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翻译评述：评述所考的翻译题中指定的段落或语篇（根据难易度指定一个语篇或一至两个语段）。

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②调剂去向-报考本专业未被录取的考生调剂去向院校 & 详细名单。

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因编撰此电子书属于首次，加之作者水平和时间所限，书中错漏之处在所难免，恳切希望广大考生读者批评指正。

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## 浙江理工大学 867 英汉互译考研大纲

## 2025 年浙江理工大学 867 英汉互译考研大纲

## 2025 年硕士学位研究生招生考试业务课考试大纲

考试科目：英汉互译

代码：867

## 一、考试目的

《英汉互译》是全日制外国语言文学硕士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及相关的专业知识是否达到进入该专业学习阶段的水平。

## 二、考试性质与范围

本考试是测试考生是否具备扎实的翻译能力的尺度参照性水平考试。考试的范围包括该专业考生入学应具备的外语词汇量、语法知识、文化背景知识、英汉两种语言的基本功及两种语言转换的技能。

## 三、考试基本要求

1. 具备一定的中外文化、政治、经济、法律等方面的背景知识，有充分的词汇积累。
2. 具备扎实的英汉两种语言的基本功。
3. 熟练掌握英汉/汉英翻译技巧，具备扎实的英汉/汉英翻译能力。

## 四、考试内容与要求

考试内容包括三个部分：英汉翻译、汉英翻译、翻译评述（详见“考试内容一览表”）。

考试时间为 180 分钟，考试形式为闭卷考，满分为 150 分。

英汉/汉英互译部分要求考生具备充分的双语互译技巧和能力；对中国和英语国家的社会、文化等背景知识有较好的了解；译文准确、流畅、翻译技巧运用娴熟。

翻译评述部分要求考生简述其翻译过程中（对上面两题的翻译）如何恰当地运用翻译策略与技巧以达到自己预定的翻译目的。

考试内容一览表

序号	题 型	题 量	分值	预计时间 (分钟)
1	英汉翻译	翻译两个语段或一个语篇（根据内容难易度而定）。	60	65
2	汉英翻译	翻译两个语段或一个语篇（根据内容难易度而定）。	60	65
3	翻译评述	评述所考的翻译题中指定的段落或语篇（根据难易度指定一个语篇或一至两个语段）。	30	50
合计			150	180

## 2026 年浙江理工大学 867 英汉互译考研核心题库

## 英汉互译考研核心题库之[阅读理解部分]精编

1. Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may take the friendship for granted, we often don't clearly understand how we make friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few - for example, the average among students is about 6 per person. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of intimacy (亲密关系) between them and the reasons for their shared interest vary enormously. As we get to know people we take into account things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence. Although these factors are not of prime importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common - they often talk about "being on the same wavelength". It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they rely on one another. People want to do friends favours and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinion.

In contrast with marriage, there are no friendship ceremonies to strengthen the association between two people. But the supporting and understanding of each other that results from shared experiences and emotions does seem to create a powerful bond, which can overcome differences in background, and break down barriers of age, class or race. (272 words)

(1) According to the author, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all those who get on well with each other are friends
- B. friends are closer than people who just get on well with each other
- C. everyone understands clearly how to make friends
- D. every student has 6 friends

(2) When we make friends, we should consider such things as age, race, and background, because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is not easy to have a friendly relationship with people when there is a great difference in age and background
- B. The degree of friendship between two people and the reason for their shared interest can vary greatly
- C. Friends need to know all these things
- D. These are the most important factors to make friends

(3) In para.2, "being on the same wavelength" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. using the same frequency while talking
- B. keeping the same friendly relationship as other people do
- C. having similar ideas, beliefs, attitudes and interests
- D. having the same background

(4) Which of the following is NOT correct according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Even friends may have differences of opinions
- B. Friends never argue with each other
- C. It generally takes time for people to become close friends

D. Someone's habits may annoy his friends.

(5) To strength friendly relationship, people \_\_\_\_\_.

