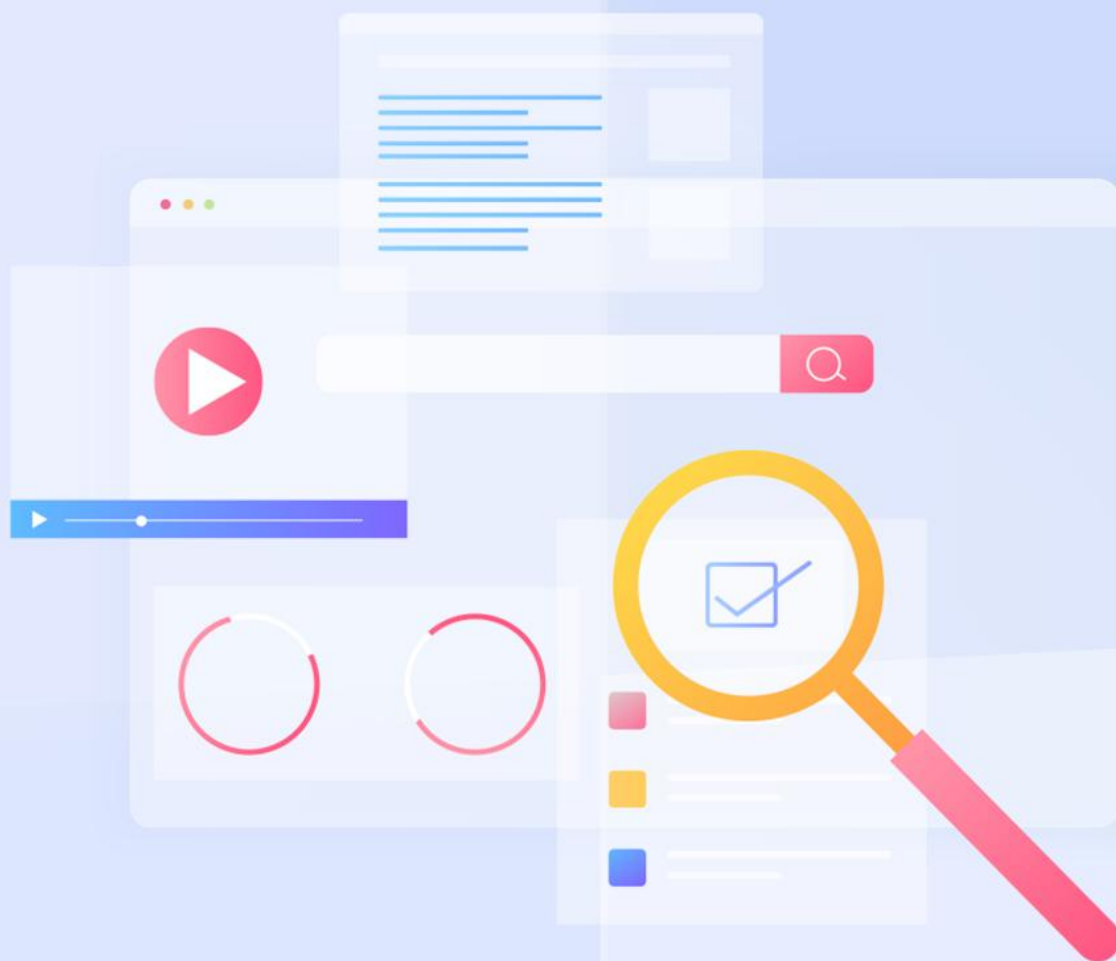


英语（二）翻译题汇总

复试参考资料



2022 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

Although we try our best, sometimes our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned. Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected.

Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you. Unexpected results have two benefits: you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment and realize that when one door closes, another opens. You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents and thinking outside the box will become your second nature. In fact, creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution when a problem arises.

