

四川大学

2001年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

考试科目: 英汉互译

科目代号: 423#

适用专业: 英语语言文学、外国语言学及应用语言学

(试题共 3 页)

(请将试题附在考卷内交回)

I. Translate the following passages into Chinese. Each passage will account for ten points. Give the number of the passage in your answer sheet. (50%)

1.

But whatever the professional musician may hold, most musical novices still search for specific words with which to pin down their musical reactions. That is why they always find Tchaikovsky easier to "understand" than Beethoven. In the first place, it is easier to pin a meaning-word on a Tchaikovsky piece than on a Beethoven piece. Moreover, with the Russian composer, every time you come back to a piece of his it almost always says the same thing to you, whereas with Beethoven it is often quite difficult to put your finger right on what he is saying. And any musician will tell you that that is why Beethoven is the greater composer.

2.

Art is, in one definition, simply an effort to name the real world. Are machines "the real world" or only its surface? Is the real world that easy to find? Science has shown the insubstantiality of the world. It has thus undermined an article of faith: the thingliness of things. At the same time, it has produced images of orders of reality underlying the thingliness of things. Are images of cells or of molecules or of galaxies more or less ~~real~~ **real** than images of machines? Science has also produced images that are pure artifacts. Are images of self-squared dragons more or less real than images of molecules?

3.

"Have you ever applied cosmetics?" asked Miss Baby Marie next.

"No'm." Livvie tried to say.

"Then look!" she said, and pulling out the last thing of all. "Try this!" she said. And in her hand was unclenched a golden lipstick which popped

open like magic. A fragrance came out of it like incense, and Livvie cried out suddenly, "Chinaberry flowers!"

Her hand took the lipstick, and in an instant she was carried away in the air through the spring, and looking down with a half-drowsy smile from a purple cloud she saw from above a chinaberry tree, dark and smooth and neatly leaved, neat as a guinea hen in the dooryard, and there was her home that she had left. On one side of the tree was her mama holding up her heavy apron, and she could see it was loaded with ripe figs, and on the other side was her papa holding a fish-pole over the pond, and she could see it transparently, the little clear fishes swimming up to the brim.

4.

The structure of scientific discovery is my topic, and I can best approach it by pointing out that the subject itself may well seem extraordinarily odd. Both scientists and, until quite recently, historians have ordinarily viewed discovery as the sort of event which, though it may have preconditions and surely has consequences, is itself without internal structure. Rather than being seen as a complex development extended both in space and time, discovering something has usually seemed to be a unitary event, one which, like seeing something, happens to an individual at a specific time and place.

5.

Cool was I and logical. Keen, calculating, perspicacious, acute and astute – I was all of these. My brain was as powerful as a dynamo, as precise as a chemist's scales, as penetrating as a scalpel. And – think of it! – I was only eighteen.

It is not often that one so young has such a giant intellect. Take, for example, Petey Burch, my roommate at the University of Minnesota. Same age, same background, but dumb as an ox. A nice enough young fellow, you understand, but nothing upstairs. Emotional type. Unstable, impressionable. Worst of all, a faddist. Fads, I submit, are the very negation of reason. To be swept up in every new craze that comes along, to surrender yourself to idiocy just because everybody else is doing it – this, to me, is the acme of mindlessness. Not, however, to Petey.

II. Translate the following passages into English. Give the number of the passage in your answer sheet. (50%)

1. (12%)

艾子浮¹于海，夜泊岛屿中。夜闻水下有人哭声，复若人言，遂听之。冥言曰：“昨日龙三有令：‘应²水族有尾者斩。’吾鼉³也，故惧诛而哭；汝虾蟆无尾，何哭？”复闻有言曰：“吾今幸无尾，但恐更理会科斗时事也。”

2. (13%)

人多并不是在今天才是坏事，清道光年间的《新都县志》就已经这么说：“昔之蜀，土满为患，今之蜀，人满为患。”计划生育是现代名词，农民思想的根本就是，地多一些，儿子多一些，问题在于这两个玩意尖锐对立，土地开发总是有限的，而儿子没完没了，以几何倍数迅速放大。时到今日，四川是中国人口输出大省，在深圳，在海南，在拉萨，在任何一个需要开发的地区，都可以见到浩浩荡荡的川军。

3. (12%)

赵惠文王时，得楚和氏璧。秦昭王闻之，使人遗赵王书，愿以十五城请易璧。赵王与大将军廉颇、诸大臣谋；欲予秦，秦城恐不可得，徒见欺；欲勿予，即患秦兵之来。计未定，求人可使报秦者，未得。

4. (13%)

中国缩小与美国的三大差距（知识差距、教育差距、信息差距）需要调整政府投资方向，从竞争性投资转向非竞争性投资，从硬件投资转向软件投资。尽管中国是世界上国内投资率最高的国家，为 42%，大大高于美国 18% 的水平，但大部分属于硬件（厂房与设备）投资，而软件（指 R&D、教育、公共卫生、公共机构等）投资占 GDP 比重明显偏低，不足美国的一半。

¹ 浮：泛舟。

² 应：一应，意即“所有”。

³ 鼉：Chinese alligator。