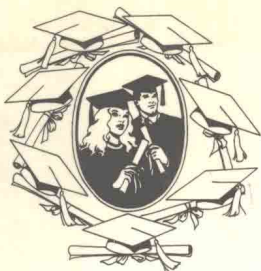




双博士系列

2002年考研辅导教材



# 2002 硕士研究生 入学考试 英语专项训练

## 英汉翻译与写作

ENGLISH-CHINESE TRANSLATION AND WRITING

- ◎ 编写 考研命题研究组
- ◎ 主编 北京大学英语系 李培
- ◎ 总策划 胡东华



科学技术文献出版社



2004-2005 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试



# 2002 硕士研究生 入学考试

## 英语专项训练

英语翻译与写作

2002-2003 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试



· 编 者 李 群 李 群 李 群 李 群  
· 主 编 北京和平门外语培训中心  
· 总编辑 李 群



北京和平门外语培训中心

硕士研究生入学考试  
英语专项训练

(英汉翻译与写作)

编写 考研命题研究组  
主编 北京大学英语系 李培  
总策划 胡东华

科学技术文献出版社

Scientific and Technical Documents Publishing House

北 京

# (京)新登字 130 号

声明:本书封面及封底均采用专用图标(见右图),该图标已由国家商标局注册受理登记,未经本策划人同意禁止其他单位使用。



出 版 者:科学技术文献出版社

邮 购 部 电 话:(010)62579473-8100

图书发行部电话:(010)62534708, 62624508, 62624119

门 市 部 电 话:(010)62534447, 62543201

图书发行部传真:(010)62622642

E-mail:stdph@istic.ac.cn

策 划 编 辑:胡东华

责 任 编 辑:王美兰 杨 丹

责 任 校 对:王美兰 杨 丹

封 面 设 计:胡东华

发 行 者:科学技术文献出版社发行 新华书店总店北京发行所经销

印 刷 者:保定市华泰印刷厂

版 ( 印 ) 次:2001 年 5 月第 3 版第 1 次印刷

开 本:850×1168 32 开

字 数:1003 千字

印 张:40

本 册 定 价:10 元(全五册合计定价 50 元)

©版权所有 违法必究

欢迎广大读者举报出售盗版书的书店。更欢迎印刷厂、装订厂职工举报正在盗印或装订的印、装厂。举报电话(手机):(0)13801064123(打假办),该手机 24 小时开机。举报查实后,将视情况给予重奖。

本丛书封面均贴有“双博士”激光防伪标志,凡无此标志者为非法出版物。盗版书刊因错漏百出、印刷粗糙,对读者会造成身心侵害和知识上的误解,希望广大读者不要购买。

# 目 录

## PART I 英汉翻译

Unit 1 .....	( 1 )	Unit 28 .....	(83)
Unit 2 .....	( 4 )	Unit 29 .....	(87)
Unit 3 .....	( 7 )	Unit 30 .....	(90)
Unit 4 .....	(10)	Unit 31 .....	(93)
Unit 5 .....	(13)	Unit 32 .....	(96)
Unit 6 .....	(16)	Unit 33 .....	(99)
Unit 7 .....	(20)	Unit 34 .....	(102)
Unit 8 .....	(23)	Unit 35 .....	(105)
Unit 9 .....	(26)	Unit 36 .....	(108)
Unit 10 .....	(29)	Unit 37 .....	(111)
Unit 11 .....	(33)	Unit 38 .....	(115)
Unit 12 .....	(36)	Unit 39 .....	(118)
Unit 13 .....	(39)	Unit 40 .....	(122)
Unit 14 .....	(42)	Unit 41 .....	(126)
Unit 15 .....	(45)	Unit 42 .....	(129)
Unit 16 .....	(48)	Unit 43 .....	(133)
Unit 17 .....	(51)	Unit 44 .....	(136)
Unit 18 .....	(54)	Unit 45 .....	(139)
Unit 19 .....	(57)	Unit 46 .....	(142)
Unit 20 .....	(60)	Unit 47 .....	(145)
Unit 21 .....	(63)	Unit 48 .....	(148)
Unit 22 .....	(66)	Unit 49 .....	(151)
Unit 23 .....	(69)	Unit 50 .....	(154)
Unit 24 .....	(72)	Unit 51 .....	(157)
Unit 25 .....	(75)	Unit 52 .....	(160)
Unit 26 .....	(77)	Unit 53 .....	(163)
Unit 27 .....	(80)	Unit 54 .....	(166)

