
城乡融合发展 integrated development of urban and rural areas
一国两制 one country, two systems
乡村振兴 rural revitalization
健康中国 Healthy China Initiative
美丽中国 Beautiful China Initiative
人民至上 put the people first
未来产业 future-oriented industries
国家安全 national security
国际投资者 international investors
凝聚发展共识 consolidate consensus on development
和平共处五项原则 the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence
文化自信 cultural confidence
中华优秀传统文化 fine traditional Chinese culture
文化遗产 cultural heritage
文化多样性 cultural diversity
文化认同 cultural identity
文化冲突 cultural conflict
文化适应 cultural adaptation

科技类

人工智能 artificial intelligence
智能处理 intelligent processing
应急科研攻关 contingency scientific research
科技成果转化 commercialization of scientific and research findings
绿色转型 green transformation
数字化转型 digital transformation
国家级新区 State-level new areas
高新技术产业开发区 high-tech industrial development zones
碳达峰 carbon dioxide peaking
碳中和 carbon neutrality
产业创新 industrial innovation
科技创新 scientific and technological innovation
科教兴国战略 strategy for invigorating China through science and education
绿色低碳发展 green and low-carbon development
产业集群 industrial clusters
重型运载火箭 heavy-lift carrier rocket
助推火箭 booster rocket

在轨测试 in-orbit test
发射场 launch site
行星探测任务 planetary exploration mission
探月工程 lunar exploration program
载人飞船 manned spaceship
载人空间站 manned space station
北斗卫星导航系统 BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BDS)
珠峰高程测量 to measure the height of Mount Qomolangma
清洁能源技术 clean energy technologies
元宇宙 metaverse
尖端科学 advanced science
副作用 side effects
能源危机 energy crisis
高科技园 high-tech park
工业革命 industrial revolution
可替代燃料 alternative fuel
零排放 zero emissions

金融经济类

货币市场 money market
资本市场 capital market
通货膨胀 inflation
货币政策 monetary policy
股利政策 dividend policy
金融科技 financial technology
区块链 blockchain
供应链金融 supply chain finance
风险投资 Venture Capital (VC)
私募股权 Private Equity (PE)
首次公开募股 Initial Public Offering (IPO)
绿色金融 green finance
数字货币 digital currency
移动支付 mobile payment
互联网金融 internet finance
量化投资 quantitative investment
资产管理 asset management
证券 securities
信用评级 credit rating
金融衍生品 financial derivatives
洗钱 money laundering
金融监管 financial regulation
总资产收益率 Return on Assets (ROA)
净资产收益率 Return on Equity (ROE)
财务报表分析 financial statement analysis

企业社会责任 corporate social responsibility (CSR)

知识产权 Intellectual Property (IP)

资产负债表 balance sheet

损益表 income statement

现金流量表 cash flow statement

财务杠杆 financial leverage

多头对冲 long hedge

空头对冲 short hedge

市价盘 market order

限价盘 limit order

经济周期 economic cycle

熊市 bear market

牛市 bull market

资产回报率 Return on Assets (ROA)

净现值 Net Present Value (NPV)

内部收益率 Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

职业操守 professional conduct

流动负债 current liabilities

长期负债 long-term liabilities

存款准备金 deposit reserve

风险溢价 risk premium

风险敞口 risk exposure

风险管理 risk management

风险评估 risk assessment

风险控制 risk control

浮动汇率 floating exchange rate

涨停板 raising limit

组织/机构

国际货币基金组织 International Monetary Fund (IMF)

世界银行 World Bank

经济合作与发展组织 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

国际奥委会 International Olympic Committee (IOC)

国际红十字会 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

世界卫生组织 World Health Organization (WHO)

世界贸易组织 World Trade Organization (WTO)

世界银行 World Bank

联合国儿童基金会 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

联合国教科文组织 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

联合国粮食计划署 World Food Programme (WFP)

世界知识产权组织 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

石油输出国组织 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

上海合作组织 Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
联合国 United Nations (UN)
国际标准化组织 International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
国际原子能机构 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
亚洲开发银行 Asian Development Bank (ADB)
非洲开发银行 African Development Bank (AfDB)
欧洲中央银行 European Central Bank (ECB)
国际金融公司 International Finance Corporation (IFC)
国际清算银行 Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
欧洲投资银行 European Investment Bank (EIB)

《翻译基础（英语）》样卷

本科目命题以考试大纲为根本遵循，本样卷词语/短语翻译所考查的术语均出自考试大纲所列考点。

第一部分 词语/短语翻译（30分）

（一）英译汉

Translate the following expressions into Chinese. (15 points, 1 point each)

