

# 英语专业考研 英汉互译真题与 核心考点高分有道

考天下 ◎主编

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# P 前言

## Preface

翻译是全国各高校英语专业研究生入学考试的必考科目。除了英汉互译试卷中必考外,基础英语、综合英语、英美文学和语言学专业课试题中也常出现英译汉或汉译英的试题。所以,练好翻译对英语专业考研的同学来说不容忽视。

本书主要包括英汉互译翻译技巧、名校汉译英真题及其参考译文、名校英译汉真题及其参考译文等三部分。而且,部分真题还附有背景链接,有助于考生了解目标院校真题的出处,从而更有目的、更有方向地复习考试。

本书不仅对英语专业考研考生、翻译硕士考生具有极大的参考价值,而且对翻译资格证的考生也非常实用。

本书特点:

首先,真题多而全。俗话说,知己知彼,百战不殆。本书广泛收集了全国各地高校的研究生入学考试真题。考生既可以更全面地了解各地高校翻译真题难度,更好地选择适合自己的院校;又可以有的放矢地准备考试。

其次,提供详实的答案,参考价值高。部分译文节选自杨宪益等翻译名家译文,考生可对比与自己译文的差距,从而找到弱点并加以改进,因而非常具有借鉴意义。

最后,由于英汉互译是主观题,“译无定译”,所以参考译文仅供参考,错误、值得商榷之处在所难免,不妥之处,敬请指正,不胜感激。

本书编写过程中,北京工商大学的刘红艳教授带领学生团队参与全书的编写及修订校对工作,团队成员有:郭莎、郭铭欣、杨柳、雷振辉、卢芳、邱天然、陈瑾、陈佳、董丽卓、王海洋、崔锐,特此声明。

编者

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# 第一章

## 英汉互译翻译技巧

### 一、翻译标准

翻译是运用一种语言把另一种语言所表达的思想内容准确而完善地重新表达出来的语言活动。随着翻译学的不断发展,众多翻译标准浮出水面,但大多数均脱胎于严复先生提出的“信达雅”三字标准。“信”指意义不背原文,即是译文要准确,不歪曲,不遗漏,也不随意增减意思;“达”指不拘泥于原文形式,译文通顺明白;“雅”则指译文时选用的词语要得体,追求文章本身的古雅,简明优雅。尤其对文学翻译来说,信、达、雅仍是可用的标准,同时也是“译事三难”。

### 二、翻译步骤

(1)对原文进行通读和理解。包括原句的中心意思是什么、选择什么时态最合适、有没有褒贬义或寓意。

(2)按译入语表达习惯组织语言。根据上下文语境选择适当的词汇和表达手段。

(3)表达。注意借助适当的翻译方法进行准确表达。若英文原文句子较长,可采取分步翻译的方法,即先分成多个部分进行独立翻译,再进行合并、化简和调整。

(4)校对。检查是否有错译、漏译。是否忠实于原文、是否通顺易懂、是否符合汉语表达习惯。

### 三、翻译方法

翻译方法基本上包括直译和意译。英、汉语结构有相同一面,汉译时可照译,即所谓“直译”——既忠实原文内容,又符合原文结构形式。但这两种语言之间还有许多差别,如完全照译,势必出现“英化汉语”,这时就需要“意译”——在忠实原文内容前提下,摆脱原文结构束缚,使译文符合汉语规范。特别要注意是:“直译”不等于“死译”,“意译”也不等于“乱译”。

直译:

Hotline 热线

Barking dogs do not bite. 吠犬不咬人。

A drop in the ocean. 沧海一粟。

To add fuel to the fire. 火上浇油。

意译:

Milk way 银河

A new broom sweeps clean. 新官上任三把火。

The man and his wife lead a dog life. 他们夫妻过着牛马不如的生活。

直译和意译:

Good marriages doesn't just happen. They take a lot of love and a lot of work.

