

## 对外经济贸易大学

## 2006 年硕士学位研究生入学考试初试试题

考试科目：461 专业英语（06/07 翻译理论与实践）

## 一 必做部分（70 分）

**Part I Read the following passage and answer the questions: (15 points)**

Every language of a learned nation necessarily divides itself into diction scholastick and popular, grave and familiar, elegant and gross: and from a nice distinction of these different parts arises a great part of the beauty of style. But if we except a few minds, the favourites of nature, to whom their own original rectitude was in the place of rules, this delicacy of selection was little known to our authors; our speech lay before them in a heap of confusion, and every man took for every purpose, what chance might offer him.

There was, therefore, before the time of Dryden no poetical diction, no system of words at once refined from the grossness of domestick use, and free from the harshness of terms appropriated to particular arts. Words too familiar, or too remote, defeat the purpose of a poet. From those sounds which we hear on small or on coarse occasions, we do not easily receive strong impressions, or delightful images; and words to which we are nearly strangers, whenever they occur, draw that attention on themselves which they should transmit to things.

Those happy combinations of words which distinguish poetry from prose had been rarely attempted; we had few elegancies or flowers of speech; the roses had not yet been plucked from the bramble; or different colours had not been joined to enliven one another.

It may be doubted whether Waller and Denham could have overborne the prejudices which had long prevailed, fend which even then were sheltered by the protection of Cowley. The new versification, as it was called, may be considered as owing its establishment to Dryden; from whose time it is apparent that English poetry has had no tendency to relapse to its former savageness.

The affluence and comprehension of our language is very illustriously displayed in our poetical translations of ancient writers; a work which the French seem to relinquish in despair, and which we were long unable to perform with dexterity. Ben Jonson thought it necessary to copy Horace almost word by word; Feltham, his contemporary and adversary, considers it as indispensably requisite in a translation to give line for line. It is said that Sandys, whom Dryden calls the best versifier of the

last age, has struggled hard to comprise every book of his English Metamorphoses in the same number of verses with the original. Holyday had nothing in view but to show that he understood his author, with so little regard to the grandeur of his diction, or the volubility of his numbers, that his metres can hardly be called verses; they cannot be read without reluctance, nor will the labour always be rewarded by understanding them. Cowley saw that such copyers were a servile race; he asserted his liberty, and spread his wings so boldly that he left his authors. It was reserved for Dryden to fix the limits of poetical liberty, and give us just rules and examples of translation.

When languages are formed upon different principles, it is impossible that the same modes of expression should always be elegant in both. While they run on together, the closest translation may be considered as the best; but when they divaricate, each must take its natural course. Where correspondence cannot be obtained, it is necessary to be content with something equivalent. "Translation, therefore," says Dryden, "is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as metaphrase."

All polished languages have different styles; the concise, the diffuse, the lofty, and the humble. In the proper choice of style consists the resemblance which Dryden principally exacts from the translator. He is to exhibit his author's thoughts in such a dress of diction as the author would have given them, had his language been English; rugged magnificence is not to be softened; hyperbolical ostentation is not to be repressed; nor sententious affectation to have its point blunted. A translator is to be like his author; it is not his business to excel him.

1. The author of this passage implies that the majority of English authors before him picked their words in a r\_\_\_\_\_ way.
2. A poet must be careful, when choosing his words, to avoid words both \_\_\_\_\_ . (5 words)
3. According to the author, words in a poem should be self-referential. (True or False?)
4. Paraphrase the main idea in paragraph 3 using your own words.
5. Ever since the age of \_\_\_\_\_, it is impossible for English poetry to return to its previous crude state.
6. What do the French give up as impossible to accomplish?
7. What does the author imply when he enumerates the line of English translators of ancient authors?
8. It can be inferred that Cowley was too \_\_\_\_\_ in translating ancient writers.
9. In rendering a foreign work into one's own native tongue, one must take precaution to avoid both \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A translator should not try to alter \_\_\_\_\_ of the foreign author.

## **Part II Translate the following passages into Chinese: (15 points)**

### **Passage 1**

English is the world's most important language. Even at a time when such a statement

is taken as a long-standing truism, it is perhaps worth-while to glance briefly at the basis on which it is made. There are, after all, thousands different languages in the world, and it is in the nature of language that each one seems uniquely important to those who speak it as their native language – that is, their first (normally sole) tongue, the language they acquired at their mother's knee. But there are more objective standards of relative importance.