1. UNESCO
2. WHO
3. alternative fuel
4. new development philosophy
5. professional conduct
6. capital investment
7. fiscal surplus
8. balance sheet
9. cash flow statement
10. bull market
11. dividend policy
12. carbon neutrality
13. zero emissions
14. manned spaceship
15. contingency scientific research

（二）汉译英

Translate the following expressions into English. (15 points, 1 point each)

1. 国际原子能机构
2. 一国两制
3. 乡村振兴
4. 健康中国
5. 人民至上
6. 零容忍
7. 碳达峰
8. 绿色转型
9. 资产管理
10. 金融衍生品
11. 浮动汇率
12. 涨停板
13. 存款准备金
14. 绿色金融
15. 风险敞口

第二部分 段落/篇章翻译 (120 分)

(三) 英译汉

Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese. (60 points, 30 points each)

1. It was Miss Murdstone who was arrived, and a gloomy-looking lady she was; dark, like her brother, whom she greatly resembled in face and voice; and with very heavy eyebrows, nearly meeting over her large nose, as if, being disabled by the wrongs of her sex from wearing whiskers, she had carried them to that account. She brought with her two uncompromising hard black boxes, with her initials on the lids in hard brass nails. When she paid the coachman she took her money out of a hard steel purse, and she kept the purse in a very jail of a bag which hung upon her arm by heavy chains, and shut up like a bite. I had never, at that time, seen such a metallic lady altogether as Miss Murdstone was. (Charles Dickens: David Copperfield)

2. Ugly is Only Skin-deep

It may not be much to look at. But beneath that humble exterior beats an air-cooled engine. It won't boil over and ruin your piston rings. It won't freeze over and ruin your life. It's in the back of the car for better traction in snow and sand. And it will give you about 29 miles to a gallon of gas.

After a while you get to like so much about the VW, you even get to like what it looks like.

You find that there's enough legroom for almost anybody's legs. Enough headroom for almost anybody's head. With a hat on it. Snug-fitting bucket seats. Doors that close so well you can hardly close them. They're so airtight, it's better to open the window a crack first!

Those plain, unglamorous wheels are each suspended independently. So when a bump makes one wheel bounce, the bounce doesn't make the other wheel bump. It's things like that you pay the \$1,585 for, when you buy a VW. The ugliness doesn't add a thing to the cost of the car.

That's the beauty of it.

(四) 汉译英

Translate the following paragraphs into English. (60 points, 30 points each)

1. 老北京城的建筑多为砖木结构, 无论城垣、店铺门面、牌楼和四合院民居, 均体现着中国建筑的传统风格, 营造出恬静、安详的生活氛围。在当时的街道上, 车辆稀少。除了公共交通工具具有轨电车外, 汽车很少见到, 随处可见的只是自行车和人力三轮车。然而这样简单的交通工具, 并未让北京市民感到出行如何不便。值得一提的, 是老城老街难以言表的味道。例如, 老北京店铺特有的中国龙形象, 虬龙木雕挑头, 雕刻精美, 造型生动; 其他如雕工细致的挂檐板, 油漆彩绘的木梁柱, 变化多端的木质窗棂, 屋顶上格式各异的朝天栏杆, 古色古香的匾额, 等等, 虽经雨打风吹, 早已破旧不堪, 但是浸透在里面的浓浓的北京味儿丝毫不减。

2. 国家统计局 15 日称, 2024 年上半年我国国内生产总值达 61.68 万亿元, 同比增长 5%, 经济总体稳中有进。一季度国内生产总值同比增长 5.3%, 二季度

增长 4.7%。从环比看，二季度国内生产总值增长 0.7%。5 月份，规模以上工业增加值（衡量制造业、采矿业和公用事业经济活动的指标）同比增长 5.6%，6 月份同比增长 5.3%。上半年，规模以上工业增加值同比增长 6%，一季度同比增长 6.1%。社会消费品零售总额同比增长 3.7%，一季度同比增长 4.7%。全国固定资产投资（衡量基础设施、房地产、机械和设备等项目支出的指标）同比增长 3.9%，今年前五个月同比增长 4%。

