

2008 年上海海事大学攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题 (B 卷)

(答案必须做在答题纸上, 做在试题上不给分)

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)

Unemployment

Changes in the volume of unemployment are governed by three fundamental forces: the growth of the labor force, the increase in output per man-hour, and the growth of total demand for goods and services. Changes in the average hours of work enter in exactly parallel fashion but have been quantitatively less significant. As productivity rises, less labor is required per dollar of national product, or more goods and services can be produced with the same number of man-hours. If output does not grow, employment will certainly fall; if production increases more rapidly than productivity (less any decline in average hours worked), employment must rise. But the labor force grows too. Unless gross national product (total final expenditure for goods and services corrected for price changes) rises more rapidly than the sum of productivity increase and labor-force growth (again modified for any change in hours of work), the increase in employment will be inadequate to absorb the growth in the labor force. Inevitably the unemployment rate will increase. Only when total production expands faster than the rate of labor force growth plus the rate of productivity increase and minus the rate at which average annual hours fall does the unemployment rate fall. Increases in productivity were more important than growth of the labor force as sources of the wide gains in output experienced in the period from the end of the war to the mid-sixties. These increases in potential production simply were not matched by increases in demand adequate to maintain steady full employment.

Except for the recession years of 1949, 1954, and 1958, the rate of economic growth exceeded the rate of productivity increase. However, in the late 1950s productivity and labor force were increasing more rapidly than usual, while the growth of output was slower than usual. This accounted for the change in employment rates.

But if part of the national purpose is to reduce and contain unemployment, arithmetic is not enough. We must know which of the basic factors we can control and which we wish to control. Unemployment would have risen more slowly or fallen more rapidly if productivity had increased more slowly, or the labor force had increased more slowly, or the hours of work had fallen more steeply, or total output had grown more rapidly. These are not independent factors however, and a change in any of them might have caused changes in the others.

A society can choose to reduce the growth of productivity, and it can probably find ways to frustrate its own creativity. However, while a reduction in the growth of productivity at the expense of potential output might result in higher employment in the short run, the long-run effect on the national interest would be disastrous. We must also give consideration to the fact that hidden beneath national averages is continuous movement into, out of, between, and within labor markets. For example, 15 years ago, the average number of persons in the labor force was 74 million, with about 70 million employed and 3.9 million unemployed. Yet 14 million experienced some term of unemployment in that year. Some were new entrants to the labor force, others were laid off temporarily. The remainder were those who were permanently or indefinitely severed (断绝) from their jobs. Thus, the average number of unemployed during a year understates the actual volume of involuntary displacement that actually occurs.

High unemployment is not an inevitable result of the pace of technological change, but the consequence of passive public policy. We can anticipate a moderate increase in the labor force accompanied by a slow and irregular decline in hours of work. It follows that the output of the economy--- and the aggregate demand to buy it -- must grow in excess of 4 percent a year just to prevent the unemployment rate from rising, and even greater if the unemployment rate is to fall further. Yet our economy has seldom, if ever, grown at a rate faster than 3.5 percent for any extended length of time.

We have no cause for complacency. Positive fiscal, monetary, and manpower policies will be needed in the future.

(II)

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

从天而降的叔叔

一位从贫困山区走出来的作家朋友想出了这样一个过年的办法：开上新买的吉普车，在后备箱里塞满装着铅笔的铅笔盒，还有一打一打的作业本，到贫困地区去转一趟。他要在沿途，把铅笔和本子发给路上遇到的穷苦孩子们。

一个月后他回来了。谈起旅途中的所见所闻，他感慨良多。

我问他，为什么会产生这样一个想法？

他告诉我，他从小就经常幻想自己能遇到这样一个从天而降的叔叔，然而一直没有遇到过。现在日子好过了，他推己及人，就萌生(produce; conceive of)了这样一个念头。

自己希望得到什么，别人可能也希望得到什么，这是最基本的人性前提。

在孩子幼小的心灵中，一个从天而降然后飘然而去的叔叔，难道不是天使的化身吗？