

# 2009 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)

### Biogas: a Solution to Many Problems

In almost all developing countries, the lack of adequate supplies of cheap, convenient and reliable fuel is a major problem. Rural communities depend largely on kerosene, wood and dug for their cooking and lighting needs. But kerosene is now priced out of reach of many people and wood, except in heavily forested areas, is in short supply. The search for firewood occupies a large part of the working day and has resulted in widespread deforestation.

Dung is in constant supply wherever there are farm animals and, when dried, it is convenient to store and use. But burning dung destroys its value as fertilizer, thus depriving the soil of a much needed source of humus and nitrogen.

Rural areas of developing countries are also plagued by a lack of adequate sanitation. Improper waste disposal spreads disease, contaminates water sources and provides breeding grounds for disease-carrying insects.

The problems of improving environmental hygiene, conserving resources and finding alternative sources of fuel may be unrelated. Their solutions, however, are not, as many countries experimenting with biogas technology are discovering. Biogas, a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide, is produced by the fermentation of organic matter. The process of anaerobic fermentation is a natural one, occurring whenever living matter decomposes. By containing the matter---- and the process ----- in a digester or biogas plant, the combustible gas can be trapped and used as fuel for household lighting and cooking. The digested slurry that remains can be used on the land as a soil conditioner and fertilizer.

Biogas plants have attracted much interest in recent years and they are in use in several Asian countries: 36000 are reported in rural areas of India, 27000 in Korea

and more than 80000 in China. In most countries the value of the gas has been the prime factor leading to their adoption: 70 percent of India's plants, for instance, were built during the energy and fertilizer crisis of 1975-76 ---- although their use in that country dates back to 1951. Similarly in Thailand and Korea, biogas is being investigated as an alternative to costly charcoal ad to save compost materials from being burned.

In Japan and China, reducing pollution from animal wastes has been an important factor. Privies, hen houses and piggens are built in proximity to the fermentation chamber in China. Examinations of the digested slurry have shown that the total number of parasite eggs was reduced by 93.6 percent, hookworms by 99 percent and no schistosome flukes were found. The greatest benefits from biogas systems, however, are probably to be derived from the manorial value of the slurry, although it is not widely used outside of India and China. Vegetable farmers near Calcutta found that the digested slurry produced bigger and better tasting peas than did other fertilizers and the weight of root vegetables increased by nearly 300 percent.

Notes:

biogas: 沼气

humus: 腐殖土

hygiene: 清洁卫生

fermentation: 发酵

slurry: 浆液

privy: 茅厕

hookworm: 钩虫

manorial: 庄园的、种植园的

dung: 粪肥

sanitation: 卫生

methane: 甲烷

anaerobic: 厌氧的

compost: 堆积物

parasite: 寄生虫

schist some: 血吸虫

Calcutta: 加尔各答市

## (II)

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

### 看人

疾风知劲草，路遥知马力。观察一个人很难，但也不是完全没有尺度，可以从一个人应对不同情况的态度，观察其各种能力。有人面对需要担当起责任的大事或难以解决的事情时，总是采取推卸责任或逃避的态度，如此消极，此人岂能承担天下重任？所以勇于担当责任的人，总是在关键时刻挺身而出，肩负起重任。这样的人，由于有高深的修养和品性，无论是顺境还是逆境，都有博大的胸怀和气度，显示出“任凭风吹浪打，胜似闲庭信步”的英雄气度。这就是值得十分信赖的人。

一个人的情绪容易变化，也常常是影响事业成功的原因之一，只有成为喜怒不形于色的人，才能正确地对事物做出判断。而且不流于俗见，少一些从众心理，便更能在群体中显示出自己的远见卓识。