直译:好的婚姻不会仅仅发生——它们需要大量的爱和大量的工作。

意译:美满的婚姻不会从天上掉下来——你必须为它付出大量的爱,做大量的工作。



## 四、英汉语言的比较

简要概括为:英语重形合,汉语重意合;英语句长复杂,汉语句短简练;英语多被动语态,汉语多主动语态;英语重心在前,汉语重心在后;英语注重省略,汉语注重补充;英语多抽象词,汉语多具体词;英语结构紧凑,汉语结构松散;英语好静,汉语好动等等。

### 1. 英语重形合,汉语重意合

英语的句子一般是按照固定的结构和方式来组织和表达的,偏重于形式;汉语的句子则是按照其字词的含义来组合和连接的,表达方式灵活多变,偏重于语意。英语句子之间的关系可以通过时态、标点符号、连接词等表示清楚;而汉语句子之间的关系则要靠句子本身的语意来表现。

例句:

If winter comes, can spring be far behind? 冬天来了,春天还会远吗?

### 2. 英语句长复杂,汉语句短简练

英语是一种形合性的语言,注重句子的结构,往往一句话可以包含多个意思,是一种“树形结构式”的语言。但是,汉语是一种意合性的语言,一句话一般只能表达一个意思,是一种“竹形结构式”的语言。所以,这种长短句之间的转化正是英译汉的难点,翻译题也主要是考查学生翻译英语长难句的能力。

例句:

It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques. 它同样适用于传统历史学家和社会科学历史学家,传统历史学家(或前者)将历史仅仅看作是对历史材料来源的内部的和外部的批评,社会科学历史学家(或后者)把历史研究活动等同于具体的研究方法。

### 3. 英语多被动语态,汉语多主动语态

英语中被动语态较多,尤其是学术文献、科技英语等正式书面文体中更为突出,而汉语中主动语态较多,而且汉语中经常用主动表示被动。所以英译汉时,尽量把英语被动句翻译成汉语的主动句,反之亦然。

例句:

New actions must be taken to prevent air pollution. 必须采取新行动来阻止空气污染。

The famous hotel had been burned by the big fire. 大火把这家著名的旅馆烧掉了。

If the stability can be maintained, one of the worst features of the cycle will have been removed. 如果这种稳定状态得以保持下去,商业周期最坏的一个特征将被消除。

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### 4. 英语重心在前,汉语重心在后

英语往往是“开门见山”,即重心在前;汉语则习惯于“循序渐进”,即重心在后。英译汉时,我们要注意这种逻辑思维上的差异:在正确理解英语原文逻辑关系的基础上,打乱英语的句子结构,按照汉语思维逻辑的表达方式重新安排句子的语序。

例句:

Everybody here has a chance to study unless he doesn't want to. 除非自己不愿意学,这里的每个人都有学习的机会。

In general, the tests work most effectively when the qualities to be measured can be most precisely defined and least effectively when what is to be measured or predicated can not be well defined. 一般的说,当所要测定的特征能很精确界定时,测试最为有效;而当所要测定或预测的东西不能明确地界定时,测试的效果则最差。

## 5. 英语注重省略, 汉语注重补充

英语为了避免不必要的重复, 常常使用省略; 而汉语注重意思的完整表达, 有时甚至喜欢用重复来对语义加以强调。所以翻译时, 一定要注意英汉各自的表达习惯。

例句:

Everybody has a responsibility to the society of which he is a part and through this to mankind. 每个人都对他所属的社会负有责任, 并且通过社会而对人类负责。

注: 该句是在 this 后省略了前面出现的“everybody has a responsibility”(符合省略的规则), this 指“the society”。根据汉语习惯, 将其补充完整后再翻译。

## 6. 英语多抽象词, 汉语多具体词

与汉语比较而言, 英语表示状态或抽象概念的抽象名词较多。在英译汉时, 常常需要通过增词翻译或者改换说法的方法, 把这些抽象名词具体化。尤其对于通过加后缀形式构成的名词, 更应该根据具体语境予以补充翻译。例如: commercialization (商业化情况/形势)、independence (独立性)、unemployment (失业现象)、ignorance (愚昧状态)、loyalty (忠心程度) 等等。

