

电子科技大学
2004 年攻读硕士学位研究生
科目名称: 英语写作与翻译

Writing and Translation

Part One Translation (I) (50%)

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

Passage 1:

In short, while scientists have generally considered themselves to be the intellectual descendants of the "Benjamin Franklin" model of the benevolent scientist, bringing enlightenment to humankind, too often scientists are actually perceived by the public to be more in the "Dr. Frankenstein" mold, unleashing scientific havoc on an unsuspecting world.

The lesson we need to draw from this phenomenon is increasingly evident: Modern scientists (and their first cousins, engineers) must become as adept in dealing with societal and political forces as they are with gravitational and electromagnetic forces--and, candidly, up to this point I would not give us a passing grade. Today's scientists are no longer constrained simply by the laws of nature, as was generally the case in the past, but also by the laws (and attitudes) of the land. For example:

Could we send men and women to Mars? Technologically speaking, I believe we could. But politically there is no will to do so.

Could we vastly increase the amount of electricity available to Americans through safe, nonpolluting nuclear power plants? Almost certainly--as is in fact being done in Europe and Japan even today--but communities in America are still repelled by the notion of nuclear power, especially after the horrendous example of Chernobyl.

Could we build automated highways that would increase convenience and reduce accidents? Absolutely. But who is to pay for them--and who is to insure their builders in today's litigious society?

Would an inventor be permitted today to introduce a new product that would create millions of jobs and make people's lives far more convenient, if projections showed it would cost the lives of 50,000 Americans a year? I do not know what Karl Benz, Gottlieb Daimler, and Henry Ford would answer, but I would seriously doubt it.

Could we build a super conducting supercollider? A manned base on the moon? Open new Alaskan oil fields? Create a reliable ballistic missile defense against terrorist nations? Quite likely--if anyone wants us to.

In a sense, scientists and engineers in the past have been fortunate, for we became accustomed to being measured by nature itself--an unwaveringly fair and consistent, albeit unforgiving, judge. Today, in contrast, we are often judged by humans--with all the vagaries, special agendas, and inconsistencies that entails. This has led me to propound what I have called Augustine's Second Law of Socioscience (and engineering), with due apologies to Sir Isaac Newton: "For every scientific (or engineering) action, there is an equal and opposite social reaction." (416 words)

Passage 2

For the first time in my life I was confronted by the phenomenon of audible silence. When

we had climbed the first flight of stairs, I added another discovery to my limited knowledge of natural phenomena--that of tangible darkness. A match showed us where the upward road continued. We went to the next floor and then to the next and the next until I had lost count and then there came still another floor, and suddenly we had plenty of light. This floor was on an even height with the roof of the church, and it was used as a storeroom. Covered with many inches of dust, there lay the abandoned symbols of a venerable faith which had been discarded by the good people of the city many years ago. That which had meant life and death to our ancestors was here reduced to junk and rubbish. The industrious rat had built his nest among the carved images and the ever watchful spider had opened up shop between the outspread arms of a kindly saint.

The next floor showed us from where we had derived our light. Enormous open windows with heavy iron bars made the high and barren room the roosting place of hundreds of pigeons. The wind blew through the iron bars and the air was filled with a weird and pleasing music. It was the noise of the town below us, but a noise which had been purified and cleansed by the distance. The rumbling of heavy carts and the clinking of horses' hoofs, the winding of cranes and pulleys, the hissing sound of the patient steam which had been set to do the work of man in a thousand different ways--they had all been blended into a softly rustling whisper which provided a beautiful background for the trembling cooing of the pigeons.

Here the stairs came to an end and the ladders began. And after the first ladder (a slippery old thing which made one feel his way with a cautious foot) there was a new and even greater wonder, the town-clock. I saw the heart of time. I could hear the heavy pulse beats of the rapid seconds--one--two--three-- up to sixty. Then a sudden quivering noise when all the wheels seemed to stop and another minute had been chopped off eternity.

Part Two Translation (II) (50%)

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

Passage 1.