Unit 55 .....	(169)	Unit 61 .....	(188)
Unit 56 .....	(172)	Unit 62 .....	(191)
Unit 57 .....	(175)	Unit 63 .....	(194)
Unit 58 .....	(178)	Unit 64 .....	(197)
Unit 59 .....	(180)	Unit 65 .....	(200)
Unit 60 .....	(185)		

## PART II 短文写作

第一单元	考研英语写作出题趋势分析 .....	(204)
第二单元	考研英语作文试题分类说明及写作方法 .....	(244)
第三单元	范文选编 .....	(260)
附 录	英语作文常用表达方法 .....	(272)

## Part I 英汉翻译

### Unit 1

#### English - Chinese Translation

##### Direction:

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.*

European ministers gathered here last week to discuss how to boost the standing of the most neglected member of many modern families—the father.

After decades of campaigns for women's rights, experts in many European countries are now worried about the status and role of men, particularly in the home.

"Men are problem cases from the viewpoint of society—drunkards, divorced, criminals, suicidal and sick," said Finnish Social Affairs Minister Terttu Huttu, host to the meeting of social ministers from 42 European countries.

"The male has created the structures of our society, but men have become prisoners of these structures," she said.

1) Researchers note that as more and more women take paid work, men in many countries are fast losing their traditional status as "breadwinner." On top of this, those men who fall into unemployment often face depression or a deep identity crisis.

"The model of a man who achieves is a man who is aggressive and successful...who takes care that the family car, computer and mountain bike is trendy," said Huttu.

From societies as diverse as Albania and Liechtenstein, sociologists and ministries report that men are no longer the macho providers of all for the family that they used to be. The report also says that the men's transition to their new caring, sharing "New Man" is very difficult for them.

2) "Today a Western man needs unusual courage if he wants to take his full share of the unique experience offered by fatherhood," said Huttu. "There is little room for the men in the family. Men have not been able to define themselves and their needs."

Baby-buggy-pushing, diaper-changing fathers are a common enough sight in

Scandinavian countries. There, some man are even obliged by law to take time off to care for their children.

But elsewhere, the pressure to achieve in work often far outweighs a desire to be an active father.

3) Sociologists say this emphasis on male careers often discourages willing fathers from taking up what rare opportunities they do have, to experience the joys of being a parent.

For instance in Germany, both fathers and mothers are entitled to child-raising leave in the first three years of their children's lives. The parents can even take their time off in turns. But only just over one per cent of fathers take advantage of the opportunity.

4) "The men are afraid of appearing insufficiently company-oriented and feel that they cannot deviate from the traditional image of male behaviour," said a German study.

Things can get worse if a father loses his job. In the case of Finland, nearly one of every five fathers has not job.

"For some fathers unemployment gives a legitimate reason to spend more time with their children. For other fathers, unemployment is such a hard blow to their self-esteem that they cannot bear to take care of children," the Finnish conference document says.

5) Beyond playing a distant role in the home, fathers are increasingly pulling completely away from their children particularly after a divorce, researchers say.

"In France, it is estimated that 55 per cent of the children of divorced couples no longer have any contact with their father," according to the French conference paper.

Being a father is a problem particularly for younger men in Britain, researchers there say.

"Young men are most likely to be the fathers to the children of teenage mothers, but those young men are also the least likely to get a well-paid job which can bolster their self-esteem and help them to support their families," the British paper said.

## Vocabulary

elaborated

a. 扩充了

boost

v. 提高

macho

n. 强壮男子

transition

n. 过渡

buggy

n. 婴儿车



diaper	n. 尿布
be entitled to (doing) something	享有…的权利
deviate from	偏离
legitimate	a. 合法的
bolster	v. 支撑, 支持
self-esteem	n. 自尊心

**参考答案:**

1. Researchers note that as more and more women take paid work, men in many countries are fast losing their traditional status as "breadwinner."