### Passage 2

The word investment has two meanings. In the theory of income determination or employment, economists use the word to signify an addition to the capital stock of the society. This addition can come in the form of an addition to inventory, a new machine tool, a new factory, or a new house. This emphasis on the addition to the capital stock derives from the aggregation involved in looking at society as a whole. The sale of a house by one member to another member of the society does not increase the number of houses owned by the group and, therefore, is not investment from the point of view of the whole economy: The investment in the house by one person has been offset by the disinvestment of another.

### **Part III** Read the article below and answer the questions: (20 points)

#### **Déjà Vu All Over Again**

—Jeffrey E. Garten

During this past week, Secretary of the Treasury John Snow, Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan and Securities and Exchange Commission Christopher Cox all descended on China. Their mission: to pressure Beijing to further open its economy and to allow its currency to float further upward.

Observing this full-court press, I couldn't help recalling my experience as an investment banker living in Tokyo in the 1980s, watching the procession of American cabinet members demanding that Japan change its policies, or my later involvement as a senior trade official in the Clinton administration trying to pressure Japan on a number of economic fronts. Unfortunately, the United States does not seem to be applying the lessons of Japan to its dealings with China.

Japan between 1985 and 1995 was America's economic *bête noire*. The country ran trade surpluses while the United States ran deficits. Its currency was considered undervalued by Washington and the IMF. Japan Inc. was accused of predatory trade policies and of using its mountains of cash in a plot to "buy America" —all echoes of American fears about China today.

Washington and many of America's leading companies, such as Motorola and Intel, put many demands on Japan: spend more, save less, strengthen your currency and intellectual-property protections, lower your trade barriers. The Japanese were told to deregulate their economy in general and to take very specific measures in the construction, telecommunications, retail and automobile sectors. The pressure peaked

in the summer of 1995 when Washington came close to imposing \$5 billion in trade sanctions on Japanese cars. A trade war was averted only at the last minute with a fig-leaf compromise.

The shame was that so little was accomplished. True, a few American companies, especially in the semiconductor industry, made inroads into the Japanese market. Eventually Japan started to open up, but that was due more to a 10-year recession than to anything Washington did. Even today Japan's deregulatory agenda remains enormous, the trade surplus is twice the size of China's and the yen is often manipulated for competitive purposes.

We are seeing a rerun of this movie. As the U.S. trade deficit with China tops \$107 billion so far this year —an increase of 27 percent from 2004—Congress is threatening to impose a heavy new tariff on all Chinese imports. The U.S. Treasury is under pressure to label China a "currency manipulator", a highly unusual charge and one that would precipitate emergency negotiations with Beijing.

If all Washington does is unilaterally butt heads with Beijing, it is likely to be even more disappointed this time around. China is an aspiring superpower, with economic and military ambitions; it is even less likely to cave than Japan was. Japan was a rich nation, whereas China still has a very low per capita income. It also has allies: unlike Japan, China is wide open to foreign investors, so most big American companies have no appetite for publicly criticizing Beijing. While Japan didn't have many friends in its own backyard, China is skillfully using its booming market to draw Asian neighbors into a web of dependencies, dominated by trade.

What should the United States have learned from its experience with Japan? First, in an increasingly global economy gunboat economic diplomacy rarely works. Multilateral pressure is a much better bet. (The one U.S. success with Japan was in managing a large revaluation of the yen in the multilateral Plaza Accord of 1985.) Today the United States should be joining forces with the European Union—and making more use of the IMF, the Bank for International Settlements and other global organizations —to pressure China.

Second, in a negotiation both sides have to be willing to give something. Tokyo deeply resented that America continued to run such high deficits while criticizing Japan for its surpluses. Surely Beijing has the right to feel the same way as it watches the U.S. administration lose all control of its policy.

Third: preach with caution. Some believe that Japan's meltdown in the early 1990s was due in part to American pressure for stimulative monetary policy at just the wrong time. And there is now a general consensus that Washington helped cause the Asian financial crisis of 1997-98 by pressing the developing countries of the region into overzealous deregulation.

Fourth: fight fear with action, not complaints. America overcame its apprehension about Japan not by lobbying Tokyo but by making itself more competitive. It balanced budgets in the late 1990s, invested in innovation, adopted an enlightened immigration policy and so on.

I'm all for more reforms in Beijing, but I'd feel better if John Snow were home working on the administration's domestic competitive strategy. Dispatching senior officials to hector the Middle Kingdom seems like déjà vu all over again.

