

## 2003 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学试题

考试科目: 翻译

招生专业: 英语语言文学

**I. Translate the following into Chinese: (60%)**

A child's world is fresh and new and beautiful, full of wonder and excitement. It is our misfortune that for most of us that clear-eyed vision, that true instinct for what is beautiful and awe-inspiring, is dimmed and even lost before we reach adulthood. If I had influence with the good fairy who is supposed to preside over the christening of all children I should ask that her gift to each child in the world be a sense of wonder so indestructible that it would last throughout life, as an unfailing antidote against the boredom and disenchantments of later years, the sterile preoccupation with things that are artificial, the alienation from the sources of our strength.

If a child is to keep alive his inborn sense of wonder without any such gift from the fairies, he needs the companionship of at least one adult who can share it, rediscovering with him the joy, excitement and mystery of the world we live in. Parents often have a sense of inadequacy when confronted on the one hand with the eager, sensitive mind of a child and on the other with a world of complex physical nature, inhabited by a life so various and unfamiliar that it seems hopeless to reduce it to order and knowledge. In a mood of self-defeat, they exclaim, "How can I possibly teach my child about nature—why, I don't even know one bird from another!"

I sincerely believe that for the child, and for the parent seeking to guide him, it is not half so important to know as to feel. If facts are the seeds that later produce knowledge and wisdom, and then the emotions and the impressions of the senses are the fertile soil in which the seeds must grow. The years of early childhood are the time to prepare the soil. Once the emotions have been aroused—a sense of the beautiful, the excitement of the new and the unknown, a feeling of sympathy, pity, admiration or love—then we wish for knowledge about the object of our emotional response. Once found, it has lasting meaning. It is more important to pave the way for the child to want to know than to put him on a diet of facts he is not ready to assimilate.



## II. Translate the following into English: (90%)

### (A)

17 世纪后半叶，伟大的作家蒲松龄对不幸婚姻的问题思考很多，并以丈夫受悍妻虐待为主题写了许多短篇小说。他把其中一个短篇扩展成一部 7 万字的剧本，稍后再扩展成 100 万字的章回小说，题名《醒世姻缘传》。小说描写一个确实骇人的独眼妻子，什么罪行她都犯有，她虐待父母，虐待公婆，尤其是虐待自己的丈夫。她用最残酷的手段来对付他，并且两次想谋取害他。然而，这个做丈夫的无计可施，只好逃出家门，先后到北京、四川寻找新的生活，但是这个女人总是紧追不放，他亦只得忍受这个悍妻，忍受她对他的虐待。可是，这个女人从不与人通奸，社会习俗与宗教就共同保护她免遭离弃和驱逐。在写完这 100 万字的小说后，作者作出了惟一可能的解释，认为此种婚姻必定是前世留下的因果报应，只是前世的情形正好相反，被压迫者原本是压迫者，而压迫者原来是被压迫者。因果报应的链条是不能人为中断的，除非对命运逆来顺受，并决定下再为来生的报复埋下因果种子。

### (B)

努力建设我国的先进文化，使它在全国人民乃至世界人民中间具有强大的吸引力和感召力。与努力发展我国的先进生产力，使我国加快进入世界生产力发达国家的行列，都是我们实现社会主义现代化的战略任务。只有建设面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来的，民族的科学的大众的社会主义先进文化，才能满足人民日益增长的精神文化生活的需要，不断促进人民思想道德素质和科学文化素质的提高，也才能为发展经济、发展先进生产力指引正确的方向，提供强大的智力支持。

发展和繁荣先进文化的一个极为重要的任务，就是要使我们的民族和人民在建设有中国特色社会主义事业的征程上，始终保持奋发有为、昂扬向上的精神状态，一个民族，没有振奋的民族精神，没有高尚的民族品格，没有坚定的民族志向，不可能自立于世界先进民族之林。我们必须不断增强全民族的精神力量，不断丰富全民族的精神世界，唯有这样，才能万众一心、坚忍不拔地向前奋进。

在我国漫长的历史中，各族人民在建设伟大祖国的美好的家园、抵御外来侵略和克服难险阻的奋斗中，不断培育和发展着中华民族的民族精神，中华民族的精神，最突出的就是团结统一、独立自主、爱好和平、自强不息的精神。中国人民正是依靠这个民族精神，在祖国广阔的土地上创造了一个又一个人间奇迹，缔造了为世人惊叹的灿烂的中华文明。这个民族精神，是中华民族五千多年来生生不息、发展壮大的强大精神动力，也是中国人民在未来的岁月里薪火相传、继往开来的强大精神动力。这个民族精神，是我们非常宝贵的精神财富。我们世代都要加以继承和发扬，并结合时代和社会的发展要求，不断为之增添新内容。