【参考答案】

尽管全力以赴，但我们的画作有时候仍然很难呈现出最初构想的效果。光线的变化、绘画材料的限制、经验和技法的不足意味着你最初想要达到的效果可能并不如你所期望的那样实现。

虽然这会令人沮丧和失望，但事实证明，它其实也会对你有益。意想不到的结果有两大好处：你能快速学会处理失望情绪，并认识到当一扇门关闭时，另一扇门会敞开。你也能快速学会适应，并想出创新性解决办法来应对绘画中出现的问题，进而创造性思维会成为你的第二天性。事实上，创造性解决问题的能力在日常生活中极为有用，在问题出现的时候，你更有可能凭借这一能力找到解决办法。

2021 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection, laughter, and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of the time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk—and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

【参考答案】

我们通常认为朋友和家人是我们交流、笑容和温暖的最大源泉。尽管这个想法很有可能是正确的，但是，研究人员们最近也发现，同陌生人打交道实际上也能改善我们的情绪，并且找到一种意想不到的归属感。

在一系列研究中，研究人员引导在芝加哥地区乘坐公共交通工具通勤的人同身边的人进行攀谈。通常来说，那些听从指示的乘客远比那些被要求仅仅默默坐着或站着的参与者感觉更好一些。研究人员们还认为我们在日常生活之所以羞于与陌生人交流常常是由于我们不必要的担心——他们可能不想同我们说话。然而，大多数时候，这种想法都是错误的。正如研究结果显示，许多人实际上非常愿意交谈——而且甚至觉得能被你注意倒是一件很荣幸的事。

2020 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure. But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world". Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn. These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again. Failures stop us only if we let them.

Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise. For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

【参考答案】

人生总是不可避免地要经历一些失败。但是，失败的妙处就在于，如何看待失败完全取决于我们。

我们可以选择将失败看作是“世界末日”。或者我们可以把失败看作是常有的极好的学习机会。每当我们在某件事上失败的时候，我们可以选择寻找我们应该吸取的教训。这些教训非常重要；它们教会我们如何成长，如何避免再次犯相同的错误。只有我们允许失败阻拦我们时，它才会阻止我们前行。

失败也可以让我们更好地认识自己，如果没有失败我们绝不可能认识到这样的自己。比如，失败可以让你发现你有多么强大。在某些事情上的失败可以帮助你发现你真正的朋友，或者帮助你找到出乎意料的通往成功的动力。

2019 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

It is easy to underestimate English writer James Herriot. He had such a pleasant, readable style that one might think that anyone could imitate it. How many times have I heard people say, "I could write a book. I just haven't the time." Easily said. Not so easily done. James Herriot, contrary to popular opinion, did not find it easy in his early days of, as he put it, "having a go at the writing game". While he obviously had an abundance of natural talent, the final, polished work that he gave to the world was the result of years of practising, re-writing and reading. Like the majority of authors, he had to suffer many disappointments and rejections along the way, but these made him all the more determined to succeed. Everything he achieved in life was earned the hard way and his success in the literary field was no exception.

【参考答案】

英国作家詹姆斯·海里厄特容易被人低估。他的作品风格欢快易读，让人觉得谁都可以模仿。有多少次我都听人说：“我也能写书。我只是没那时间，”说起来轻巧，做起来就没那么简单了。和一般人的想法相反，用詹姆斯·海里厄特的话说，在“玩写作这种游戏”之初，他可没觉得很容易。虽然他显然天分极高，但他最终呈现给世人的精湛作品却是多年写作练习、不断重写和阅读的结果，跟大多数作家一样，他一路走来也不得不遭受了许多失望和被拒之苦，但这些更坚定了他要成功的决心。他一生的所有成就都是艰苦努力的结果，他在文学领域的成功也不例外。

2018 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

Section III Translation

46.Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations. He ticks "astronaut" but quickly adds "scientist" to the list and selects it as well. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. And so he reads—everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels. He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a "no reading policy" at the dinner table.

That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet—not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet. Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books: recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year. Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works. "Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge to explore", Gates says.

