

# 四川大学

## 2002 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

考试科目: 英汉互译

适用专业: 英语语言文学、外国语言学及应用语言学

研究方向: 以上专业各方向

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(答案必须写在试卷上, 写在试题上不给分)

### Part One

Directions: Translate the following passages into Chinese. Each passage will account for ten points. Give the number of the passage in your answer sheet. (50%)

Miss J. H. Donisthorpe, who recently made a study of gorillas in the Muhavura area, says that the animals have a strong smell which she describes as a mixture of human sweat, manure and charred wood. They have good eyesight but are probably deficient in both hearing and smelling. They appear to talk to one another, Miss Donisthorpe says, in high-pitched voices, not unlike that of a woman, or by smacking their lips or striking their cheeks, and the female, if alarmed, will scream. The male, on the other hand, is capable of making a frightening demonstration in the face of danger. He stays behind while his family gets away, rising to his feet and uttering a terrifying roar. Sometimes he will drum on his chest and shake the trees around him with every appearance of uncontrollable fury. In extremity he will charge.

2.

For example: in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., there hangs a quilt unlike any other in the world. In fanciful, inspired, and yet simple and identifiable figures, it portrays the story of the Crucifixion. It is

considered rare, beyond price. Though it follows no known pattern of quilt-making, and though it is made of bits and pieces of worthless rags, it is obviously the work of a person of powerful imagination and deep spiritual feeling. Below this quilt I saw a note that says it was made by "an anonymous black woman in Alabama, a hundred years ago."

If we could locate this "anonymous" black woman from Alabama, she would turn out to be one of our grandmothers—an artist who left her mark in the only material she could afford, and in the only medium her position in society allowed her to use.

3.

For the great majority of automobile workers, the only meaning of the job is in the pay check, not in anything connected with the work or the product. Work appears as something unnatural, a disagreeable, meaningless and stultifying condition of getting the pay check, devoid of dignity as well as of importance. No wonder that this puts a premium on slovenly work, on slowdowns, and on other tricks to get the same pay check with less work. No wonder that this results in an unhappy and discontented worker—because a pay check is not enough to base one's self-respect on.

4.

He turned on the hot water and began to comb his hair. Holding the comb under the faucet before every stroke, he combed his hair forward. He whipped the whole mass back with a single pull. He tucked in the tufts around his ears, and ran the comb straight back on both sides of his head. With his fingers he felt for the little ridge at the back where the two sides met. Finally, he mussed the hair in front enough for one little lock to droop over his forehead. It made the temple seem lower than it was. Every day, his hair-line looked higher. He had observed all around him how blond men went bald first. He remembered reading somewhere, though, that baldness shows virility.

5.

One skill essential to the writing of Western American history is a capacity to deal with multiple points of view. It is as if one were a lawyer at a trial designed on the principle of the Mad Hatter's tea party—as soon as one begins to understand and empathize with the plaintiff's case, it is time to move over and empathize with the defendant. Seldom are there only two parties or only two points of view. Taking into account division within groups—intertribal conflict and factions within tribes and, in Oregon, settlers against missionaries, Protestants against Catholics, British Hudson's Bay Company traders against Americans—it is taxing simply to keep track of the points of view.

## Part Two

Directions: Translate the following passages into Chinese. (50%)

1.

### 知识分子的良知不能出卖

据报道,西安某高校一位教师日前通过互联网向成都一些高校发布信息说,“只要花一万元就能在他写作的一本专业书籍上署名,成为作者之一。”

其实,出卖署名权的不仅仅是这位高校教师,虽不明码标价却彼此心知肚明的这类买卖已存在多时。而且也不仅仅是出卖署名权,它的“变种”还有充当“枪手”为别人撰写论文、窃取他人的成果套取名利等。我们从中看到的一个事实是,刺鼻的铜臭味已淹没一些知识分子应有的操守。

当然,有些知识分子出卖自己署名权乃至劳动成果的原因有些“被动”。目前我们的机制存在着这样那样的问题,比如学人的学术著作难以顺利刊出,职称和职位的升迁标准过于单一和简单化等。同时,这个社会过多的物质诱惑因素,也是他们甘愿“让自己的孩子跟别人姓”的原因。

但是,凡此种种并不应该成为他们的借口或理由。因为他们这样做,其实就是在出卖良知。在社会生活中,知识分子依据自身的学养和素质,传道授业,激浊扬清,赢得了公众的广泛尊重和信赖,甚至认为他们比常

人有着更多的良知，更能够坚持正义和匡扶正义。

我们希望知识分子珍惜并坚守自己的节操，也希望社会不接纳这股暗流。毕竟，如果知识分子将人们心目中美的东西毁于一旦，那不但莫立不起自身的良好形象，还将使这个社会失去前进的指引者和方向。（据 10 月 24 日《工人日报》董迎春/文）

2.

### 千里马

世有伯乐，然后有千里马。千里马常有，而伯乐不常有。故虽有名马，只辱于奴隶人之手，骈死于槽枥之间，不以千里也。马之千里者，一食或尽粟一石，食马者不知其能千里而食也。是马也，虽有千里之能，食不饱，力不足，才美不外见，且欲与常马等不可得，安求求其能千里也？策之不以其道，食之不能尽其材，鸣之而不能通其意，执策而临之曰：“天下无马！”其意无马邪？其真不知马也！