

中国科学技术大学

2014 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

(英语翻译基础)

所有试题答案写在答题纸上，答案写在试卷上无效

I. Put the following words or expressions into English. (15 points)

1. 追星族
2. 三分钟热度
3. 技术职称
4. 市场导向
5. 语音识别
6. 制空权
7. 质量认证体系
8. 职能转换
9. 追究责任
10. 讲义气
11. 工业停滞
12. 行业中的龙头老大
13. 制止中国外汇流失
14. 质量第一，顾客至上
15. 使中国经济与国际接轨

II. Put the following words or expressions into Chinese. (15 points)

1. cruise missile
2. probation period

3. mandatory planning
4. terrestrial and marine ecosystems
5. cross-infection
6. offshore drilling
7. financial derivative
8. arms embargo
9. subhealthy
10. euthanasia
11. communications optical cable
12. cast off illiteracy
13. diplomatic asylum
14. Achilles' heel
15. Birds of a feather flock together.

III. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese. (60 points)

1.

A man may usually be known by the books he reads as well as by the company he keeps; for there is a companionship of books as well as of men; and one should always live in the best company, whether it be of books or of men.

A good book may be among the best of friends. It is the same today that it always was, and it will never change. It is the most patient and cheerful of companions. It does not turn its back upon us in times of adversity or distress. It always receives us with the same kindness; amusing and instructing us in youth, and comforting and consoling us in age.

Men often discover their affinity to each other by the mutual love they have for a book. There is an old proverb, "Love me, love my dog." But there is more wisdom in this: "Love me, love my book." The book is a truer and higher bond of

union. Men can think, feel, and sympathize with each other through their favorite author. They live in him together.

A good book is often the best urn (在此意为“宝器”) of a life enshrining (珍藏) the best that life could think out; for the world of a man's life is, for the most part, but the world of his thoughts. Thus the best books are treasuries of good words, the golden thoughts, which, remembered and cherished, become our constant companions and comforters.

Books possess an essence of immortality. They are by far the most lasting products of human effort. Temples and statues decay, but books survive. Time is of no account with great thoughts, which are as fresh today as when they first passed through their author's minds, ages ago. What was then said and thought still speaks to us as vividly as ever from the printed page. The only effect of time has been to sift out the bad products; for nothing in literature can long survive but what is really good. (334 words)

2.

The only solid pieces of scientific truth about which I feel totally confident is that we are profoundly ignorant about nature. Indeed, I regard this as the major discovery of the past hundred years of biology. It is, in its way, an illuminating piece of news. It would have amazed the brightest minds of the 18th century Enlightenment to be told by any of us how little we know and how bewildering seems the way ahead. It is this sudden confrontation with the depth and scope of ignorance that represents the most significant contribution of the 20th century science to the human intellect. In earlier times, we either pretended to understand how things worked or ignored the problem, or simply made up stories to fill the gaps. Now that we have begun exploring in earnest, we are getting glimpses of how huge the questions are, and how far from being answered.

But we are making a beginning, and there ought to be some satisfaction. There are probably no questions we can think up that can't be answered, sooner or later, including even the matter of consciousness. To be sure, there may well be questions we can't think up, ever, and therefore there may well be limits to the reach of human intellect, but that is another matter. Within our limits, we should be able to work our way through to all our answers, if we keep at it long enough, and pay attention. (243 words)

IV. Translate the following paragraphs into English. (60 points)

1.

一个婴儿刚出生就夭折了。一个老人寿终正寝了。一个中年人暴亡了。他们的灵魂在去天国的途中相遇。

婴儿对老人说：“上帝太不公平，你活了这么久，而我却等于没活过。我失去了整整一辈子。”

老人回答：“你几乎不算得到了生命，所以也就谈不上失去。谁得到生命的赐予最多，死时失去的也最多。长寿非福也。”

中年人叫了起来：“有谁比我惨！你们一个无所谓活不活，一个已经活够数，我却死在正当年，把生命曾经赐予的和将要赐予的都失去了。”

一个声音在头顶响起：

“众生啊，那已经逝去的和未曾到来的都不属于你们，你们有什么可失去的呢？”

三个灵魂齐声喊道：“主啊，难道我们中间没有一个最不幸的人吗？”

上帝答道：“最不幸的人不止一个，你们全是，因为你们全都自以为所失最多。谁受这个念头折磨，谁的确就是最不幸的人。” (337 words)

2.

中国同迅速上涨的房价作斗争已经很久了，但其中令人不快的真相是：买

得起房的中国人越来越少,尤其在大城市。如果以可支配收入来衡量,北京的房价超过了英国和日本。

今年9月,中国的房价同比上涨近9%,涨幅创3年来新高,中国通过限购第二套房等措施来给市场降温的努力毫无成效。究其原因在于不同层级的政府间存在利益之争。中央政府担心的是,如果很多中国人买不起房,社会可能出现动荡。因此最高层的目标是:房子必须是人们买得起的。但地方政府的看法不同,出让建筑用地是其重要的收入来源,地方政府不希望房价下跌。问题最严重的是首都北京和金融中心上海,好的工作机会吸引着越来越多的人到那里去。 (282 words)