《汉语写作与百科知识》考试大纲

一、考试目的

《汉语写作与百科知识》是全日制翻译硕士专业学位研究生入学考试的基础课考试科目，其目的是考察考生是否具备进行 MTI 学习所要求的汉语水平。

二、考试性质及范围

本考试是测试考生是否具备基础翻译能力的尺度参照性水平考试。考试的范围包括本大纲规定的百科知识和汉语写作水平。

四、考试基本要求

1. 具备一定的中外文学、文化、历史、经济金融、科技等方面的背景知识；
2. 对现代汉语有较强的基本功；
3. 具备较强的现代汉语写作能力。

四、考试形式

《汉语写作与百科知识》考试形式为笔试，考试时长为 3 小时。

五、考试内容：

本考试包括三个部分：百科知识、应用文写作、命题作文。总分 150 分。

（一）百科知识

1. 考试要求

要求考生对中外文学、文化、历史、经济金融、科技等方面知识具有一定了解。

2. 题型

要求考生解释出现在不同主题的短文中涉及上述内容的 25 个名词。每个名词 2 分，总分 50 分。考试时间为 60 分钟。

（二）应用文写作

1. 考试要求

要求考生根据所提供的信息和场景写出一篇 450 字左右的应用文，体裁包括说明书、会议通知、商务信函、备忘录、广告等，要求言简意赅，凸显专业性、技术性和实用性。

2. 题型

试卷提供应用文写作的信息、场景及写作要求。共计 40 分。考试时间为 60 分钟。

（三）命题作文

1. 考试要求

要求考生根据所给题目及要求写出一篇不少于 800 字的现代汉语短文。体裁可以是说明文、议论文或应用文。文字要求通顺，用词得体，结构合理，问题恰当，文笔优美。

2. 题型

试卷给出情景和题目，由考生根据提示写作。共计 60 分。考试时间为 60 分

钟。

《汉语写作与百科知识》考试内容一览表（考试时间：3小时）

序号	题型	题量	分值	时间（分钟）
1	百科知识	名词解释,对5段文字中25个划线部分名词作出解释	50	60
2	应用文写作	一段应用问题文章,约450个汉字	40	60
3	命题作文	一篇不少于800字的现代汉语短文	60	60
总计			150	180

六、参考书目：

《汉语写作与百科知识》，李国正 主编，首都师范大学出版社，2020

七、百科知识名词解释考点

（一）中外文学知识

- 中国古代文学：先秦文学（诗经、楚辞）、唐诗（李白、杜甫、白居易）、宋词（苏轼、辛弃疾、李清照）、元曲（关汉卿）、明清小说（四大名著）
- 中国现当代文学：鲁迅、老舍、茅盾、巴金、钱钟书、胡适、莫言、余华
- 外国文学：莎士比亚、托尔斯泰、雨果、泰戈尔、狄更斯、歌德、海明威

（二）中外文化知识

- 中华文明思想：儒家思想（孔子、孟子）、道家思想（老子、庄子）、法家思想（韩非子）、中庸之道、阴阳五行
- 西方文明思想：古希腊哲学、基督教思想、文艺复兴、启蒙思想
- 中国社会制度：科举制度、儒家伦理、集体主义、社会主义核心价值观
- 西方社会制度：资本主义、民主制度、个人主义、私有制
- 中外文化交流：丝绸之路、佛教东传、四大发明、西学东渐、跨文化交际、文化交融、人类命运共同体

（三）中外历史知识

- 中国古代史：秦（商鞅变法、秦始皇统一六国）、三国鼎立、唐（贞观之治、开元盛世、安史之乱）、宋（王安石变法）、明（郑和下西洋、郑成功收复台湾）
- 中国近代史：鸦片战争、虎门销烟、洋务运动、戊戌变法、辛亥革命、五四运动、国共合作、抗日战争、解放战争
- 世界近代史：工业革命、法国大革命、美国独立战争、两次世界大战

（四）经济金融学知识

- 西方经济学：GDP、通货膨胀、通货紧缩、宏观调控、“看不见的手”
- 政治经济学：生产力、生产关系、劳动生产率、价值规律、商品的价值
- 国际经贸：WTO、关税、汇率、经济制裁、贸易顺差、贸易逆差
- 金融学：上市公司、金融危机、抵押贷款、中央银行、商业银行

（五）当代科技知识

- 信息技术：互联网、社交媒体、5G、AI、大数据、网络安全、软件产业、无人机技术
- 环境科学：全球气候变化、可持续发展、新能源、可再生资源、生态保护、低碳、生态平衡
- 生物技术：疫苗开发、基因检测、生物制药、转基因技术、有机食品