## 7. 英语结构紧凑, 汉语结构松散

英语句与句之间的结构很紧凑, 各句之间都由一些表明逻辑关系的连词或介词等有序地组织在一起, 是一个含义丰富、但结构有序的统一整体。汉语则喜欢使用短句, 句与句之间的结构也比较松散, 主要靠各句本身的意义来衔接。翻译过程中, 应该尽量把英语的紧凑结构翻译成汉语的松散结构, 把并列句或从句译成汉语中的单句, 通过句子本身的意义来表示它们之间的逻辑关系。

例句:

Behaviorists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience intellectual development. 行为主义者认为, 如果一个儿童在有許多刺激物的环境中长大, 而且这些刺激物能够开发其作出适当反应的能力, 那么这个儿童将会有更高的智力发展。

## 8. 英语好静, 汉语好动

英语喜欢使用静态表达, 经常用一些施动性的名词(由动词转化而来的, 比如 learner, employee, beginner 等)代替动词。这样, 不仅句式灵活多变, 而且结构紧凑、逻辑性强。中文则喜欢使用动词, 句短简练, 生动活泼, 看起来结构松散, 但句句有力, 动态十足。因此, 翻译过程中要多加注意。

例句:

She is a good beginner in computer. 她刚学电脑, 很出色。

The computer is a far more careful and industrious inspector than human beings. 计算机比人检查得更细心、更勤快。

# 五、英汉翻译技巧

## 1. 英汉翻译中词义的选择和引申

英汉两种语言都有一词多类和一词多义的现象。一词多类就是指一个词往往属于几个词类, 具有几个不同的意义; 一词多义就是同一个词在同一词类中又往往有几个不同的词义。在英译汉的过程中, 特别应当多结合上下文、搭配关系推敲词义, 决不能孤立、片面、静止地理解一个词的词义, 僵化地套用。只有这样才能使译文自然流畅, 符合汉语习惯。

例子: hot 及 heavy 在不同搭配下的多种语义

hot bath 热水浴      Pepper is hot. 胡椒是辣的。

hot on pop music 热衷于流行音乐

hot news 最新消息      hot material 强放射性物质

a hot temper 暴躁的脾气

hot music 节奏强的音乐

hot dispute 激烈争论

heavy crop 大丰收 heavy current 强电流

heavy traffic 交通拥挤

例句:

Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the points where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more “unnatural food”. 除非人类终于意识到要把人口减少到这样的程度:使地球能为所有人提供足够的饮食,否则人们将不得不接受更多的“人造食品”。

## 2. 词类转换

由于英汉两种语言在语法和习惯上存在差异,在描述同一事物时,两种语言会使用不同的词性。因此,在翻译过程中,有时需要变换原词的词性,以有效地传达原文的信息。常见的词类转换有以下几种。

a. 英语名词→汉语动词:英语中具有动作意义或由动词转化过来的名词,汉译时往往转化为动词。

例句:

His arrival at this conclusion was the result of much thought. 他得出这结论是深思熟虑的结果。

b. 英语动词→汉语名词:有些动词在汉语里虽有相对应的动词词义,但在某种特定的语言场合下不能使用该动词词义,或由于需要选择另一种更好的译文,因而将其转化为汉语的名词。

例句:

Judgment should be based on facts, not on hearsay. 判断应该以事实为依据,而不应该依道听途说。

The electronic computer is chiefly characterized by its accurate and rapid computation. 计算机的主要特点是计算准确迅速。

c. 英语名词→汉语形容词:英语原文中有形容词加后缀构成的名词,翻译时可转化为汉语的形容词。

例句:

Scientists are no strangers to politics. 科学家对政治并不陌生。

We found difficulty in solving the complicated problem. 我们发现解决这个复杂的问题是很困难的。

d. 英语介词副词→汉语动词

例句:

I am for the former. I am against the latter. 我支持前者。我反对后者。

## 3. 反译法

英汉语言差异较大,有各自独特的表达方式。反译一般指正说反译或者反说正译。反译是出于翻译实际的客观需要,由上下文、修辞效果及习惯表达方式等多种因素决定。

例句:

He did not look at me, and I kept quiet.