译文: 研究者们注意到越来越多的妇女从事有酬劳动, 在许多国家男人正在迅速丧失他们的传统地位——养家糊口的人。

2. "Today a Western man needs unusual courage if he wants to take his full share of the unique experience offered by fatherhood,"

译文: 今天如果一个西方的男人想要承担父亲这一独特经验所赋予的全部责任, 他是需要无比的勇气的。

3. Sociologists say this emphasis on male careers often discourages willing fathers from taking up what rare opportunities they do have to experience the joys of being a parent.

译文: 社会学家认为对于男人事业的强调经常会打消那些父亲们的积极性, 使他们少有机会体验到为人父的乐趣。

4. "The men are afraid of appearing insufficiently company-oriented and feel that they cannot deviate from the traditional image of male behaviour," said a German study.

译文: "男人们害怕显得对公司不够尽心, 并感到他们不能偏离男人行为的传统形象。" 一个德国的研究者这样认为。

5. Beyond playing a distant role in the home, fathers are increasingly pulling completely away from their children particularly after a divorce, researchers say.

译文: 除了在家庭中扮演一个疏远的角色外, 越来越多的父亲完全远离了孩子的生活, 特别是在离婚之后, 研究人员说。

## Unit 2

### English - Chinese Translation

**Direction:**

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.*

1) On a scale of one to 100 for the causes of stress, the death of a spouse scores the maximum points and divorce 73. Holidays and Christmas also score double-digit figures.

2) Recognized as the health hazard of modern life, stress can contribute, directly or indirectly, to heart disease cancer and strokes, as well as a number of psychological problems.

Children are as likely to suffer from it as adults. No one, regardless of how calm their personality, is immune.

"It is not only a problem for 'young urban professionals' (yuppies)," said Mark Greener, author of a new book called "Managing Stress."

3) "In fact, it is often people who have little or no control over certain aspects of their lives—such as those in routine jobs or the unemployed—who suffer particularly badly." added Greener, a pharmacologist and medical journalist.

Up to half of sickness absence from work is due to work-related stress and depression, costing an estimated 7 billion pounds (\$ 11 billion) in lost revenue in Britain alone each year.

Most people can cope with, and even need a certain amount of stress to perform to the best of their ability. But when demands for dealing with stress are greater than resources, strength or time it becomes dangerous.

"Stress is a response to change in the environment. Anything that leads to change can cause stress, even if it's enjoyable," explained Greener.

Britain's Trade Union Congress, concerned after a survey of workers revealed that stress was the biggest health hazard they faced, have launched a nationwide campaign to combat what it called the "new industrial epidemic."

Stress is not a new problem. It has existed since cavemen foraged for food and hunted wild animals. But people are a lot better now at recognizing it and there is an increasing awareness among doctors that it causes many diseases.

Many believed the computer age and the women's movement (resulting in more

equality between men and women) would improve lifestyles and give men and women more free time. But Greener says people are now working longer hours, have more information to cope with and are feeling more insecure.

"There is a great deal of uncertainty in the workplace. The old ideal of having a job for life is gone," he said.

4) Greener attributes juggling the demands of home, children and jobs, plus the prejudice they face in the workplace, as the main causes of stress for women.

"For men it is changing (sexual) roles and the lack of security they tend to rely on," he explained.

Managers are also complaining of being stressed by information overload. "Having too much information can be as dangerous as having too little," said psychologist David Lewis.

5) "What this report makes as clear as crystal is that finding ways of dealing with the information burden is now one of the most urgent world-wide challenges facing business."

Studies have confirmed that certain personality types are better at coping with stress. Type A personalities who are very competitive, impatient, aggressive and restless tend to suffer while the unhurried, relaxed and more passive B types don't.

"Everyone is stressed. It is a fact of life," said Greener. "What we have to do is to try to manage it."

## Vocabulary

immune	a.	免疫的
yuppy	n.	(美)城市少壮职业人士, 雅皮士
revenue	n.	收入, 国家的收入, 税收
epidemic	n.	流行病 a. 流行的, 传染的
forage	v.	搜索粮食, 抢夺
as clear as crystal		像水晶一样清澈; (喻) 极其明白
aggressive	a.	进攻的, 进取的

### 参考答案:

1. On a scale of one to 100 for the causes of stress, the death of a spouse scores the maximum points and divorce 73. Holidays and Christmas also score double-digit figures.

