

南京理工大学

2008 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

试题编号: 2008014048

考试科目: 翻译与写作 (满分 150 分)

考生注意: 所有答案 (包括填空题) 按试卷序号写在答题纸上, 写在试卷上不给分

I. Translate the following sentences: (20 points, each 2 points)

A: From English into Chinese:

1. Any event attended by the actor received widespread media coverage.
2. They remarked now he took a different seat from that which he usually occupied when he chose to attend divine worship.
3. In reality, the lines of division between sciences are becoming blurred, and science again approaching the "unity" that it had two centuries ago ---- although the accumulated knowledge is enormously greater now, and no one person can hope to comprehend more than a fraction of it.
4. Those privileged to be present at a family festival of the Forsytes have seen that charming and instructive sight ---- an upper middle-class family in full plumage.
5. A report of the proposed compromise plan came from a reliable source only a few hours after the President's special envoy emerged from his fifth secret session with the Egyptian Foreign Minister and told the newsmen "A solution is in sight."

B: From Chinese into English:

1. 他似乎想不出恰当的字眼来阐明自己的观点。
2. 人际关系就是一种善于听取别人意见, 体察别人的需要, 虚心接受批评的能力。
3. 他长期观察日月和行星的运行规律, 知道月亮本身不发光, 月光只是月球反射了太阳光。
4. 经济学家指出, 中国近年有可能把通货膨胀率控制在确定的目标 (15%) 之内, 但不可能没有通货膨胀。
5. 作家如果具有强烈的正义感和丰富的同情心, 能勇敢地笑, 大胆地恨, 写出来的作品必定是活的, 是永生的。

II. Translate the following passages: (60 points, each 30 points)

A: From English into Chinese:

In a speech delivered in 1952, Rachel Carson warned, "Mankind has gone very far into an artificial world of his own creation. He has sought to insulate himself, in his cities of steel and concrete, from the realities of earth and water and the growing seed. Intoxicated with a sense of his own power, he seems to be going farther and farther into more experiments for the destruction of himself and his world."

Carson voiced these worries before the triumph of television or shopping malls, before the advent of air-conditioning, personal computers, video games, the Internet, cell phones, cloning, genetic engineering, and a slew of other inventions that have made the artificial world ever more seductive. Unlike Earth, the artificial world is made for us. It feeds our bellies and minds with tasty pabulum; it shelters us from discomfort and sickness; it proclaims our ingenuity; it flatters our pride. Snug inside bubbles fashioned from concrete and steel, from silicon and plastic and words, we can pretend we are running the planet.

By contrast, the natural world was not made for our comfort or convenience. It preceded us by some billions of years, and it will outlast us; it mocks our pride, because it surpasses our understanding and control; it can be dangerous and demanding; it will eventually kill us and reclaim our bodies. We should not be surprised that increasing numbers of people choose to live entirely indoors, leaving buildings only to ride in airplanes or cars, viewing the great outside, if they view it at all, through sealed windows, but more often gazing into screens, listening to human chatter, cut off from "the realities of earth and water and the growing seed."

B: From Chinese into English:

尽管古人把书说成是“浩如烟海”，书的世界却真正的“天涯若比邻”，这话绝不是唯心的比拟。世界再大也没有阻隔。佛说“三千大千世界”，可算大极了。书的境地呢，“现在界”还加上“过去界”，也带上“未来界”，实在是包罗万象，贯通三界。而我们却可以足不出户，在这里随意阅历，随时拜师求教。谁说读书人目光短浅，不通人情，不关心世事呢！这里可得到丰富的经历，可认识各时各地、多种多样的人。经常在书里“串门儿”，至少可以脱去几分愚昧，多长几个心眼儿吧？

可惜我们“串门”时“隐”而犹存的“身”，毕竟只是凡胎俗骨。我们没有如来佛的慧眼，把入世间几千年积累的智慧一览无余，只好时刻记住庄子“生也有涯而知也无涯”的名言。我们只是朝生暮死的虫豸（还不是孙大圣毫毛变成的虫儿），钻入书中世界，这边爬爬，那边停停，有时遇到心仪的人，听到惬意的话，或者对心上悬挂的问题偶有所得，就好比开了心窍，乐以忘言。这个“乐”和“追求享受”该不是一回事吧？

III. Writing:

1. Directions: Write a summary on the following passage in about 150 words. You should use your own words to generalize the main idea in the original. (30 points)

The Harmful Myth of Asian Superiority

Asian Americans have increasingly come to be viewed as a "model minority." But are they as successful as claimed? And for whom are they supposed to be a model?

Asian Americans have been described in the media as "excessively, even provocatively" successful in gaining admission to universities. Asian American shopkeepers have been congratulated, as well as criticized, for their ubiquity and entrepreneurial effectiveness.

If Asian Americans can make it, many politicians and pundits ask, why can't

African Americans? Such comparisons pit minorities against each other and generate African Americans resentment toward Asian Americans. The victims are blamed for their plight, rather than racism and an economy that has made many young African American workers superfluous.

The celebration of Asian Americans has obscured reality. For example, figures on the high earnings of Asian Americans relative to Caucasians are misleading. Most Asian Americans live in California, Hawaii and New York – states with higher incomes and high costs of living than the national average.

Even Japanese Americans, often touted for their upward mobility, have not reached equality. While Japanese American men in California earned an average income comparable to Caucasian men, they did so only by acquiring more education and working more hours.

Comparing family incomes is even more deceptive. Some Asian American groups do have higher family incomes than Caucasians, but they have more workers per family.

The “model minority” image homogenizes Asian Americans and hides their differences. For example, while thousands of Vietnamese American young people attend universities, others are on the streets. They live in motels and hang out in pool halls in places like East Los Angeles; some join gangs.

Twenty-five percent of the people in New York’s Chinatown lived below the poverty level, compared with 17 percent of the city’s population. Some 60 percent of the workers in the Chinatowns of Los Angeles and San Francisco are crowded into low-paying jobs in garment factories and restaurants.

Although college-educated Asian Americans are entering the professions and earning good salaries, many hit the “glass ceiling” – the barrier through which high management positions can be seen but not reached. Only 8 percent of Asian Americans were “officials” and “managers,” compared with 12 percent for all groups.

Finally, the triumph of Korean immigrants has been exaggerated. More than three-quarters of Korean greengrocers, those so-called paragons of bootstrap entrepreneurialism, came to America with a college education. Engineers, teachers, or administrators while in Korea, they became shopkeepers after their arrival. For many of them, the greengrocery represents dashed dreams, a step downward in status.

Most Asian Americans know their “success” is largely a myth. They also see how the celebration of Asian Americans as a “model minority” perpetuates their inequality and exacerbates relations between them and African Americans.

2. Directions: Write an essay in more than 300 words based on the following statements. Make sure your essay has a title, a clear thesis statement and convincing supporting details. And it should be unified, coherent, and distinctive in style, with few grammatical mistakes and spelling mistakes. (40 points)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Most experiences in our lives that seemed difficult at the time become valuable lessons for the future. Use reasons and specific examples to support your answer.