正译:他没看我,我也保持沉默。

反译:他没看我,我也不出声。

Only five customers remained in the bar.

正译:酒吧间只有五个顾客还呆在那里。

反译:酒吧间只有五个顾客还没走。

The plan is far from being perfect.

正译:这个计划远离完美。

反译:这个计划一点也不完美。

## 4. 被动语态的翻译

a. 译为主动语态。

例句:

Much has been said about the necessity of introducing foreign funds into Chinese enterprises. 有关中国企业引进外资的必要性已经谈的很多了。

The street is filled with people. 街上挤满了人。

b. 译为汉语的被动句。“被”或者“由、受、遭到、靠、让、要、得到、得以、可以、加以、为……所……，是……的”等结构。

例句：

The time will be decided by him. 时间由他决定。

If the stability can be maintained, one of the worst features of the cycle will have been removed. 如果这种稳定状态得以保持下去，商业周期最坏的一个特征将被消除。

c. 译成汉语中的无主句，或者增加泛泛的主语。

例句：

Having been told the news, she was very excited. 知道这个消息后，她非常激动。

You are required to return all the books you borrowed from the library by the end of this month. 要求大家在月底前把从图书馆借的书全部归还。

Voices were heard calling for help. 有人听见呼救的声音。

It is now understood that atoms can be further divided into smaller particles. 现在人们懂得，原子还可以进一步分成更小的粒子。

It is reported that 据报道

It is said that 据说

It will be seen from this that 由此可见

It must be pointed out that 必须指出

It is universally believed that 人们普遍认为

It is well-known that 众所周知

## 5. 定语从句的翻译方法

英语定语，可以分为前置定语和后置定语，而汉语定语一般放在名词之前，放在名词之后的极少，因此，英译汉时需要注意定语位置的调整。定语从句属于后置定语。

a. 前置法：将较简单或信息量较小的定语从句，译成带“的”定语，放在被修饰词之前，从而将主从复合句译成汉语单句。

例句：

Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live. 而且，人类有能力改造他们所居住的环境。

Anyone who has not attended a large college football game has missed one of the most colorful aspects of American college life. 任何一个没有参加过学校橄榄球比赛的人，都会错过大学生活中最为精彩的一面。

b. 后置法：将较复杂、信息量较大的定语从句，独立成句，翻译为独立的汉语单句，同时注意重复英语先行词。这样可以避免翻译腔或过于臃肿的汉语定语，从而符合汉语表达习惯。

例句：

Thus, the anthropological concept of “culture”, like the concept of “set” in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding. 因此，人类学中“文化”的概念，就像数学中“集合”的概念一样，是一个抽象的概念。这一抽象概念使得大量的具体的研究和理解成为了可能。

Tylor defined culture as “... that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society”. 泰勒把文化定义为一个复杂的整体体。这个整体包括人作为社会成员所获得的信仰、艺术、道德、法律、风俗以及其他能力和习惯。

## 6. 名词性从句的翻译

名词性从句包括：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句。

a. 主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句等一般可按照原文的顺序进行翻译。其中 it 作形式主语所引出的真正主语从句,其位置提前与否视情况而定。

例句:

What surprised me most was the sudden change of his attitude. 使我感到最吃惊的是他态度的突然转变。

Whether the plan should be carried out next year has not been discussed. 该计划是否应该于明年实施还未讨论过。

All of them have agreed that cooperation is the only way to final succeed. 他们都同意,合作是最终成功的唯一方法。

