

2010 年湖南师范大学英语翻译考研试题

I. Comment (in Chinese) on the following translations.

1. When Chou En-lai's door opened, they saw a slender man of more than average height with gleaming eyes and a face so striking that it bordered on the beautiful.

Translation:

周恩来的房门开了，他们看到一个身材修长的人，比普通人略高，目光炯炯，面貌引人注目，称得上清秀。

2. Lulled by the gentle motion and soothed by the rippling music of the waves, the babies soon fell asleep.

Translation 1:

这两个孩子被船的轻柔的动作摇晃着，又被波浪的潺潺之音所抚慰，不一会他们都睡着了。

Translation 2:

船儿在轻轻摇荡，波声潺潺悦耳，孩子们不久就睡着了。

3. Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business.

Translation 1:

读书足以怡情，足以傅彩，足以长才。其怡情也，最见于独处幽居之时；

其傅彩也, 最见于高谈阔论之中;其长才也,最见于处世判事之际.

Translation 2:

求知可以作为消遣,可以作为装饰,也可以增长才干.当孤独寂寞时,阅读可以消遣. 当高谈阔论时,知识可供装饰.当处世行事时,知识能增进才干.

4. 下午四时左右,龙船靠岸休息,水手们将糯米饭团和肉类放置船帮上就餐,不用碗筷.

Translation:

At about 4 p.m. the dragon boats stop alongside the riverbank. The oarsmen and drummers on the boats eat meat and glutinous rice balls with their fingers.

5. 那老女人徘徊观望了一回,忽然手脚有些发抖,踉踉跄跄退了几步,瞪着眼只是发怔.

Translation:

The older woman took a few aimless steps and stared vacantly around, then suddenly she began to tremble and stagger backward: she felt giddy.

II. Translate the following two passages into Chinese.

Passage 1

I am a journalist, not a historian, and while this book is an effort to describe a moment in the past, it is less a work of history than of personal reminiscence and reflection. Essentially, it is an account of my own observations and experiences in wartime Washington, supplemented by

material drawn from interviews and other sources. I have tried to create out of it all a portrait of the pain and struggle of a city and a government suddenly called upon to fight, and to lead other nations in fighting, the greatest war in history, but pathetically and sometimes hilariously unprepared to do so.

This is bound to be some where close to the last reporting from that period based on firsthand sources, one after another, with unsettling rapidity, those in positions of power and responsibility during World War II are passing from the scene. Several who agreed to recall and describe their experiences in the war years died before I could get to them.

I have not dealt here in any detail with the grand strategy of the war in Europe and the Pacific. Instead, I have tried to report mainly on what I saw and heard and learned in Washington during years now fading into a misty past, the wartime experience of a country two-thirds of whose people are now too young to remember any of it, the result is a sort of *Our Town* at war, the story of a city astonished and often confused to find itself at the center of a worldwide conflict without ever hearing a shot fired, a strange city, set up in the first place to be the center of government and, like government itself at that time, a city moving slowly and doing little.

Passage 2

In a speech delivered in 1952, Rachel Carson warned, “Mankind has gone very far into an artificial world of his own creation. He has sought to insulate himself, in his cities of steel and concrete, from the realities of earth and water and the growing seed. Intoxicated with a sense of his own power, he seems to be going farther and farther into more experiments for the destruction of himself and his world.”

Carson voiced these worries before the triumph of television or shopping malls, before the advent of air-conditioning, personal computers, video games, the Internet, cell phones, cloning, genetic engineering, and a slew of other inventions that have made the artificial world ever more seductive. Unlike Earth, the artificial world is made for us. It feeds our bellies and minds with tasty pabulum; it shelters us from discomfort and sickness; it proclaims our ingenuity; it flatters our pride. Snug inside bubbles fashioned from concrete and steel, from silicon and plastic and words, we can pretend we are running the planet.

By contrast, the natural world was not made for our comfort or convenience. It preceded us by some billions of years, and it will outlast us; it mocks our pride, because it surpasses our understanding and control; it can be dangerous and demanding; it will eventually kill us and reclaim our bodies. We should not be surprised that increasing numbers of people choose to live entirely indoors, leaving buildings only to ride in airplanes

or cars, viewing the great outside, if they view it at all, through sealed windows, but more often gazing into screens, listening to human chatter, cut off from “the realities of earth and water and the growing seed.”

a slew of: a large number of, a lot of.

pabulum: 1) food; 2) food for thought, esp. when bland or dull.

III. Translate the following two passages into English.

Passage 1

越过鱼池就能看到牡丹园.沿着曲径通向一座美丽的人造小山,山上遍植观赏植物以及造型优美的松树.牡丹园的山顶上有一八角亭,名为牡丹亭,为公园的中心景点.黑白两色的鹅卵石小径把这个景点分割成形态各异的小区,里面种植的各种各样的牡丹和芍药,每年四月竞相开花,缤纷五彩,争奇斗艳,不知陶醉了多少游人.

Passage 2

从心所欲,不是说可以倚老卖老,我行我素,予取予求,惹人生厌.老年人的从心所欲,主要指的是心态而不是行为;不在于做什么,而在于想什么。或钟情于琴棋书画,或醉心于花草鱼虫,或埋首于读书写作,或流连于名山大川,一切顺其自然,力所能及,随遇而安,怡然自得。陶渊明的归去来兮辞,从少年时代起,就读过多少遍,虽然很欣赏五柳先生辞官归田的生活情趣,但又总觉得那种听天安命的消极思想不可取.到老来再读,味道就不大相同了.