

# 南京理工大学

## 2017 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 857

科目名称: 翻译与写作

满分: 150 分

注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

### I. Translate the following sentences. (20 points, 10 points each)

#### A. From English into Chinese: (10 points, 2 points each)

1. But these individuals are not necessarily evil: in many cases, they are forced to overuse the environment for their own or their country's immediate survival.
2. The users of the world's resources simply must be made to take the external costs of their actions into consideration when making their decisions.
3. She suffers from periodic attacks of dizziness because she works too hard and never gives herself a totally relaxation.
4. Countries in the developed world must therefore learn to cooperate in order to devise a sufficiently comprehensive program of income redistribution to the less developed countries.
5. But the right kinds of political and institutional changes will be forthcoming only if they are rooted in an understanding of the externality dimension of environmental issues.

#### B. From Chinese into English: (10 points, 2 points each)

1. 真正的美绝不是用手术刀就能雕刻出来的。手术刀可以雕刻精致的五官和躯体, 却雕刻不出一个人的气质、内涵、魅力和心灵。
2. 和大众汽车公司一样, 通用选择上海作为自己的基地, 从而使汽车制造成为这个东方大都市的重要支柱产业。
3. 与无人飞船相比, 载人飞船因有人类直接参与而在技术上有一些特殊要求。
4. 中国主要依靠本国的矿产资源来保障现代化建设的需要。
5. 在中国古代历史上, 黄河成为中华民族的“母亲”, 她哺育了千千万万中华儿女。黄河流域是中国民族的“摇篮”, 也是中国文化的发祥地。

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

#### A. From English into Chinese:

“Not to be here, Not to be anywhere, And soon; nothing more terrible, nothing more true.” Phillip Larkin's evocation<sup>[1]</sup> of death in his poem *Aubade*<sup>[2]</sup> is bleak, even chilling. But Larkin was notoriously gloomy: ask a bunch of psychology students to

imagine being dead and you'll get a rather different perspective. “It will suck” or “I'll just not” are typical responses. It's not just that scientists are less articulate than poets. The truth is that most of us do not experience the all-pervading existential angst<sup>[3]</sup> that haunted Larkin. Far from being terrified by the prospect of annihilation, most of the time we go about our daily lives as though it will never happen.

And that is very strange. Here we are, the only animals on the planet capable of anticipating the day when we will no longer exist, yet mostly we ignore this insight. Why are we not constantly paralysed with fear? Many have never even considered this question. But some psychologists argue that the fear of death does in fact take centre stage in most of our thoughts and behaviours. The thought of death is so terrifying, they say, that our minds have evolved mechanisms to repress this fear and these are at the root of how we construct our societies, how we treat others, and the way we see ourselves.

The idea underpins<sup>[4]</sup> a school of thought called terror management theory. TMT claims to explain our reactions to events that threaten the veneer<sup>[5]</sup> of permanence and meaning that we put on the world. It makes sense of the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001: the immediate hike in sales of star-spangled banners, the increase in the xenophobia<sup>[6]</sup> and the way Americans rallied behind a president who until then had been seen by many as failing. More importantly, say TMT advocates, being able to predict how people respond when brought face to face with their own mortality should allow us to cultivate our nobler instincts such as tolerance, altruism<sup>[7]</sup> and creativity, and curb more sinister ones such as prejudice, hatred and aggression.

Notes:

[1] evocation: 再现

[2] aubade: 晨歌; 抒情器乐曲

[3] angst: 焦虑

[4] underpin: 为(论据、主张等)打下基础; 加强; 巩固

[5] veneer: 虚假的外表; 虚饰

[6] xenophobia: 对外国人的憎恶(恐惧)

[7] altruism: 利他; 利他主义

#### B. From Chinese into English:

马拉松赛跑是考验人的意志和力量的竞赛活动。长跑者在同一起跑线出发。一眼望不到尽头的跑道上, 强者与弱者的差距逐渐拉开。最后一圈是拼搏的时刻。第一个到达终点的优胜者, 迎来阵阵掌声和热烈欢呼, 屏幕上闪耀着他创造的纪录。