A. must hold friendship ceremonies

B. have to eliminate differences in background

C. should make friends with those who are of the same age and of race

D. should support and understand each other through shared experiences and emotions

【答案】 (1) B

(2) A

(3) C

(4) B

(5) D

2. Colds are very common. The symptoms of the common cold include a sore throat, runny nose, stuffed-up nose (鼻塞), and tiredness. Colds are caused by viruses (病毒), but scientists cannot explain the exact cause. There is no cure. Many people, however, believe that they know the causes of and cures for the common col

D. For example, they believe that it is possible to get a cold if we get chilled, if we get extra tired, or if we are too close to a person with a col

D. In other words, if we want to prevent catching cold, we should stay warm and dry; we should avoid getting too tired, and we should not be in close contact with people who have colds.

Meanwhile, there are probably hundreds of "cures" throughout the world for the common col

D. For example, the following suggestions are popular in quite a number of societies: (1) drink plenty of water; (2) get extra rest; (3) take a lot of vitamin C, (4) take aspirin; (5) keep warm.

Each year people spend a lot of money on cold medicines -- pills, liquids, lozenges (含片). But these medicines do not cure colds they can only relieve cold symptoms. In other words, they make us feel better.

(1) The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. looking for the common cold

B. some facts about the common cold

C. introducing some patients

D. new medicines for curing the common cold

(2) According to the passage, people with colds feel \_\_\_\_\_.

A. quiet

B. active

C. thirsty

D. tired

(3) To prevent catching cold, you \_\_\_\_\_.

A. should keep away from a person who has a cold

B. should wash your hair in cold weather

C. should go out on a rainy day

D. should make yourself tired

(4) Which of the following is NOT a "cure" for the common cold?

A. Take a lot of vitaminc.

B. Drink plenty of water.

C. Put on as many clothes as possible.

D. Get more rest.

(5) Which of the following is true about the common cold?

A. Scientists are close to finding a cure for colds.

B. There are hundreds of symptoms of the common cold.

C. Many people know what causes the common cold.

D. There are no medicines that can cure colds.

【答案】 (1) B

(2) D

(3) A

(4) C

(5) D

3. In many urban centers throughout the world, vibrant waste recycling programs aren't just eco-minded niceties, but they serve an essential role in keeping communities clean and clutter-free. But thanks to one forward-thinking initiative in the Brazilian city of Jundiaí, trading in trash has never been tastier.

Ten years ago, the city's Municipal Utilities Department launched "Delicious Recycling", a program aimed at encouraging residents to get into the habit of collecting recyclable waste in exchange for fresh vegetables, grown locally in a public-run garden — and boy did it take off. Today, the garden boasts more than 30 thousand plants to meet the demand of thousands of veggie-loving recyclers, turning aluminum cans and plastic bottles into edible greens.

Ultimately, the program has done wonders for the health of the environment as well, by ridding the city of improperly disposed waste.

"What once cluttered and even choked the flow of water from storm drains is today used as currency for healthy food," local mayor Miguel Haddad tells Jundiaí Online. "Everybody wins with this."

As innovative as Jundiaí's "Delicious Recycling" may seem, it's actually not the first of its kind, but given the program's success, it's no wonder why though a number of other Brazilian municipalities offer similar incentives to reward recyclers with food, the idea seems to be catching internationally — like in Mexico City, where residents recently exchanged trash for nearly three tons of vegetables!

(1) Waste recycling programs \_\_\_\_\_

A. are paid little attention to in many urban centers.

B. help make communities clean and tidy.

C. have nothing to do with the sanitation of communities.

D. are inactive in many urban centers.

(2) The purpose of "Delicious Recycling" is \_\_\_\_\_

A. to teach residents how to make delicious food.

B. to reward residents who do well in classifying rubbish.

C. to encourage residents to trade recyclable waste for meat or vegetables.

D. to encourage residents to trade recyclable waste for vegetables.

(3) According to local mayor Miguel Haddad, \_\_\_\_\_

A. water in storm drains is flowing more freely than before because the trash in it has been removed.

B. water in storm drains can be exchanged for healthy food.

C. water in storm drains is essential to the growing of fresh vegetables.