

浙江工商大学 2007 年硕士研究生入学考试试卷 (A) 卷

招生专业: 外国语言学与应用语言学

考试科目: 420 翻译与写作 总分: 150 分 考试时间: 3 小时

题号	项目	分数	得分	阅卷人
P1/1	Translate the Following English into Chinese	20 分		
2	Translate the Following into English	25 分		
3	Translate Business English into Chinese	20 分		
4	Translate the Following Chinese into English	25 分		
P2/1	Read and Write to Answer A Question	20 分		
2	Write An Essay	40 分		
		总分 150		

(请在答题纸上答题, 写在本试卷上无效)

Part One Translation (90 分/150)

1. Translate the Following English into Chinese (20 分):

In other words, American literature is to our eyes a curious amalgam of familiar and strange. America is, of course, an extension of Europe in Europe's expansionist phase. It has been peopled mainly by Europeans. The 'involuntary immigrants' - Negro slaves - from Africa are an exception, and their presence has modified American society. But in general the United States was founded upon European, and especially British, precedents. Culturally speaking, America might be called a European colony.

However, to say so is to draw attention to the complexity of the American scene. No other colony has been so heterogeneously populated, or so long politically independent of Europe. No other country whose origins lie in Europe has had so sharp an awareness of its cleavage from, and superiority to, the parent cultures. Running through American history, and therefore through American literature, is a double consciousness of Old World modes and New World possibilities. Yesterday has been dismissed and pined for; tomorrow has been invoked and dreaded. It has not been the most favorable of situations for the production of literature.

2. Translate the Following into English (25 分):

恋爱是人类生活的中心, 孟子说: “食色性也。” 所谓恋爱正是天赋之本能; 如一生不了解恋爱的人, 他又何能了解整个人生? 所以凡事都从学习而知而能, 只有恋爱用不着学习, 只要到了相当的年龄, 碰到合适的机会, 他和他便会莫名其妙地恋爱起来。

恋爱人人都会, 可是不见得人人都懂, 世俗大半以性欲补充恋爱, 以游戏的态度处置恋爱, 于是我们时刻可看到因恋爱而不幸的记载。实在的恋爱绝不是游戏, 它具有引人向上的鞭策力, 它更是美丽的象征。

在一双男女正纯结热爱着的时候, 他和她内心充实着惊人的力量; 他们的灵魂是从万有的束缚中, 得到了自由, 不怕威胁, 不为利诱, 他们是超越了现实, 而创造他们理想的乐园。

3. Translate the Following Business English into Chinese (20 分):

The outstanding marketing advantage of a small business over a large one is its closeness to its customers. Many small-business owners cater to a devoted group of customers by stocking special goods and personalizing services for them. By furnishing more and better services, the small business often can compete effectively with a large one. These services include deliveries, phone orders, gift wrapping, check cashing, credit, and a merchandise-on-approval program.

Among the marketing weakness of small firms are inadequate sales programs, lack of effective advertising programs, inadequate inventory control, and purchasing and pricing disadvantages. For example, many small businesses employ only part-time salespersons. Their sales presentations often are incomplete and ineffective because the only sales training these salespersons receive is from representatives of wholesalers and other suppliers.

Many small firms lack both the creative talent and the money for an effective advertising program. In most cases they cannot afford to use an advertising agency. They rely mainly on satisfied customers to spread the message about their goods and services. When they advertise, they do so only in the classified section of the newspapers and in the Yellow Pages of the telephone directory. As a result, they are unable to evaluate the effectiveness of their advertising.

4. Please Translate the Following Chinese into English (25 分):

随着国际贸易的发展,贸易与环境的关系问题日益引起世界各国的重视。1995 年世界贸易组织(WTO)成立后,就建立了贸易与环境委员会(CTE)。其主要宗旨是“明确贸易措施与环境措施之间的关系以促进可持续发展;对多边贸易体系条款是否需要修改提出适当建议,这些建议必须与多边贸易体系的公开、公正、非歧视性原则相一致。”

2001 年多哈召开的 WTO 第四届部长级会议上,在欧盟的积极推动下,经过激烈谈判,在会议最后一刻将贸易与环境问题列入了新一轮多边贸易谈判。WTO 成员国从此对贸易与环境议题展开谈判。

中国政府高度重视贸易与环境问题,积极参与了 WTO 贸易与环境议题谈判,并分别在 2003 年 7 月和 2004 年 6 月的 CTE 特会上提交了两份提案,为推动谈判进展做出了技术性贡献。

Part Two Writing (60 分/150)

1. Read The Following Passage And Then Write A Coherent Essay To Answer The Question Given. You Are Required To Express Your Viewpoints Clearly And Logically Within 200 Words (20 分):

A City's Traffic Plans and China's Car Culture

SHANGHAI, July 9-- When officials drew up the blueprints for the redesign of this city in the early 1980s, nary a skyscraper punctuated the low-slung horizon, whose buildings mostly dated from the decades of Western control early in the last century.

The hugely ambitious plans called for Shanghai to be built anew. And among the top priorities in a city previously dominated by bicycles was avoiding the most common plagues of the automobile age --- unmanageable traffic and unbearable pollution.

As people in this richest of Chinese cities have grown more and more affluent, they have displayed an American-style passion for the automobile. But for Shanghai, as for much of China, getting rich and growing attached to cars have increasingly gone hand in hand, and have produced side effects familiar in cities that have long been addicted to automobiles --- from filthy air and stressful, marathon commutes to sharply rising oil consumption.

The country's top environmental officials have warned of ecological and economic doom if China continues to follow this pattern. But in cities like Shanghai, where automobiles account for 70 percent to 80 percent of air pollution, nothing seems capable of stopping, or even slowing, the rapid rise of a car culture.

This is not for lack of trying. But the traffic efforts have been coupled with a major expansion of the public transportation system, which comprises gleaming new subways and the world's fastest train, a magnetic levitation vehicle that zips to the airport in under 10 minutes.

The steep growth in automobile traffic here, however, seems to mock the city's efforts. The original blueprints for a major expansion of Shanghai's road network, drawn up two decades ago, predicted that Shanghai would pass the threshold of two million cars in 2020. In fact, that figure was reached last November.

Meanwhile, the city is expanding its subway grid well beyond the 310 miles of track first planned. Two new lines are being added to the original 15, along with another 192 miles of track. Even so, the subway system, gleaming and clean though it is, is one area where traffic has failed to meet projections, with less than half the expected ridership on some lines. The reason, experts say, is that there are not enough trains, resulting in overcrowding which further encourages people to ride in cars.

Question:

What is China's car culture according to the author and what is your understanding of car culture in China?

2. Write An Essay Within 400 Words On The Following Topic (40 分):

"It is inevitable that as technology develops traditional cultures must be lost. Technology and tradition are incompatible --- you cannot have both together."

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? Please argue and support your viewpoints.