

# 湖北工业大学

## 二〇〇八年招收硕士学位研究生试卷

试卷代号 804 试卷名称 英汉互译

① 试题内容不得超过画线范围，试题必须打印，图表清晰，标注准确

② 考生请注意：答案一律做在答题纸上，做在试卷上一律无效。

### I. Translate the following passages into Chinese. 90%

1. We name them, raise them, clothe them and spoil them. We describe them as manipulative, grumpy, sensitive and caring. And they're not even human---- they're our pets. It's in our nature to ascribe human characteristics to animal even if they don't really exit. For this reason, in the interests of remaining objective observers of nature, scientists have taken pains to avoid anthropomorphizing animals. To talk about a dog's having a swagger or a cat's being shy would invite professional sneers. In recent years, however, evidence has begun to show that animals have personalities after all. Chimps, for example, can be conscientious: they think before they act, they plan and they control their impulses. Research has identified similar personality traits in many other species. The big payoff may come down the road, as scientists begin to use animals to figure out how genes and environment interact to influence personality. Perhaps that's the upside to finding out humans aren't as unique as we'd thought.

2. There is one more type of traveler that must be mentioned here, if only for the guidance of the young and simple. He is usually an elderly man, neatly dressed, but a little tobaccostained, always seated in a corner, and he opens the conversation by pulling out a gold hunter and remarking that the train is at least three minute behind time. Then, with the slightest encouragement, he will begin to talk, and his talk will be all of trains. As some men discuss their acquaintances, or others speak of violins or roses, so he talks of trains, their history, their quality, their destiny. All his days and nights seem to have been passed in railway carriage, all his reading seems to have been in time-tables. He will tell you of the 12.35 from this place and 3.49 from the other place, and how the 10.18 ran from So-and-So to So-and-So in such a time. The greatness of his subject moves him to eloquence, and there is passion and mastery in his voice. However dead you were to the passion, the splendor, the pathos, in this matter of trains, before he has done with you you will be ready to weep over the 7.37 and cry out in ecstasy at the sight of the 2.52.

## II. Translate the following passages into English. 60%

1. 北京 29 届奥运会的标志是北京奥林匹克形象的核心部分。该标志以独特的、具有五千年历史的中国印章篆刻和书法为手段，把中国传统艺术和现代奥林匹克精神结合起来，具有丰富的文化内涵。简洁的动作线条勾勒出运动员拥抱胜利的姿态，体现了奥林匹克“更快、更高、更强”的精神，极具动感的线条也可以诠释为一名“舞者”，表现了中国人民办好奥运会的心愿。

2. 成功人士总是规划自己的生活，并定下很多目标。通过目标，你可以把握自己的生活，有了目标就像有了地图指引你的方向。生活的赢家们都是定下目标，并朝着它前进。他们先下个决心要做某事，然后就会制定计划和目标。那些生活中一事无成的人往往生活都是漫无目的的。

3. 道可道，非常道；名可名，非常名。无名，天地之始；有名，万物之母。

## KEY

### I Translate the following passages into Chinese. 90%

1. 我们给它们起名字，养育它们，给它们穿衣服，宠者它们。我们说它们会摆布人，乖戾，敏感，有爱心。而它们居然不是人---而是我们的宠物。我们天生地爱把人的特性加在动物身上，即便这些特性并不存在。所以，为了做公正的自然观察者，科学家尽力避免把动物人格化。说一只狗昂首阔步或一只猫羞涩腼腆都会招来专业人士的嘲笑。

然而，近几年发现的证据开始表明，动物到底还是有人格的。比如，黑猩猩有时很谨慎：它们想好了才行动，它们有计划，而且控制自己的冲动。研究已经在其他许多动物身上查明类似人类的人格特点。以后这可能带来巨大的回报，因为科学家开始利用动物弄清基因和环境如何相互作用影响人格。也许，这就是发现人类不如我们想象的那么独特的有利的一面。

2. 还有一类人必须在这里提一下，即使用来对年轻和无知的人们当作指导也是必要的。通常是一个年长的人，衣着整洁雅致，只是稍许被烟草玷污了。他总是坐在车厢的一个角落里，先掏出一只打猎用的金怀表来再开口讲话，说这班火车至少晚点3分钟。然后只要得到别人稍许的鼓励。他就发表起长篇大论来，讲地都是关于火车的事，正如有些人谈论他们的熟人，有些人谈论他们的小提琴和玫瑰一样，他谈论的是火车，他们的历史，他们的质量，他们的命运。他似乎所有的白天黑夜都是在火车里度过的，火车时刻表似乎他唯一的读物。他将告诉你关于从这里开出的12:35班车和从另一个地方开来的3:49班车的情况，10:18的班车在此时怎样从某某地方奔向某某地方。他的话题的重大意义使他滔滔不绝，他的语气中含有激情，也表现了对情况的了如指掌。不管你原来对于激情也好，壮丽辉煌也好，哀婉凄恻也好，是多么的无动于衷，在他和你谈完火车的事情以前，你已经变的很敏感地为7:37班车而怅然泪下，一见到2:52班车就狂喜欢呼了。

### II.

1. The emblem of the 29 Olympiad is the core element of Beijing's Olympic image and look. The logo, which is rich in culture, combines Chinese traditional art with modern Olympic spirit by means of the unique techniques of Chinese seal cutting and calligraphy, which have a history of 5000 years. The simple gesture lines depict an athlete embracing victory, which portrays the Olympic spirit of Swifter, Higher, Stronger. The dynamic gesture lines can also be interpreted as a dancing figure, conveying the aspiration of Chinese people for the great games.

2. Successful people imagine how their life should be and set lots of goals. By setting goals, you are taking control of your life. It is like having a map to show you where you want to go. Winners in life set goals and follow through on them. They decide what they want in life and then get there by making plans and setting goals. Unsuccessful people just let life happen by accident.

3. The Way that can be told of is not an Unvarying Way; The names that can be named are not unvarying names. It was from the Nameless that Heaven and Earth sprang; The named is but the mother that rears the ten thousand creatures, each after its kind.