

南京农业大学
2007 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

试题编号: 434 试题名称: 英汉互译

注意: 答题一律答在答题纸上, 答在草稿纸或试卷上一律无效

I. Translate the following sentences into English or Chinese
(75%: 5% x15)

1. A body *in* motion remains *in* motion *at* a constant speed *in* a straight line *unless* acted upon *by* an external force.
2. There are two classes of people: the selfish and the selfless; these are respected, while those are looked down upon.
3. The kaleidoscope of shifting interests of the nations during the negotiation made it impossible to sort out the “winners” and “losers”.
4. You may have something of a Roosevelt, something of a Newton in yourself, you may have something very much greater than these men manifested waiting for our help to give it expression.
5. Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend.
6. I should not have paid any particular attention to her but that she possessed a quality that may be common enough in women, but nowadays is not obvious in their demeanor.

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7. The antique dealer said I might get ten pounds for the vase if I took it up to London, but he himself wasn't prepared to give me more than five for it. A bird in hand, I thought, and accepted his offer.
8. 全世界工业化日益发展,这就不可避免地使自然资源日趋枯竭。虽然很难计算出一个准确的数字,但可以肯定地说二十年后需水量大约要增加一倍。
9. 科学家富于好奇心,总想发现宇宙如何运动,宇宙为什么会运动。我们这里讨论的问题涉及基础科学和应用科学两个方面。
10. 正是在平等互利、互通有无的基础上,我们发展了同各国的贸易。我们相信,通过我们的共同努力,我们之间的贸易能够发展。
11. 早期的电影是无声的,你既听不到演员的对话,也听不到动作所发出的声音。
12. 子曰:“三人行,必有我师焉。择其善者而从之,其不善者而改之。”
13. 原来我的讲义已经从头到末,都用红色铅笔添改过了,不但增加了许多脱漏的地方,连文法的错误也都一一订正。
14. 今天,人类拥有空前大量的信息、工具和资源,科学的发展已进入信息时代、核能时代、太空时代和生命科学时代。
15. 长期以来,人们从未把他当作一回事。可是当他在国外受到外国人的赞扬并被留下来在大学任教时,他原来的同事才对他刮目相看。

II. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese or English
(75%: 15% x 5)

1. Many of you may have experienced sensational moments when questions came to your mind about yourself, about people around you, about animals and plants, about rocks and rivers and also about stars shining in the sky in a clear night. That human beings are able to ask this kind of questions is already quite remarkable. But what is even more remarkable is that they have found ways to answer many of these questions. Answers can sometimes be found in scientific research and the people involved in such investigations are scientists.
2. An individual human existence should be like a river — small at first, narrowly contained within its banks, and rushing passionately past boulders and over waterfalls. Gradually the river grows wider, the banks recede, the waters flow more quietly, and in the end, without any visible break, they become emerged in the sea, and painlessly lose their individual being.
3. 学校教育给我们的好处不但只是灌输知识，最大的好处恐怕还在给予我们求友的机会上。这好处我到了离学校以后才知道，这几年来更确切地体会到，深悔当时毫不自觉，马马乎乎地过去了。近来每日早晚在路上见到三三两两的携着书包、携了手或挽了肩膀走着的

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青年学生,我总艳羨他们有朋友之乐,暗暗地要在心中替他们祝福。

4. 不言而喻,人与自然的矛盾是人类生存与发展的基本矛盾,人与自然灾害的关系正是这对矛盾最突出的表现形式。要减轻自然灾害所造成的损失,必需把社会经济发展与资源环境协调起来.实际上,减轻自然灾害已经成为实现持续发展的迫切任务之一。
5. 有人说过,路本没有,因为走的人多了,便成了一条路。又有人说路是有的,正因为有了路才有许多人走。谁是谁非,我不想判断。我还年轻,我还要活下去,我还要征服生活。我知道生活的激流是不会停止的,且看它把我载到什么地方?