然而, 跑道上也有这样的场面: 拖着疲惫不堪的双腿, 苦苦挣扎着, 摇摇欲坠几乎昏厥的身子, 终于奋力冲过封锁线, 那是多么激动人心的时刻! 纵或是最后一名, 也是一位胜利者, 同样赢得热烈的鼓励和赞许的掌声。人们为长跑者坚忍不拔的精神深深感动了。

人的一生好比马拉松赛跑。人人都有最后一圈, 这一圈通常属于人生道路漫长的老人。七老八十的人, 穿过艰难的世途, 穿过芸芸众生, 穿过重重障碍, 于

是到了人生的最后一圈。

这一圈路程有长有短，跑得有快有慢。有的人稳健有力，从容不迫；有的人歪歪扭扭，步子不正；有的人拖拖沓沓，蹒跚不前。也有跑入歪道的人，或跑不快还要挡道的人，或不按竞赛规矩乱跑的人，都是注定要失败的。

谁能跑好这最后一圈，谁就是胜利者。

### III. Writing (70 points)

**1. Directions:** Write a summary on the following passage within 100 words. You should use your own words to generalize the main idea in the original text. (30 points)

Events in Egypt soon led to a second Arab-Israel war. A new regime under Nasser had come to power in Egypt in 1952. The new Egyptian government had announced a far-reaching development program with the Aswan (High) Dam, described as "more magnificent and 17 times greater than the Pyramids," as its cornerstone. Nasser hoped to secure assistance from the West and the World Bank in order to build this massive project. When Nasser moved to improve Egyptian relations with the Soviet Union, China, and neutral Third World nations, Western support waned. In particular, U. S. Secretary of State John Dulles was opposed to neutralism, which he believed was thinly disguised communism. After Nasser failed to receive military arms from the United States, he concluded an arms deal with Czechoslovakia. In light of these developments, Dulles announced the withdrawal of U. S. assistance for the Aswan Dam.

In Cairo, the refusal was correctly interpreted as an insult to Egypt and as a direct slap in the face to Nasser. In retaliation, on July 26, 1956, to astonishment of many Western officials, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, which had previously been administered by the Suez Canal Company, whose stockholders were predominantly European. Furious, the British and French decided to take back the canal by force and to topple Nasser. The French government was also anxious to overthrow Nasser in order to end his support for the Algerians, who were fighting for independence. For political and military reasons, the Israelis were also willing to join in military actions with the French and British. The Israelis were being harassed by commando raids along their borders and feared Nasser's success in mobilizing Arabs throughout the region. An agreement was reached whereby Israel would launch an attack across the Sinai Peninsula but would stop short of the Suez Canal. The British and French were then to intervene between the Israeli and Egyptian forces and occupy the canal. The scenario anticipated the immediate downfall of Nasser, followed by a more malleable or pro-Western Egyptian government.

In late October 1956 the Israelis successfully launched their attack and occupied the Sinai Peninsula. After some delay the British and French bombed Egyptian airfields and parachuted troops into positions along the Suez Canal. The tripartite collusion, which the British, French, and Israelis publicly denied for many years, was a military success but a political fiasco. Contrary to Western expectations, Nasser did not fall. In fact, the war strengthened his argument that the Western powers and Israel had imperial designs in the Middle East. The United States had opposed the use of

military force and was placed in the awkward position of having to confront its closest allies, Great Britain and France; Meanwhile, the Soviets played up the confrontation to divert attention from their invasion of Hungary. The divergence led to strained relations among the NATO allies.

Eventually, the British, French, and Israel forces withdrew from Egyptian territory, but Israel secured free access through the Straits of Tiran to its southern port of Eilat. This acquisition, which the Egyptians and the Arab world never recognized, was to be the immediate cause of the 1967 Arab-Israel war. The 1956 war also led to widespread political challenges in much of the Arab world.

**2. Directions:** Write an essay of about 400 words on the following title. Make sure your essay should have a clear thesis statement and convincing supporting details. And it should be unified, coherent and distinctive, with few grammar and spelling mistakes. (40 points)

### Making Contributions to China's Prosperity