译文: 倘若以 1 到 100 来衡量压力成因的话, 丧偶高居榜首, 离婚为 73。而

假期和圣诞节给人造成的压力也是两位数的。

2. Recognized as the health hazard of modern life, stress can contribute, directly or indirectly, to heart disease cancer and strokes, as well as a number of psychological problems.

译文:压力被看作现代生活的健康隐患,可直接或间接地导致有关心脏疾病、中风以及许多心理问题。

3. "In fact, it is often people who have little or no control over certain aspects of their lives—such as those in routine jobs or the unemployed—who suffer particularly badly."

译文:“事实上,通常是那些对生活某些方面无力控制或无从把握的人——例如从事日常事务性工作的人或失业者,他们更多地为压力所苦。”

4. Greener attributes juggling the demands of home, children and jobs, plus the prejudice they face in the workplace, as the main causes of stress for women.

译文:格林纳把应付家庭、孩子和工作的需要,以及她们在工作场所遇到的偏见归结为女性感到的主要压力。

5. "What this report makes as clear as crystal is that finding ways of dealing with the information burden is now one of the most urgent world-wide challenges facing business."

译文:“这一报告很清楚地指出找到应付过量信息的办法是当今我们在全世界范围内亟需解决的一个问题。”

## Unit 3

### English - Chinese Translation

**Direction:**

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.*

1) Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who first set a broken leg, or launched a seaworthy boat, or calculated the length of the year, or manured a field; but we know all about the killers and destroyers. 2) People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think most people believe that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them as conquerors. It is just possible they are, but they are not the most civilized. Animals fight; so do savages; hence to be good at fighting to be good in the way in which an animal or a savage is good, but it is not to be civilized. 3) Even being good at getting other people to fight for you and telling them how to do it most efficiently-this, after all, is what conquerors and generals have done-is not being civilized. People fight to settle quarrels. Civilized peoples ought to be able to find some way of settling their disputes. 1) 编写 V. 2. 2. 1

Even our own age has fought the two greatest wars in history, in which millions of people were killed or mutilated.

But after all, the race of men has only just started. From the point of view of evolution, human beings are very young children indeed, babies, in fact, of a few months old. Scientists reckon that there has been life of some sort on the earth in the form of jelly-fish and that kind of creature for about twelve hundred million years; but there have been men for only one million years, and there have been civilized men for about eight thousand years at the outside. These figures are difficult to grasp; so let us scale them down. Suppose that we reckon the whole past of living creatures on the earth as one hundred years out at about one month, and during that month there have been civilizations for between seven and eight hours. So you see there has been little time to learn in, but there will be oceans of time in which to learn better. 4) Taking man's civilized past at

about seven or eight hours, we may estimate his future, that is to say, the whole period between now and when the sun grows too cold to maintain life any longer on the earth, at about one hundred thousand years. Thus mankind is only at the beginning of its civilized life, we must not expect too much. 5) The past of man has been on the whole a pretty beastly business, a business of fighting and bullying and gorging and grabbing and hurting. We must not expect even civilized peoples not to have done these things.

### Vocabulary

gloriously	<i>adv.</i>	荣耀地, 光荣地
seaworthy	<i>adj.</i>	适于航海的, 建造与保养好的
manure	<i>v.</i>	施肥于(土地、土壤)
	<i>n.</i>	肥料
mutilate	<i>v.</i>	使残缺不全, 残害
evolution	<i>n.</i>	进化, 演化
jelly-fish	<i>n.</i>	水田, 海蜇
scale down		按比例缩减
estimate	<i>v.</i>	判断、估计
beastly	<i>adj.</i>	兽性的, 如野兽的
bully	<i>v.</i>	恃强凌弱
gorge	<i>v.</i>	狼吞虎咽
	<i>n.</i>	峡谷

#### 参考答案:

1. Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all.

译文: 在史书中最常出现和最为显赫的人物多是一些大征服者、将军和军事家们。相反, 那些真正为人类文明进步做出贡献的人却往往全然没人提及。

2. People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier.

译文: 人们对这些人评价很高, 以致于在世界许多大城市里最高的都是这些征服者、将军或是士兵的雕像。

3. Even being good at getting other people to fight for you and telling them how to do it

most efficiently-this, after all, is what conquerors and generals have done-is not being civilized.

