

电子科技大学  
2002 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学试题  
科目名称: 英语写作与翻译

**Part One Translation (I) (30%)**

Directions: Put the following two passages into Chinese and write your translated version on the Answer Sheet.

**Passage 1**

The relation of a living writer to his legend may become curiously complicated. If we take the account that Mr. Peter Qennell has recently given us in *Byron: The Years of Fame*, it would seem that superficially the poet had at twenty-two only a very slight resemblance to the picture which the public presently began to compose of him. On the contrary, he seemed to his friends a personable, gay young man, an excellent drinking companion; there was, of course, the limp; and he had, as they may not have known, the consciousness of a bad heredity. *Childe Harold* was made of emotions only latent in Byron. It was a corollary of his fame that the poet should be identified with Childe Harold in the minds of his admirers. But it was not long before in his own imagination he became Childe Harold. In attempting to say what has happened to Hemingway, I might suggest that, for one thing, he has become the legendary Hemingway. He appears to have turned into a composite of all those photographs he has been sending out for years: sunburned from snows, on skis; in fishing get-up, burned dark from the hot Caribbean; the handsome, stalwart hunter crouched smiling over the carcass of some dead beast.

Byron's legend is sinister and romantic, Hemingway's manly and low-brow. One thing is certain. His last book is hard-boiled, which bears the meaning of indifference to suffering and, since we are what we are, which can signify a callousness to others' pain. When I say that the young Hemingway was among the tenderest of mortals, I do not speak out of private knowledge, but from the evidence of his writings. He could be, as any artist must in this world, if he is to get his work done, ruthless. He wrote courageously, but out of pity; having been hurt, and badly hurt, he could understand the pain of others. His heart was worn, as was the fashion of the times, up his sleeve and not on it.

**Passage 2**

A field of knowledge has a curve of growth and a morphology, branches and stem--a beginning, a middle and an end. Different talents are needed in the gardeners at different times. Those with a green thumb must plant, while others with a sure balance climb ladders for the fruit. Take the discovery of the law of gravitation for example. First there is visual observation and instrumentation. From ancients to Tycho Brahe's quadrant and his tables of years of night of measurement. Then there was the rule-makers, from the Ptolemaic astronomers to Kepler, who asked how all this would look from the nearest star and searched Tycho's tables for regularities, boiling the regularities down to his three laws of planetary motion. Lucretius and Copernicus animate the mixture with their lively controversies. At one side are the auxiliaries: Archimedes on conic section, the navigators, defining the shape and size of the earth; Galileo, hauling balls and abstracting from them that ingenious invention, the ideal free body. These are the shoulders of giants preparing for Newton!

**Part Two Translation(II) (35%)**

Directions: Translate the following two passages into English and write your translated

**Passage 1**

陈元方

汉末陈仲功与友人期行，期日中，过期不至，仲功自去。去后乃至。其子元方时年七岁，在门外戏。客问元方：“尊君在否？”答曰：“待君久不至，已去。”友人便怒曰：“非人哉！与人期行，相委而去！”元方曰：“君与家君期日中时，过中不来，则是无信；对子骂父则是无礼。”友人惭，下车引之。元方遂入门不顾。

**Passage 2**

近来法律方面的研究表明，目击者在法庭上对嫌疑犯的指认并非般象中的那么可靠。记忆是十分复杂的，在有关我们的大脑如何工作以及我们的记忆能达到什么程度方面，人们普遍持有的