It seems that he is not willing to make further efforts. 他似乎不愿再做努力。

It is true that he is going to go abroad for study. 他要出国留学,这是真的。

b. 同位语从句的翻译

同位语从句是对某抽象名词或某代词的解释说明。翻译时要注意汉语表达习惯。可以视情况翻译到修饰对象之前;或增加“即”或用冒号、破折号分开。

例句:

But I knew I couldn't trust him. There was always the possibility that he was a political swindler. 但我知道不能轻信他。他是政治骗子,这种可能性总是存在的。

Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society. 沃夫对语言和思维的关系很感兴趣,并且逐渐提出了这样一种观点:在一个社会中,语言结构决定习惯思维的结构。

## 六、汉英翻译技巧

### 1. 增词法

(1) 汉语无主句多,而英语句子一般都有主语,所以在翻译汉语无主句时,除了少数可用英语无主句、被动语态或“*There be*”结构翻译外,一般都要根据语境补出主语。

例句:

可以说,这是关键因素。It may be said that this is the key factor.

预计今年的工业产量比去年增长百分之八。It is expected that industrial production this year increases by 8% over that of last year.

(2) 英语中词与词、词组与词组以及句子与句子之间的逻辑关系一般用连词来表示,而汉语则往往通过上下文和语序来表示这种关系。因此,在汉译英时常常需要增补连词。

例句:

他不来信,我也不还给他写信。I won't write to him unless he writes first.

虚心使人进步,骄傲使人落后。Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind. (增连词)

(3) 英语句子离不开介词和冠词,而汉语中介词使用很少,也没有冠词,所以汉译英时要把省略的部分加上。

例句:

你白天还是夜间工作? Do you work in the daytime or at night?

### 2. 减词法

即删去不符合目标语思维习惯、语言习惯和表达方式的词,以避免译文累赘。

例句:

他连续讲了两小时的法语,没有出现任何的错误。He has been speaking in French for two hours without any mistakes. (省动词)

中国人民历来是勇于探索,勇于创造,勇于革命的。The people of China have always been courageous enough to probe into things, to make inventions and to make revolution.

### 3. 分译与合译

英文长句多,英译汉时注意拆分成短句。

例句:

Behaviorists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience intellectual development. 行为主义者认为,如果一个儿童在有許多刺激物的环境中长大,而且这些刺激物能够开发其作出适当反应的能力,那么这个儿童将会有更高的智力发展。

### 4. 词类转换

例句:

他善于观察。He is a good observer.

他的生日宴会很成功。His birthday party was a great success.

我反对这项法律。I am against the law.

### 5. 语态转换

英文中的被动语态,可以视情况转换成汉语的主动语态,以更符合汉语表达习惯。

a. 用“被、通过、让、给、遭、由、受、为……所”等标记词表示被动语态的汉语被动句。这类句子一般表示较强的被动意义,强调被动的动作。

例句:

这本书已经被译成多种语言。The book has already been translated into many languages.

这个小男孩在放学回家的路上受了伤。The little boy was hurt on his way home from school.

b. 被动标记词不明显的汉语被动句。这类句子一般都有主语和谓语动词,但其主语实际上是动作承受者,并不是动作执行者。真正的动作执行者并没有出现。这样的句子形式上是主动句,含义上却是被动的。事实上,这种被动句在日常生活中使用频率更高,在译成英文时往往要采用被动语态。

例句:

文章写完了。The essay is finished.

问题已经解决了。The problem is solved.

新办公室正在建造中。The new office is being built.

### 6. 正译与反译

汉译英中,正译与反译常用于肯定句与否定句之间的转换,或者时间先后、否定与比较、条件与结果等之间的转换。

例句:

这个问题我解决不了。This problem is beyond my ability.

非常感谢。I cannot thank you more.

开车时,越小心越好。You cannot be too careful when driving a car.

