

南京航空航天大学

二〇〇五年硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目:

翻译与写作

说明: 答案一律写在答题纸上, 写在试卷上无效

Part One: Translation (100 points)

A. Translate the following into Chinese

(1)

It is an interesting reflection on the general climate of thought before the twentieth century that no one had suggested that the universe was expanding or contracting. It was generally accepted that either the universe had existed forever in an unchanging state, or that it had been created at a finite time in the past more or less as we observe it today. In part this may have been due to people's tendency to believe in eternal truths, as well as the comfort they found in the thought that even though they may grow old and die, the universe is eternal and unchanging. (15 points)

(2)

The failures that we need to correct arise both from poverty and from the short-sighted way in which we have often pursued prosperity. Many parts of the world are caught in a vicious downwards spiral: Poor people are forced to overuse environmental resources to survive from day to day, and the impoverishment of their environment further impoverishes them, making their survival ever more difficult and uncertain. The prosperity attained in some parts of the world is often precarious, as it has been secured through farming, forestry and industrial practices that bring profit and progress only over the short term. (15 points)

(3)

One has the leisure of July for perceiving all the differences of the green of leaves. It is no longer a difference in the degrees of maturity, for all the trees have darkened to their final tone, and stand in their differences of character and not of mere date. Almost all the green is grave, not sad and not dull. It has a darkened and a daily colour, in majestic but not obvious harmony with dark grey skies, and might look, to inconstant eyes, as prosaic after spring as eleven o'clock looks after the dawn. (20 points)

B. Translate the following into English

(1)

我们都同意有学识的人有责任帮助那些生活中不得志的人。在一个共和国中，有学问的人负责教育群众的任务更为紧迫，因为一个共和国的国家命运完全取决于人民掌握知识的程度和道德感。

教育不仅是传授书本知识。在所谓“管理”世界、处理世界各种事务、保证世界进步、使世界从长远来看人体上能执法公正、逐渐消灭束缚世界的羁绊的过程中，书本知识所占的比例还不到百分之五。(15 points)

(2)

今年四月，我到广东从化(Conghua)温泉小住了几天。周围是山，怀抱着一潭春水，那又浓又翠的景色，简直是一幅青绿山水画。刚去的当晚，是个阴天，偶尔倚着楼窗一望：奇怪啊，怎么楼前凭空涌起那么多黑黝黝的小山，一重一重的，起伏不断。记得楼前是一片比较平坦的园林，不是山。这到底是什么幻景呢？赶到天明一看，忍不住笑了。原来是满野的荔枝(litchi)树，一棵连一棵，每棵的叶子都密不透缝，黑夜看去，可不就是像小山似的。(20 points)

(3)

人非生而知之者，孰能无惑？惑而不从师，其为惑也，终不解矣。生乎吾前，其闻道也，固先乎吾，吾从而师之；生乎吾后，其闻道也，亦先乎吾，吾从而师之。(15 points)

Part Two: Writing (50 points)

Read the following short passage, and write an essay of about 300 words, elaborating on the author's argument. Your score would be deducted in proportion to the number of sentences you copy from the passage.

Youth is not a time of life; it is a state of mind; it is not a matter of rosy cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a matter of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions; it is the freshness of the deep springs of life.

Youth means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over the love of ease. This often exists in a man of 60 more than a boy of 20. Nobody grows old merely by a number of years. We grow old by deserting our ideals.

Years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, fear, self-distrust bows the heart and turns the spirit back to dust.

Whether 60 or 16, there is in every human being's heart the lure of wonder, the unfailing childlike appetite of what's next and the joy of game of living. In the center of your heart and my heart there is a wireless station; so long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer, courage and power from men and the infinite, so long are you young.

When the aerials are down, and your spirit is covered with snows of cynicism and the ice of pessimism, then you are grown old, even at 20, but as long as your aerials are up, to catch waves of optimism, there is hope you may die young at 80.