**Questions:**

1. How was the trade relationship between Japan and the USA from 1985 to 1995?
2. Please explain the sentence in paragraph 7 "China is an aspiring superpower, with economic and military ambitions; it is even less likely to cave than Japan was."
3. Why does the author say that in an increasingly global economy gunboat economic diplomacy rarely works?
4. What does the author think the U. S. administration could learn from their past experience with Japan?
5. Does the author take a positive attitude towards the U. S. top officials' visit to China? What is the best solution to the trade problem with China?

**Part IV Writing (20 points)**

# Write a 200-word composition according to the outline provided below.

# Develop each paragraph around the idea listed in the outline

# Make the three paragraphs into a logical and coherent piece.

*Outline of Writing:*

**The Value of Education**

1. Education is not an end, but a means to an end.
2. Free education for everyone still cannot solve all the problems of society.
3. All of us must be educated to fit us for life.

**二 按研究方向选做部分：翻译理论与实践（80分）**

**Part I Translate the following passages into Chinese: (40 points)**

**Passage 1 (25 points)**

It is simple enough to say that since books have classes – fiction, biography, poetry – we should separate them and take from each what it is right that each should give us. Yet few people ask from books what books can give us. Most commonly we come to books with blurred and divided minds, asking of fiction that it shall be true, of poetry

that it shall be false, of biography that it shall be flattering, of history that it shall enforce our own prejudices. If we could banish all such preconceptions when we read, that would be an admirable beginning. Do not dictate to your author; try to become him. Be his fellow-worker and accomplice. If you hang back, and reserve and criticize at first, you are preventing yourself from getting the fullest possible value from what you read. But if you open your mind as widely as possible, then signs and hints of almost imperceptible fineness, from the twist and turn of the first sentences, will bring you into the presence of a human being unlike any other. Steep yourself in this, acquaint yourself with this, and soon you will find that your author is giving you, or attempting to give you, something far more definite. The thirty-two chapters of a novel – if we consider how to read a novel first – are an attempt to make something as formed and controlled as a building: but words are more impalpable than bricks; reading is a longer and more complicated process than seeing. Perhaps the quickest way to understand the elements of what a novelist is doing is not to read, but to write; *to make your own experiment with the dangers and difficulties of words. Recall, then, some event that has left a distinct impression on you – how at the corner of the street, perhaps, you passed two people talking. A tree shook; an electric light danced; the tone of the talk was comic, but also tragic; a whole vision, an entire conception, seemed contained in that moment.*

**Passage 2 (15 points)**

After the prospective local partner and the foreign firm have held initial discussions and if interest is manifested between the two, a letter of intent is usually prepared, either by one of them, or, preferably, by both who jointly sign it. This letter states the parties' objectives and their intention to cooperate and enter into a contract with each other. It also indicates the time frame and the implementation modalities to be followed. While such a letter is not generally legally binding and often is not required, it is useful because it encourages continued discussions and specifies the course of action to be taken by the parties. The broad outline of the joint venture arrangement foreseen by the

prospective partners is also described in the letter. When the parties believe that a joint venture project has a possibility of being realized but recognize that many unresolved questions remain, a memorandum of understanding is prepared.

**Part II Translate the following passages into English: (40 points)**

**Passage 1 (30 points)**

小巷的动人处就是它无比的悠闲。无论谁，只要你到巷里去踟躇一会，你的心情就会如巷尾不波的古井，那是一种和平的静穆，而不是阴森和萧杀。它闹中取静，别有天地，仍是人间。它可能是一条现代的乌衣巷，家家有自己的一本哀乐帐一部兴衰史，可是重门叠户，讳莫如深，夕阳影里，野花闲草，燕子低飞，寻觅归家。只是一片澄明入水的气氛，净化一切，笼罩一切，使人忘忧。

巷，是人海汹汹中的一道避风塘，给人带来安全感；是城市喧嚣扰攘中的一带洞天幽静，胜似皇家的阁道，便于平常百姓徘徊徜徉。

爱逐臭争利，锱铢必较的，请到长街闹市去；爱轻嘴薄舌的，争是论非的，请到茶馆酒楼去；爱锣鼓钲铙，管弦嗷嘈的，请到歌台剧院去；爱宁静淡泊，沉思默想的，深深的小巷在欢迎你。

**Passage 2 (10 points)**

新措施规定将适度放宽外商投资企业自产产品内销比例。属于国家鼓励和允许发展的产业，且原材料进口和产品出口不涉及配额、许可证管理，外汇收支自行平衡的项目，可根据外商的要求放宽产品内销比例。其中全部使用国产原材料生产的产品，可放宽到百分之百内销。