### 7. 汉译英时需要注意的问题

语法方面(时态或语态、主谓一致、连词、介词等使用不当)。

## 第二章

# 英语专业考研名校试题:汉译英部分

### 北京地区

#### 1. 北京大学

##### 题1 Translate the passage into English. (50分)(考试科目:专业能力)

臣亮言:先帝创业未半而中道崩殂;今天下三分,益州疲弊,此诚危急存亡之秋也。然侍卫之臣不懈于内;忠志之士忘身于外者:盖追先帝之殊遇,欲报之于陛下也。诚宜开张圣听,以光先帝遗德,恢弘志士之气;不宜妄自菲薄,引喻失义,以塞忠谏之路也。

宫中府中,俱为一体;陟罚臧否,不宜异同:若有作奸犯科及为忠善者,宜付有司,论其刑赏,以昭陛下平明之治;不宜偏私,使内外异法也。侍中、侍郎郭攸之、费祎、董允等,此皆良实,志虑忠纯,是以先帝简拔以遗陛下:愚以为宫中之事,事无大小,悉以咨之,然后施行,必得裨补阙漏,有所广益。将军向宠,性行淑均,晓畅军事,试用之于昔日,先帝称之曰“能”,是以众议举宠为督:愚以为营中之事,事无大小,悉以咨之,必能使行阵和睦,优劣得所。亲贤臣,远小人,此先汉所以兴隆也;亲小人,远贤臣,此后汉所以倾颓也。先帝在时,每与臣论此事,未尝不叹息痛恨于桓、灵也!侍中、尚书、长史、参军,此悉贞良死节之臣也,愿陛下亲之、信之,则汉室之隆,可计日而待也。

臣本布衣,躬耕于南阳,苟全性命于乱世,不求闻达于诸侯。先帝不以臣卑鄙,猥自枉屈,三顾臣于草庐之中,咨臣以当世之事,由是感激,遂许先帝以驱驰。后值倾覆,受任于败军之际,奉命于危难之间:尔来二十有一年矣。先帝知臣谨慎,故临崩寄臣以大事也。受命以来,夙夜忧叹,恐付托不效,以伤先帝之明;故五月渡泸,深入不毛。今南方已定,兵甲已足,当奖帅三军,北定中原,庶竭弩钝,攘除奸凶,兴复汉室,还于旧都:此臣所以报先帝而忠陛下之职分也。至于斟酌损益,进尽忠言,则攸之、祎、允等之任也。

愿陛下托臣以讨贼兴复之效,不效则治臣之罪,以告先帝之灵;若无兴德之言,则责攸之、祎、允等之慢,以彰其咎。陛下亦宜自谋,以咨诹善道,察纳雅言,深追先帝遗诏。臣不胜受恩感激!今当远离,临表涕零,不知所言。

#### 参考译文

Your Majesty, allow Liang to observe: the late Emperor passed away with his great task, the restoration of the Han, unfinished. Today, in a divided empire of three, our country Yizhou, war-worn and under duress, is facing a critical moment that threatens our very survival. Still, the officials at court are not remiss in the capital, devoted and loyal officers throughout the realm dedicate themselves to the country to show their gratitude to the late Emperor and wish to repay it by service to Your Majesty.

Therefore this would be a perfect time to widen your sagely audience to glorify the late Emperor's virtue and foster the morale of your dedicated officers. It would be unworthy of Your Majesty to demean yourself by resorting to ill-chosen justifications which would block the avenues of loyal remonstrance.

As the royal court and the ministerial residences constitute a single government, there should be one single law to punish those who do evil and violate the codes and reward those who are loyal and good. This will manifest Your Majesty's fair and enlightened governance. Let no unseemly bias lead to different rules for the court and the administration.