译文:即使你善于利用别人去为你作战并告诉他们如何才能最有效地战斗——这毕竟是征服者和将军的所为——也是不文明的行为。

4. Taking man's civilized past at about seven or eight hours, we may estimate his future, that is to say, the whole period between now and when the sun grows too cold to maintain life any longer on the earth, at about one hundred thousand years.

译文:如果把人类过去的文明史看成七、八个小时,那么我们就预测她的未来,也就是说,从现在到太阳变得冷到地球上不再有生命存在大约还有十万年左右。

5. The past of man has been on the whole a pretty beastly business, a business of fighting and bullying and gorging and grabbing and hurting.

译文:从整体上看,人类过去曾干过一些相当野蛮的事——如战争、凌弱、鲸吞、掠夺和蹂躏。

(原文中某些词在译成汉语时译不出来。如果将其译出来,反而使译文在语言上显得累赘,在不影响原文意义表达的前提下,可将多余部分省去,这就是省略法。此句中的“a business of fighting……”在译成中文时,business的意思就被省略了。)

## Unit 4

### English-Chinese Translation

**Direction:**

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.*

Have there always been cities? 1) Life without large urban areas may seem inconceivable to us, but actually cities are a relatively recent development. Groups with primitive economies still manage without them. The trend, however, is for such groups to disappear, while cities are increasingly becoming the dominant mode of man's social existence.

Historically, city life has always been among the elements which form a civilization. Any high degree of human endeavor and achievement has been closely linked to life in an urban environment. 2) It is virtually impossible to imagine that universities, hospitals, large businesses or even science and technology could have come into being without cities to support them. To most people, cities have traditionally been the areas where there was a concentration of culture, as well as of opportunity.

3) In recent years, however, people have begun to become aware that cities are also areas where there is a concentration of problems. What has happened to the modern American city? Actually, the problem is not such a new one. Long before this century started, there had begun a trend toward the concentration of the poor of the American society into the cities. Each great wave of immigration from abroad and from the rural areas made the problem worse. During this century, there has also been the development of large suburban areas surrounding the cities, for the rich prefer to live in these areas. Within the cities, sections may be sharply divided into high and low rent districts, the "right side of town" and the slums.

Of course, everyone wants to do something about this unhappy situation. But there is no agreement as to goals. Neither is there any systematic approach or integrated program. Opinions are as diverse as the people who give them. But one basic difference of opinion concerns the question of whether or not the city as such is to be preserved. Perhaps transportation and the means of communication have really made it possible for there to be an end to the big cities. Of course, there is the problem of persuading people to move out of their own free will. And there is also the objection that the city has



always been the core from which cultural advancement has radiated. Is this, however, still the case today in the presence of easy transportation and communication? 4) Does culture arise as a result of people living together communally, or is it too the result of decisions made at the level of government and the communications industry?

It is probably true to say that most people prefer to preserve the cities. Some think that the cities could be cleaned up or totally rebuilt. This is easy to say; it would not be so easy to do. To be sure, a great rebuilding project would give jobs to many of those people who need them. Living conditions could not help but improve, at least for a while. But would the problems return after the rebuilding was completed?

Nevertheless, with the majority of the people living in urban areas, the problem of the cities must be solved. 5) From agreement on this general goal, we have, unfortunately, in the past proceeded to disagreement on specific goals, and from there to total inaction. At the basis of much of this inaction is an old fashioned concept—the idea that human conditions will naturally tend to regulate themselves for the general goal.

## Vocabulary

inconceivable	adj.	不可想像的
primitive	adj.	原始的
dominant	adj.	占统治地位的
endeavor	v.	努力
virtually	adv.	确实地
concentration	n.	集中
suburban	adj.	城郊的, 市郊的
slum	n.	贫民窟
integrated	adj.	完整的
diverse	adj.	多种多样的
transportation	n.	交通, 运输
core	n.	核心
radiate	v.	发出, 发光
communally	adv.	公用地, 公有地, 社会地
inaction	n.	不做事, 不活动
regulate	v.	有系统地管理, 使遵守规则或合乎标准