“群贤必至，少长咸集。此地有崇山峻岭，茂林修竹。又有清流激湍，映带左右，引以为流觞曲水，列坐其次。虽无丝竹管弦之盛，一觴一咏，亦足以畅叙幽情。是日也，天朗气清，惠风和畅：仰观宇宙之大，俯察品类之盛，所以游目骋怀，足以极视听之娱，信可乐也。”

Passage2

还有几年时间，人类将告别饱经沧桑的二十世纪，跨入充满希望的二十一世纪。在这个世纪之交，各国领导人从四面八方来到这里，纪念联合国成立五十周年，是很有意义的。我们可以利用这个机会，以更高的立足点回顾过去，展望未来，就如何实现联合国的崇高使命交换意见。

五十年前当世界反法西斯战争取得胜利之时，联合国诞生了，这是国际关系史上的一件大事。在本世纪上半叶短短的 30 年时间里，世界经历了两次世界大战，不仅给人类带来空前浩劫，也给人类留下了惨痛的、发人深省的教训，联合国宪章的制定和联合国组织的创建顺应了时代的要求，体现了各国人民要求消除战争劫难的强烈愿望，反映了人类要求和建立一个和平、平等、合作、繁荣的新世界的美好理想。

二战后的五十年间，世界发生翻天覆地的变化。时而波澜壮阔，令人振奋；时而风雨如磐，惊心动魄。

我们半个世纪的经验和教训，联合国宪章的宗旨和原则，和平与发展的时代主题，向我们提出庄严而迫切的要求。

我们必须创造安全可靠、长期稳定的国际和平环境。

我们必须恪守以主权平等和互不干涉内政为核心的国际关系准则。

我们必须建立互利互补、共同发展的新型国际经济关系。

我们必须促成自主选择、求同存异的国际和谐局面。

我们必须携手共同迎接人类生存与发展所面临的挑战。

我们认为，各国人民所期待建立的国际政治经济新秩序，应当包括上述内容。联合国应当也能够在这方面发挥自己独特的作用。可以说，实现这样的新秩序，是我们所要共同缔造的更美好世界的主要标志。

中国是国际社会的一员，它不能脱离世界。中国的改革开放和现代化建设需要一个持久和平的国际环境，更需加强同各国的友好合作关系。同样，世界也需要中国，因为世界的和平与繁荣需要中国的稳定和繁荣。

Part Three Writing (50%)

Directions: You are allowed 40 minutes to write an article of around 300 words on **One** of the given topics. Be sure that your writing should include at least three well-developed parts with a thesis statement paragraph, supporting paragraph(s) with appropriate details, and a logical conclusion of the ideas discussed.

1. What have we learned from SARS?

Directions: China was afflicted with SARS in the spring of 2003. What kind of lessons can we draw from this unforgettable experience?

2. My views on legalization of euthanasia (or mercy killing).

Directions: Euthanasia remains one of the most controversial issues in the world. Some people argue that it should be legalized while others argue against it. What is your opinion?

3. Prospects of the English Teaching in China

Directions: Many people complain that English teaching in China is just like a kettle of water that will never boil and that English teaching has become one of the least efficient activities we are engaged in. Urgent calls are heard to reform English teaching in China. Have you given serious thought to this issue?

Keys

Passage 1

总之，科学家们自以为是本杰明弗兰克林式的科学后继人，乐善好施，为人类开启心智，而事实上，大众却更将他们视作 Frankenstein(科学怪兽)式的人，在本已平静的世界掀起科学的恐慌。

我们应该从这一现象中更清醒地认识到：诚然现代的科学(及工程师)不能只和重力、电磁力打交道，他们还要善于和社会政治力量打交道。现代的科学不再只象过去那样仅受自然法则的约束，他们还受国家社会法则的限制。例如，我们能将人送上火星吗？从技术的角度说完全可能，但是从政治角度说没有必要。

我们能够利用安全无污染的核电站来大大提高给美国人民的供电量吗？这当然可能——正如欧洲和日本所作的那样——但是美国社会却排斥核电，特别是在切尔诺贝里核电站发生可怕事故之后。

我们能修建很多自动化管理的高速公路，为行午带来方便，减少事故吗？当然能。但谁来投资修建呢？在这样一个动辄陷入官司的社会，又有谁来保证修建方的利益呢？

如果一项新发明能创造百万的就业机会，为人们的生活带来更多的便利，但预测每年会夺去 5 万美国人的生命，我们还会允许开发这样的产品吗？我不知道 Karl Benz, Gottlieb Daimler 和 Henry Ford 会作何回答，但我想不太可能。

从某种意义上说，过去的科学家和工程师要幸运得多，他们已习惯接受大自然——一位绝对公正，表里如一，严明的法官——的评判。而今天，我们却要接受人的评判，其中充满诸多变化莫测，繁琐的程序，前后不一。因此我提出我所谓的社会科学第二定律，将牛顿第二定律改为：“每个科学行动都会受到一个大小相同，方向相反的社会反作用力。”

