

重庆大学 2004 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 323

科目名称: 英汉、汉英翻译 (含古、现代汉语)

请考生注意:

答题一律 (包括填空和选择题) 答在答题纸或答题册上, 答在试题上按零分计。

一、请将下列英文译成中文: (60 分)

There have been differences among most presidents' advisers in the United States ever since Thomas Jefferson was accused of relying on an "invisible, inscrutable" group of associates that engaged in "backstairs influence." So the current rumors of a struggle for the president's mind among the Big Four ---Mr. Baker, Mr. Clark, Michael Deaver and Edwin Meese --- are not new, just more public.

They are the result of President Reagan's remoteness from the day-to-day formation of policy, of his habit of delegating authority widely, and not to a single chief of staff, as President Dwight Eisenhower did, and of his tendency to avoid getting his principal aides together on a regular basis to listen patiently to their arguments and differences.

Franklin Roosevelt managed to be pretty good president, though even his idolatrous supporters concede that he took his advice from inside and outside the White House and even took a mischievous delight in playing off one staff or cabinet member against another.

Harry Truman did not believe in the single chief of staff. He had six principal advisers with whom he met every morning. At the end of the day, he would have a little bourbon and branch-water with one of them in the Oval Office, then would take a bundle of papers upstairs, put on his green eyeshade and read reports until late in the night.

Lyndon Johnson did not invite criticism or differences within his staff or cabinet, but bullied his advisers into compliance, which helps explain his troubles in Vietnam.

Richard Nixon ran his staff by stealth. He did his homework and mastered the details of policy, but he delegated vast powers to Bob Haldeman and John Ehrlichman in an atmosphere of Byzantine secrecy and intrigue. This is perhaps the best recent example of the dangers of a staff loyal to the person of the president rather than to the oath of office.

Mr. Reagan's way is a reflection of his character and his personality. He is more interested in presenting policy than forming it.

Also, since he could stop the squabbling and more of the White House leaks by taking the Big Four to the woodshed, it is conceivable that the leaks of his coming plan provide him an opportunity to test public and congressional opinion before acting.

But it matters because one day he takes his advice from upstairs and the next from downstairs. Accordingly, his proposals are increasingly rejected by the Congress and the allies. And the confusion of his staff is at least partly to blame.

二、请将下列中文译成英文：(60分)

杭州是一座有悠久历史的名城。“良渚文化”遗址即可证明，在四千多年前，这里已有
人类繁衍生息。五代时的吴越国和南宋均曾在此建都，历时237年。

杭州素以风景秀丽著称。四季变换，难画难诗。春天，淡妆艳抹，无不相宜；夏日，荷
香阵阵，沁人心脾；秋天，桂枝飘香，菊花斗艳；冬日，琼装玉琢，俏丽媚人。西湖以变幻
多姿的风韵，令人心旷神怡。两江一湖，别具风光。郁郁葱葱的峰岭之间，一条碧澄的玉带
逶迤而过，这是美丽的富春江。溯源而西，便是有中国“第二漓江”之称的新安江。尽头处，
有浩瀚的“千岛湖”人们来到这里，无异于回到了大自然的怀抱，能充分享受淳朴的自然灵
气。

美的山水，美的艺术。美的山水孕育着美的心灵，美的心灵创造出美的艺术。历来大诗
人、大文学家、大艺术家，多在杭州留下了不朽的篇章。“水光潋滟晴方好，山色空蒙雨
亦奇。欲把西湖比西子，淡妆浓抹总相宜。”这是伟大诗人苏轼对它的写照。杭州的民间艺
术更是异彩纷呈，引人瞩目。

七百年前，意大利旅行家马可·波罗曾称誉它是“世界上最美丽华贵之城”。境内西湖
如明镜，千峰凝翠，洞壑幽深，风光奇丽。湖上有彩带似的苏堤、白堤飘落其上。三潭印月、
湖心亭、阮公墩三个小岛鼎立湖中。岳庙、西泠印社、曲院风荷、平湖秋月、花港观渔、柳
浪闻莺等风景点，均在湖之周围。环湖耸立的山峰，千姿百态。山上多岩洞，如玉乳洞、紫
来洞、黄龙洞、紫云洞、石屋洞、水乐洞、烟霞洞等，洞内景色优美，且多古代石刻。山间
多泉，以虎跑、龙井、玉泉为佳；九溪十八洞以“曲曲环环路，丁丁冬冬泉”著称。此外，
还有灵隐寺、六合塔、保俶塔、净慈寺、韬光、云栖等名胜古迹。市属7个县境内，北有超
山，西有天目山。溯钱塘江而上，有富阳鹤山，桐庐瑶琳仙境、桐君山、严子陵钓台，建德
灵栖山洞，新安江“千岛湖”等名胜，形成一个以西湖为中心的广阔旅游区。杭州真是人间
天堂。

三、现代汉语 (30分)

1、请指出下面哪些是语素：(5分)

天 阿哥 模特儿 英特纳雄奈尔 第一 人民 蜘蛛 嘀咕 会员 白话

2、改正下列句子中的错误：(15分)

① 一段时期内，存在于商业、语言、文学艺术以及社会科学各界的紫洋百态，和一些有
损人格国格、有失民族尊严的现象。

② 男子投入战斗或放牧时，头上饰着狮子鬃毛，手持锋利的标枪和一道道色彩的牛皮
套的盾牌，显得异常粗犷威武。

③ 湖北随州的生态农业旅游区，以万亩神农李、黄金蜜枣为背景，十公里长的葡萄长廊，
给人一种曲径通幽、如临仙境的感觉。

④ 可她就是举止得体、落落大方、分寸有度、大家气象，这最后的词是李国文先生说的，语出自“我真佩服”。

⑤ 21 世纪的中国有没有希望，关键在于一种民族精神的再造……人类在 21 世纪能否再造辉煌，在很大程度上取决于民族精神的发扬。

3、请指出下列句中划横线部分的修辞手法，并请填入括号中：（10 分）

① 这真是座活山啊，有山就有水，有水就有脉，有脉就有苗，难怪人家说下面埋着聚宝盆。（ ）

② 桃树、杏树、梨树，你不让我，我不让你，都开满了花赶趟儿。（ ）

③ 是是非非非非是是非不分，
反反正正正正反反正一样。（ ）

④ 有人负伤了，有人牺牲了。鲜血流在棉花上，鲜血流在战壕里。但是战壕在缓慢地顽强地往前伸……（ ）

⑤ 有的作家写了一部电影剧本，失败了，便狠下决心，一辈子不再“触电”。（ ）