《汉语写作与百科知识》样卷

本科目命题以考试大纲为根本遵循，本样卷名词解释所考查的概念均出自考试大纲所列考点。

第一部分、百科知识名词解释（25题，每题2分，共50分）

简单解释划线词语

1. (1) 先秦文学的古朴与哲理，(2) 唐诗的韵律与意境，(3) 宋词的婉约与豪放，(4) 元曲的生动与诙谐，以及(5) 明清小说的细腻与深刻，共同织就了一幅丰富多彩的中国古代文学画卷。从《诗经》的四言韵律到《红楼梦》的叙事宏大，每一时代的文学作品都以其独特的风格和魅力，记录着历史的变迁和文化的积淀，成为后人研究和欣赏的宝贵财富。这些文学形式不仅丰富了汉语的表达，也影响了后世文学的发展，成为中国乃至世界文学宝库中不可或缺的一部分。

2. 中华文明思想源远流长，融合了多家哲学流派的思想精髓。(6) 儒家强调仁爱，(7) 道家倡导自然与和谐，(8) 法家则注重法治与秩序。这些思想共同构成了中华文化的深厚底蕴。在当今时代，我们更应汲取传统智慧，结合马克思主义中国化的理论成果，培育和践行(9) 社会主义核心价值观，推动构建(10) 人类命运共同体，促进全球文明交流互鉴，共同开创美好未来。

3. 世界近代史波澜壮阔，从(11) 工业革命的蒸汽轰鸣中启幕，它不仅重塑了生产方式，也深刻改变了社会结构。随后，(12) 法国大革命的雷鸣电闪，宣告了自由、平等、博爱的理想追求。工人运动风起云涌，争取权益的呐喊响彻云霄。(13) 美国独立战争则以自由之名，赢得民族独立。进入20世纪，两次世界大战的硝烟弥漫全球，(14) 第一次世界大战的残酷教训未远，(15) 第二次世界大战的烽火又起，人类历经浩劫，却也催生了新的国际秩序与合作精神。

4. (16) GDP是衡量一国经济活动总量的核心指标，而其波动往往与(17) 通货膨胀和(18) 通货紧缩密切相关。为应对这些挑战，政府通过(19) 宏观调控措施，如调节利率和货币供应，来稳定经济。然而，市场中还有一股(20) “看不见的手”，即供给和需求之间的自然调节，它在自由市场中自发作用，维持资源的有效配置和价格的平衡。

5. 随着(21) 全球气候变化的加剧，可持续能源技术如太阳能和风能的开发利用显得尤为重要。这些技术通过转化自然界的(22) 可再生资源，为我们提供了清洁、(23) 低碳的能源选择，有助于减少对化石燃料的依赖，降低温室气体排放。同时，(24) 可持续发展和(25) 生态保护也变得尤为重要，推动着社会经济模式的转变，以实现人类活动与自然环境的和谐共存。这些努力共同构筑了一个更加可持续和环保的未来。

第二部分、应用文写作（1题，每题40分，共40分）

你是一家国际软件公司的技术总监，公司即将推出一款新的云存储服务产品。该产品具有高度的数据安全性、灵活的存储方案 and 用户友好的界面。公司计划在下个月的国际技术展览会上正式推出此产品，并希望在此之前联系商业伙伴

进行初步商务洽谈。写一封 **450 字左右的商务信函** 给潜在的商业伙伴，介绍你们公司即将推出的云存储服务产品，并邀请他们参加下个月的国际技术展览会上的产品发布会。信函中须包含以下内容：

1. 产品名称：SecureCloud Pro
2. 产品特点：
 - 高度的数据安全性
 - 灵活的存储方案
 - 用户友好的界面
3. 展览会信息：
 - 名称：国际技术展览会
 - 日期：2025 年 1 月 15 日至 18 日
 - 地点：国际会议中心
 - 展位号：C-56
4. 邀请潜在伙伴参加展览会的产品发布会，并提供初步的商务洽谈机会。

第三部分、命题作文（1 题，每题 40 分，共 60 分）

题目：数字时代的语言与翻译

要求：随着人工智能和机器翻译技术的快速发展，传统的语言学习和翻译工作面临着前所未有的挑战和机遇。一方面，AI 翻译工具的普及使得简单的语言转换变得更加便捷；另一方面，高质量的跨文化交流和专业翻译仍然需要人类译者的参与。

请以“数字时代的语言学习与翻译”为题，撰写一篇不少于 **800 字** 的议论文。

文章应当：

1. 分析数字技术对语言学习和翻译工作带来的影响。
2. 探讨在 AI 时代，人类译者应如何提升自身竞争力优势。
3. 思考未来翻译教育可能的发展方向。
4. 论述如何在技术进步与人文传统之间取得平衡。