【参考答案】

一个五年级学生拿到一份家庭作业，要求从一份职业列表中选择将来的职业道路。他勾选了“宇航员”，但很快在表上添加了“科学家”，并将它也选上。这个男孩子相信，只要他读得够多，那么他想探索多少职业道路都可以。于是，他就这样读书——从百科全书到科幻小说，什么都看。他如饥似渴地读书，以至于他的父母不得不立下一条吃饭时“不许看书的规矩”。

那个男孩就是比尔·盖茨（Bill Gates），而且，他至今依然没有停止阅读——即便他已经成为这颗星球上最成功的人士之一。如今，他阅读的材料已经不再是科幻小说和参考书：最近，他透露说自己一年至少看 50 本非虚构作品。盖茨之所以选择非虚构作品，是因为它们解释世界是如何运行的。盖茨说：“每本书都开辟出新的知识途径。”

2017 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

Section III Translation

46.Directions

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realized I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of my favourite activities. But, to be honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream—I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all! So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course "Fashion Media & Promotion."

【参考答案】

我的梦想一直是在时尚和出版之间的领域工作。中学毕业前两年，我选了一门缝纫与设计课，心想以后会接着修一门时装设计课。然而，在学习那门课程期间，我意识到自己在这个领域不够出色，日后不足以与其他有创造力的人士竞争，因此我认定，这条路不适合我。申请上大学之前，我跟所有人说我要学新闻，因为写作曾经是——现在依然是——我最喜欢的活动之一。可是，说实话，当时我那么说是因为我觉得时尚和我结缘仅仅是个梦——我知道，别人根本无法想象我能进入时尚行业！于是，我决定找些含有写作的与时尚相关的课程。就在这个时候，我注意到了“时尚传媒与推广”这门课。

2016 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

Section III Translation

46. Directions

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally—which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

【参考答案】

超市的设计就是要诱使顾客尽可能久地待在店内，其理由很简单：你在店里逗留越久，看到的東西就越多，看到的東西越多，买的就越多，而超市里的东西多得很。按食品营销研究院所说，普通超市售卖约 44000 种各式货品，而且许多超市的货品还要多出成千上万种。单是可供选择的货品数量就足以让购物者陷入信息超负荷的状态。根据大脑扫描实验，如此之大的决策量带来的负担会很快令我们无法承受。购物约 40 分钟后，大多数人就不再费心去理性选购，而是开始冲动购物了——就是从这一刻起，我们把本来根本没打算买的那一半东西堆进了购物车。

2015 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

Section III Translation

Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-travelled road effect: people tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

【参考答案】

试想开车走一条非常熟悉的路。可以是上下班、进城或是回家的路。不管是哪条路，你对每一处曲曲弯弯都了如指掌。在这种路上，很容易不专注于驾驶，很少注意到沿途的景色。结果你就觉得旅途所花的时间比实际要短。

这就是熟路效应：人们走熟路时往往会低估所需的时间。

这种效应是由我们分配注意力的方式造成的。我们走很熟的路时，由于不必非常专注，时间似乎就过得快些。之后，我们回想起这段旅程时，由于当时没怎么注意，所以记得不很清楚。这样，我们就觉得时间短了。

2014 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

Section III Translation

Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET(15 points)

Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full. But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend. "Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises. When he feels down — say, after giving a bad lecture—he grants himself permission to be human. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. Next is reconstruction. He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

【参考答案】

大多数人把乐观定义为永远感到快乐，知足于总是半满的水杯。但这恰恰是一种积极心理学家所不推崇的错误快乐。哈佛教授泰勒·本·沙哈尔说，“健康的乐观是与现实相连的”。在本·沙哈尔看来，务实的乐观主义者会尽全力解决眼前的事，而不会笃信事事都会顺利。

本·沙哈尔采用三步乐观训练法，情绪低落时——比如结束一场糟糕的讲座之后——他容许自己犯下常人都会犯的错。他提醒自己：不是每场讲座都能达到诺贝尔奖演说水平，有些讲座的效果会稍逊。下一步是“重建”。他对这场影响力欠缺的讲座进行分析，吸取教训，了解可取与不可取之处，从而为将来做好准备。最后是“思维方式”，包括认为在一生的宏图中，一次讲座真的没什么大不了。