Passage 2

在我生命中的头——回，就发觉了“可听见的寂静”这种现象。当我们踏上第一段楼梯时，在我的自然现象的有限知识里面，又增加了另一种经验——可触摸得到的黑暗。一根火柴为我们指引出向上的路。我们上到第二层，第二层，第四层……一层层不断往上，数不清是第几层，前面的楼梯却仿佛无穷无尽。最后，我们猛然走进一片巨大的光泽之中。塔楼的这一层与教堂的顶部齐平，用作储藏室，散乱地堆放着许多古老信仰的圣像。这座城市的善良居民们在很多年前就弃绝了这种信仰，在被抛弃的圣像们身上，积满了厚厚的灰尘。那些对我们的先人意味着生和死的重要事物，在这里沦为了尘埃和垃圾。勤劳的耗子在这些雕像间搭了窝，永远警觉的蜘蛛还在一尊仁慈的圣像伸出的双臂间结了网。

再上一层楼梯，我们终于发现光亮来自这里敞开的窗户。沉重的铁条嵌在巨大的窗户上，其间出入的上百只鸽子把这个高处不胜寒的地方当成了他们惬意的居所。风透过铁栅吹进来，空气中浸润着一种神秘而令人愉悦的音乐。仔细一听，原来那是从我们脚下传来的城市的声音。遥远的距离将它们过滤得澄澈而干净了。

楼梯到这一层就没有了，再往上必须爬梯子。爬完第一架梯子(它又旧又滑，你必须小心翼翼踩稳每一级)，迎接我们的是一个崭新而伟大的奇迹——城市的时钟。我仿佛看见了时间的核心，我听见了一飞速流逝的时间那沉重的脉搏声，一秒、两秒、三秒，一直到六十秒。这时，随着一阵猛然的震颤声，所有的齿轮仿佛一齐停止了转动，被从永恒的时间长河中切割了下来。

Passage 3

All the scholar friends are gathers, and there is a goodly mixture of old and young. In the background lie high peaks and deep forests, while a clear, gurgling brook catches the light to the right and to the left.

We then arrange ourselves, sitting on its bank, drinking in succession from the goblet as it floats down the stream. No music is provided, but with drinking and with song, our hearts are gay and at ease. It is a clear spring day with a mild, caressing breeze. The vast universe, throbbing with life, lies spreading before us, entertaining the eye and pleasing the spirit and all the senses. It is perfect.

Passage 4

In a few years time, mankind will bid farewell to the 20th century, a century full of vicissitudes, and enter the 21st century, a century full of promises. At this turn of centuries, it is of great significance that we are gathered here from all comers of the world to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the United Nations - the widely representative and authoritative intergovernmental organization of our age. We can use this opportunity to take a look at the past and the future from a higher plane and share our views on how to turn the lofty missions of the United Nations into reality.

Fifty years ago when the World War against Fascism came to its victorious conclusion, the United Nations was born, which was a major event in the history of international relations. That the world went through two world wars in a short span of 30 years in the first half of the century left mankind with not only unprecedented carnage and destruction but also painful and thought-provoking lessons. The drawing up of the UN Charter and the launching of UN

organizations met the needs of the times, reflected the strong desire of the world's people to eliminate the scourge of war and mirrored humanity's dream for a new world of peace, equality, cooperation and prosperity.

Over the fifty years after World War II, our world has undergone earthshaking changes which are sweeping and inspiring at times and stormy and disquieting at others.

Our experience and lessons over half a century, the purposes and principles of the Charter and the epochal theme of peace and development, have all raised solemn and urgent demands on us.

We must create a secure and reliable international environment of lasting peace and stability.

We must uphold the norms governing international relations with the principles of sovereign equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs as the core.

We must establish a new type of international economic relations featuring mutual benefit, mutual support and common development.

We must bring about a situation of 'international harmony which allows making independent choices and seeking common ground while putting aside difference.

We must join in hands in meeting the challenges to human survival and development.

It is our view that the above-mentioned points should be incorporated in the new international political and economic order whose establishment has been eagerly sought for by the people of all countries. The UN should and could play an important and unique role in this regard. It can be said that the realization of such a new international political and economic order will be the main hallmark of the netter world we am to build together.

China is a member of the international community. It cannot be separated from the rest of the world, as its reform, opening-up and modernization drive all call for an international environment of lasting peace and stronger relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries. The world, likewise, needs China too, as a peaceful and prosperous world requires a stable and prosperous China.