

南京农业大学
2008 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

试题编号: 834 试题名称: 英汉互译

注意: 答题一律答在答题纸上, 答在草稿纸或试卷上一律无效

Please pay attention to your translation speed and time allocation

PART I ENGLISH-CHINESE TRANSLATION (75 points)

Put the following passages into Chinese. Write your Chinese version in the proper space on your Answer Sheet.

1. Since the company would not desire applicants who do not have a good profile, it is important that an application form sent to a prospective applicant should request clear information about such things as the applicant's age, qualifications and work experience as well as references from other individuals who know the applicant well.

This information assists the company's management in making a final decision on those applicants they can short-list for an interview.

The staff conducting an interview together are called an "interview panel", who, prior to the interview, carefully review the job descriptions, personnel specifications, and applications. To help the panel in their selection, an interview assessment form is often used during the interview when each applicant is checked according to a number of criteria indicated on the form. (20%)

2. Whether work should be placed among the causes of happiness or among the causes of unhappiness may perhaps be regarded as a doubtful question. There is certainly much work which is exceedingly weary and an excess of work is always very painful. I think, however, that, provided work is not excessive in amount, even the dulllest work is to most people less painful than idleness. There are in work all grades, from mere relief of tedium up to the profoundest delights, according to the nature of the work and the abilities of the worker. Most of the work that most people have to do is not in itself interesting, but even such work has certain great advantages. To begin with, it fills a good many hours of the day without the need of deciding what one shall do. Most people, when they are left free to fill their own time according to their own choice, are at a loss to think of anything sufficiently pleasant to be worth doing. And whatever they decide on, they are troubled by the feeling that something else would have been pleasanter. To be able to fill leisure intelligently is the last product of civilization, and at present very few people have reached this level. Moreover the exercise of choice is in itself tiresome. Except to people with unusual initiative it is positively agreeable to be told what to do at each hour of the day, provided the orders are not too unpleasant. Most of the idle rich suffer unspeakable boredom as the price of their freedom from toil. At times they may find relief by hunting big game in Africa, or by flying round the world, but the number of such sensations is limited, especially after youth is past. Accordingly the more intelligent rich men work nearly as hard as if they were poor, while rich women for the most part keep themselves busy with innumerable trifles of whose earth-shaking importance they are firmly persuaded.

Work therefore is desirable, first and foremost, as a preventive of boredom, for the boredom that a man feels when he is doing necessary though uninteresting work is as nothing in comparison

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with the boredom that he feels when he has nothing to do with his days. With this advantage of work another is associated, namely that it makes holidays much more delicious when they come. Provided a man does not have to work so hard as to impair his vigor, he is likely to find far more zest in his free time than an idle man could possibly find.

The second advantage of most paid work and of some unpaid work is that it gives chances of success and opportunities for ambition. In most work success is measured by income, and while our capitalistic society continues, this is inevitable. It is only where the best work is concerned that this measure ceases to be the natural one to apply. The desire that men feel to increase their income is quite as much a desire for success as for the extra comforts that a high income can acquire. However dull work may be, it becomes bearable if it is a means of building up a reputation, whether in the world at large or only in one's own circle. (55%)

PART II CHINESE-ENGLISH TRANSLATION (75 points)

Put the following passages into English. Write your English version in the proper space on your

Answer Sheet.

1. 总而言之，孔夫子之在中国，是权势者们捧起来的。(5 points)

2. 科学是讲求实际的。科学是老老实实的学问，来不得半点虚假，需要付出艰巨的劳动。同时，科学也需要创造，需要幻想，有幻想才能打破传统的束缚，才能发展科学。科学工作者同志们，请你们不要把幻想让诗人独占了。(10 points)

3. 古往今来，旅游一直是人们增长知识，丰富阅历，强健体魄的美好追求。在古代，中国先哲们就提出了“观国之光”的思想，倡导“读万卷书，行万里路”，游历名山大川，承天地之灵气，接山水之精华。新中国成立后特别是改革开放以来，中国政府高度重视旅游工作，旅游业持续快速发展，已经成为一个富有蓬勃活力和巨大潜力的新兴产业。目前，中国入境旅游人数和旅游外汇收入跃居世界前列，出境旅游人数迅速增加，已经成为旅游大国。(20 points)

4. 这本书在鄂西的一个山沟里酝酿，在珠江三角洲停笔，历时四年(1988—1992)。着笔之时倒是常有激动。现在息墨却无“释倒悬”之轻松。不敢轻松。一个东西不成器，还枉费了读者的热情，罪莫大焉。

“在历史过程里，事物的发生和发展往往跟我们闹别扭，恶作剧，推翻了我们定下的铁案，涂抹了我们画出的蓝图，给我们的不透风，不漏水的严密理论系统搦上大大小小的窟窿。”(钱钟书,1982,“汉译第一首英语诗《人生颂》及有关二三事”)

铁案尚可推翻，蓝图尚可涂抹，不透风，不漏水的严密理论系统尚可搦扎，何况我这散钱未串、引弓不满之作？

倒不如放聪明一点，不去强求创理论定系统，只求说出自己的(也许是新的)感受。好比捏泥人，不怕缺少了什么部位，倒是怕捏出来的部位不显神采与灵气。

抱定了这个宗旨，写起来就少了许多包袱。若有蹈迹承响，自是功力不够，绝非偷懒而陈陈相因。只要人们阖上书后说这么一句：“还算提出了一个问题，”那我就达到了目的。(40 points)