Privy Counselors and Imperial Attendants such as Guo Youzhi, Fei Yi, and Dong Yun are all solid,



reliable men, loyal of purpose, pure in motive. That's why the late Emperor selected them to serve Your Majesty after his demise. I humbly suggest that Your Majesty consult them on all palace matters, great or small, before taking action so as to prevent errors and failings and maximize advantages. Xiang Chong, a general of nice temperament and conduct and profoundly mastered in military matters, proved himself in battle during the previous reign, when the late Emperor applied "capable" to him, so much so that the assembly recommended him for superior command. In my humble opinion, General Xiang Chong should be consulted on all military matters, be it large or small, to ensure harmony in the ranks and maximum yield from your military forces.

The Former Han survived and thrived because its emperors managed to be close to worthy vassals and far from conniving courtiers. The opposite practice led the Later Han to its ruin. Whenever the late Emperor discussed this with Liang, he always sighed and grieved for the failings of Emperor Huan and Emperor Ling. Privy Counselors Guo Youzhi and Fei Yi, Secretary Chen Zhen, Senior Advisor Zhang Yi, and Military Counselor Jiang Wan are all men of shining integrity and unshakable devotion. I beg Your Majesty to stay close to them and to trust them, which will enhance our hopes for the rising of Han, our country.

I started as a common man, toiling in my fields in Nanyang and doing what I could to survive in an era of turbulence while taking no interest in making myself known among the lords. Despite my humble origin, the late Emperor honored my thatched cottage thrice determined to solicit my counsel on the trend of events. Grateful for his regard, I respond to his appeal and resolved to do my utmost to serve him.

Then hard times and defeat confronted the cause of the late Emperor, so I assumed my duties at a critical moment for our defeated army, accepting assignment in a period of most difficult crisis. Now it's two decades later. The late Emperor always appreciated my meticulous caution and confided his great cause to me on his death bed. Sincethen, I have lived a life of anxiety and concern lest I prove unworthy of his trust and thus discredit his judgment.

That is why I undertook the expedition to the lands beyond the River Lu and the barren lands of the Man in summer heat. Now, the south settled and our arms sufficient, it is time to lead our soldiers to conquer the northern heartland and do my humble best to remove the wicked ones, restore the house of Han, and return it to the former capital. By this means I wish to honor the debt I owed to the late Emperor and show my loyalty/fulfill my duty to Your Majesty.

As for a discussion of the pros and cons and making earnest recommendations to Your Majesty, Guo Youzhi, Fei Yi, and Dong Yun should be the ones to take the responsibility. My only desire is for Your Majesty to grant me the task to chasten the traitors and restore the Han. Should I fail, punish my offense to console the spirit of the late Emperor. If those three vassals fail to sustain Your Majesty's virtue, then their negligence should be publicized and censured.

Your Majesty should take pains to take counsel and consult widely on the right course. Examine and adopt reasonable opinions, and never forget the last edict of the late Emperor. Overwhelmed with gratitude for the favor of Your Majesty, I now should depart for a distant campaign. Blinded by my tears falling while writing this petition, I know not what I write.

### 背景链接

本文是诸葛亮为北上伐曹而给刘禅上的奏疏《出师表》。刘备死后,刘禅继位,国事无论巨细,莫不取决于诸葛亮。建兴五年(公元227年),诸葛亮率军北驻汉中,准备征伐曹魏。因后主刘禅昏弱,诸葛亮在出师北伐前深怀内顾之忧,临行前上此表文,给后主以告诫和劝勉,希望后主认识到必须亲贤远小,才能修明政治,保证北伐成功,完成“兴复汉室”的大业。同时也表达了诸葛亮报答先主知遇之恩的真挚感情和对后主的一片忠心及“北定中原”的决心。

### 题2 Translate the passage into English. (50分)(考试科目:专业能力)

1. 笑是最流动、最迅速的表情,从眼睛里泛到口角边。笑的确可以说是人面上的电光,眼睛忽然增添了明亮,唇吻间闪烁着牙齿的光芒。我们不能扣留住闪电来代替高悬普照的太阳和月亮,所以我们也不能把笑变为一个固定的、集体的表情。经提倡而产生的幽默,一定是矫揉造作的幽默。幽默不能提