2013 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

Section III Translation

Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.(15 points)

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does—try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play *Hair* opened on Broadway on the same day—they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

【参考答案】

我可以从过去的 53 年里任选一天，并立马回想起当时我身在何处，有什么新闻，甚至那天星期几——自从四岁起，我就能这么做了。

我从未因大脑掌握的信息量庞大而被压垮。我的大脑似乎可以应付自如，并且将这些信息存储得有条有理，当我回想起一件悲伤的事情时，我也像大家一样——尽量把它搁置一旁。我并不觉得就因自己的记忆更清晰，我就比别人更难做到这一点，强大的记忆力并没有使得我的情感更为强烈或更为鲜明。我记得祖父去世的那一天及前一天我们去医院时自己所感受到的伤悲。我同样记得，那天百老汇正上演音乐剧《毛发》——这两件事闪现在我脑海里的方式没什么两样。

2012 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

Section III Translation

Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate. A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education, compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age 25. This "brain drain" has long bothered policymakers in poor countries. They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

【参考答案】

当发展中国家的人们担心移民问题时，他们通常忧虑的是自己国家最优秀、最聪明的人才可能移民到硅谷或发达国家的医院和大学这样的地方工作。这类工作者正是英国、加拿大和澳大利亚这样的国家试图吸引的人才，这些国家通过对大学生的优惠移民政策来吸引人才。

大量研究发现发展中国家受过良好教育的人更可能移民。2004 年针对印度家庭的大调查发现，将近 40% 的移民接受过高中以上的教育，相比之下，全印度 25 岁以上的人中受过高中以上教育的只有 3.3%，这种“人才流失”长期以来困扰着贫困国家的政策制定者。他们担心，这会损害本国经济发展，致使他们损失大量急需技术人才，而这些人才本可以在自己国内的大学任教，在国内的医院工作，或研发出灵巧的新产品供本国工厂生产。

2011 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

Section III Translation

Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do—roughly 2 percent of all CO₂ emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO₂, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the "right" answer. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO₂, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

【参考答案】

谁能想到，信息技术行业产生的温室气体总量会与航空业不相上下，约占全球二氧化碳排放量的2%？

许多日常工作都会给环境造成意想不到的危害。一次谷歌搜索就可以释放0.2到7.0克的二氧化碳，释放量的多少取决于使用者需要搜索多少次才能找到“正确”答案。为了将搜索结果快速传递给用户，谷歌不得不在全世界建设巨型数据中心，并配备大功率计算机。除了排放大量的二氧化碳，这些计算机还释放大量热量，因此这些数据中心需要良好的空调环境，而这又会消耗更多的能量。

但是，谷歌和其他大型技术供应商密切监控着自己的能效，并做出改进。监控只是通往减排之路的第一步，需要做的还有很多，并且不单单是大公司的事情。

2010 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

Section III Translation

Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

"Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance. He'd been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

It didn't go well. "It was a really bad move because that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. "I was miserable. I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. I had no money and needed the job. Everyone said, 'Just wait, you'll turn the corner, give it some time.'"

【参考答案】

最近，“承受力”成了一个流行词汇，但对泰德·宁来说，他对这个词的涵义有自己的切身体会。在经历了一段难以承受的痛苦生活后，他清楚地认识到，以承受力为导向的价值观必须透过日常行动和抉择才能得以体现。

宁回忆起 20 世纪 90 年代后期他卖保险时那困窘的一年。在经历了互联网泡沫的繁荣与破灭后，他急需找到一份工作，因此就与一家博尔德代理公司签了约。

但情况并不顺利。“那真是糟糕的一步，因为它根本激不起我的工作热情，”宁说。不出所料，工作上的进退维谷造成他销售业绩不佳。“我很痛苦，异常焦虑，以至于经常半夜醒来盯着天花板发呆。我没有钱，需要这份工作。大家都说，‘等等看，情况会有好转的，给它点时间。’”