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## 二〇〇五年上海海事大学攻读硕士研究生入学考试试题

(答案必须做在答题纸上, 做在试题上不记分)

## 英汉互译

Note: try to improve your translations again and again until  
the end of the time allotted (3 hours)

得分	评卷人

(I)

Put the following passage into Chinese: (本题满分 75 分)

## Sports Violence

What is sports violence? The distinction between unacceptable viciousness and a game's normal rough-and-tumble (混战) is impossible to make, or so the argument runs. (This position may appeal to our inclination for legalism) but the truth is most of us know quite well when an act of needless savagery has been committed, and sports are little different from countless other activities of life. The distinction is as apparent as that between a deliberately aimed blow and the arm flailing of an athlete losing his balance. When a player balls his hand into a fist, when he drives his helmet into an unsuspecting opponent – in short, when he crosses the boundary between playing hard and playing to hurt – he can only intend an act of violence.

Admittedly, violent acts in sports are difficult to police. But here, too,

we find reflected the conditions of everyday life. Ambiguities in the law, confusion at the scene, and the reluctance of witnesses cloud almost any routine assault case. Such uncertainties, however, have not prevented society from arresting people who strike their fellow citizens on the street.

Perhaps our troubles stem not from the games we play but rather from how we play them. The 1979 meeting between hockey (曲棍球) stars from the Soviet Union and the National Hockey League (美国曲棍球联队) provided a direct test of two approaches to sport – the emphasis on skill, grace, and finesse (技巧) by the Russians and the stress on brutality and violence by the NHL. In a startling upset, the Russians embarrassed their rough-plying opponents and exploded a long-standing myth: that success in certain sports requires excessive violence.

Violence apologists cite two additional arguments. First, they say, sports always have been violent; today things are no different. (But arguments in America's Old West were settled on Main Street with six-guns, and early cave-dwellers chose their women with a club.) Civilizing influences ended those practices; yet we are told sports violence should be tolerated. The second contention is that athletes accept risk as part of the game, and, in the case of professionals, are paid handsomely to do so. But can anyone seriously argue that being an athlete should require the acceptance of unnecessary physical abuse? And, exaggerated as it may seem, the pay of professional athletes presumably reflects their abilities, not a payment against combat injuries.

"Clearly we are in deep trouble," says perplexed former football player Al DeRogatis. "But how and why has it gotten to bad?"

见反面

(II)

Put the following passage into English: (本题满分 75 分)

《诗经》<sup>①</sup>

《诗经》是中国最早的诗歌总集。它是儒家<sup>the Confucian school</sup>六大经典之一，也是中国文学的源头。

《诗经》共有 305 首诗歌，相传是孔夫子编纂的，是为了给他的弟子们授课从 3000 多首收集来的诗歌中选出来的。

《诗经》共分三部分：《风》、《雅》、《颂》<sup>②</sup>。第一部分包括十五组带鲜明民间特点的诗歌，来自十五不同的地区。第二部分中有的诗歌在民间特点上与《风》重叠，有的则为酒宴上的欢庆辞。第三部分是歌颂英雄主义的夸张颂歌，还有的是在祭祀活动<sup>↓</sup>颂扬祖先的赞美词。<sup>材</sup>

《诗经》中各部分诗歌的<sup>最</sup>主题大不相同。爱情、战争、农耕、牺牲以及朝代传说是突出的主题。关于其风格，总的来说，朴素自然，带有音乐性，属典型的中国远古文学。

总之，《诗歌》不失为中国文学宝库中一颗璀璨的明珠。

① 《诗经》: The Book of Songs

② 儒家: the Confucian school

③ 《风》、《雅》、《颂》: Folk Songs, Elegantiae, Odes