倡,也是为此。一经提倡,自然流露的弄成模仿的,变化不拘的弄成刻板的。这种幽默本身就是幽默的资料,这种笑本身就可笑。一个真有幽默的人别有会心,欣然独笑,冷然微笑,替沉闷的人生透一口气。

选自钱钟书《说笑》(有删节)

2.找遍了化学书,在炭气、氧气以至于氯气之外,你看不到俗气的。这是比任何气体更稀淡、更微茫,超出于五官感觉之上的一种气体,只有在文艺里和社交里才能碰见。文艺里和社交里还有许多旁的气也是化学所不谈的,例如寒酸气、泥土气。不过,这许多气都没有俗气那样难捉摸;因为它们本身虽然是超越感觉的,它们的名称却是藉感觉中的事物来比方着,象征着;每一个比喻或象征都无形中包含一个类比推理(analogy),所以,顾名思义,你还有线索可求。说到酸气,你立刻联想着山西或镇江的老醋;说起泥土气,你就记忆到夏雨初晴,青草池塘四周围氤氲着的气息。但是俗气呢?不幸的很,“气”已是够空虚的了,“俗”比“气”更抽象!

选自钱钟书《论俗气》

## 参考译文

1. Smile, extending from eyes to the mouth corner, is the most alive and rapid facial expression. Indeed, smile is light on the face, which brightens the eyes and shines the teeth. Just like we cannot withhold lightening in place of the sun and the moon illuminating high in the sky, we cannot turn smile into a fixed and collective expression. Once advocated deliberately, the humor intended would be too artificial. That is why humor is not something to be promoted. Otherwise, the spontaneous overflow would turn out to be imitated, and the flexible to be rigid. This kind of humor itself is the laughing stock. A truly humorous man would smile delightfully for some reason known by himself only, or smile coldly as a breath of fresh air for the dreary life.

Selected from *On Smile* by Qian Zhongshu

2. Checking all the chemical books, among such gases as carbon, oxygen and up to chlorine, you would never find a gas called worldliness. It is actually something beyond the five senses. It is more diluted and blurred than any other gas, which, in fact, can only be found in the world of entertainment and during social interaction, where there are other gases such as shabby gas and earthy gas that are not mentioned in chemistry either. Nevertheless, none of these gases is as hard to fathom as worldliness, because other than worldliness, gases mentioned above can be linked to things in reality and are metaphors or symbols of things we can sense. Behind each metaphor or symbol, there is an analogy, which means you've got clues for them. Speaking of shabby gas (han suan), you immediately think of vinegar in Shanxi province or Zhenjiang city; when it comes to earthy smell, you recall the dense smell of grasses around the pond right after a summer shower. But what happens to the gas of worldliness? Gas itself already demands good imagination, but worldliness is even more abstract than it.

Selected from *On Worldliness* by Qian Zhongshu

## 背景链接

分别选自《说笑》《论俗气》

钱钟书,中国现代著名作家、文学研究家,字默存,号槐聚,江苏无锡人。以幽默著称的钱钟书在《说笑》这篇文章里,语言辛辣,极尽嬉笑怒骂之“狂气”,不但向我们展现了钱钟书幽默的风格,还对笑与幽默的问题做了更深入透彻的分析。《论俗气》为钱钟书另一著名散文,书中谈到一种“求雅而得俗的矛盾现象”：“这种现象是起于不自然的装腔作势;俗人拼命学雅,结果还是俗。”

## 2. 中国人民大学

题1 Translate the following passage into English. (考试科目:基础英语·英文写作·英汉互译)

愚蠢的男人和愚蠢的女人结婚是一种幸福;智慧的男人和聪明的女人在一起是一种格调。当两种情形不幸交叉,生活就被贬谪为日子。

音乐的本质都是忧伤而缠绵悱恻的,一如艳阳下溪水带不走逆行的云彩,而落叶却兀自随溪水而去。