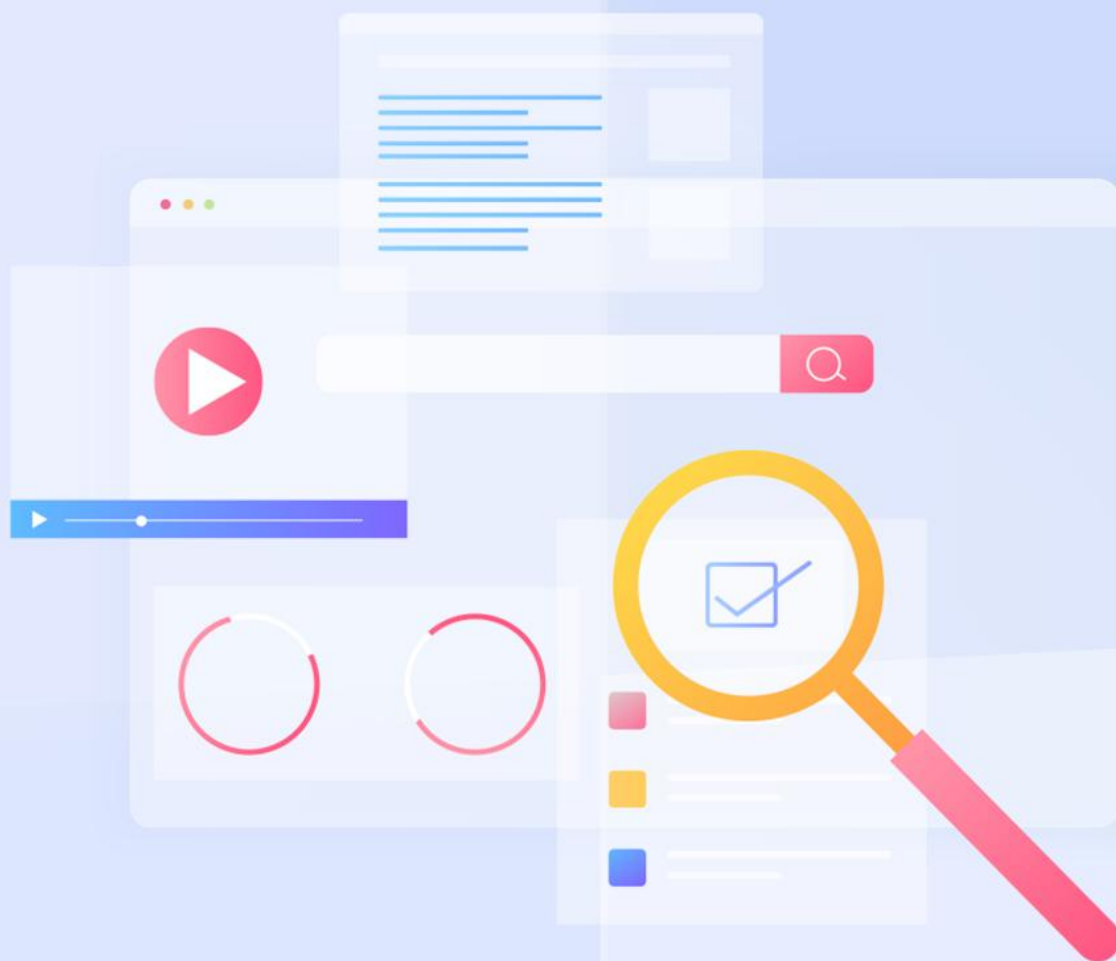


# 英语（一）翻译题汇总

复试参考资料





# 2022 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（一）

## （科目代码：201）

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

#### The Man Who Broke Napoleon's Codes -Mark Urban

Between 1807 and 1814 the Iberian Peninsula (comprising Spain and Portugal) was the scene of a titanic and merciless struggle. It took place on many different planes: between Napoleon's French army and the angry inhabitants; between the British, ever keen to exacerbate the emperor's difficulties, and the marshals sent from Paris to try to keep them in check; between new forces of science and meritocracy and old ones of conservatism and birth. 46. It was also, and this is unknown even to many people well read about the period, a battle between those who made codes and those who broke them.

I first discovered the Napoleonic cryptographic battle a few years ago when I was reading Sir Charles Oman's epic *History of the Peninsular War*. In volume V he had attached an appendix, "The Scovell Ciphers". 47. It listed many documents in code that had been captured from the French army of Spain, and whose secrets had been revealed by the work of one George Scovell, an officer in British headquarters. Oman rated Scovell's significance highly, but at the same time, the general nature of his *History* meant that 48. he could not analyze carefully what this obscure officer may or may not have contributed to that great struggle between nations or indeed tell us anything much about the man himself. I was keen to read more, but was surprised to find that Oman's appendix, published in 1914, was the only considered thing that had been written about this secret war.

I became convinced that this story was every bit as exciting and significant as that of Enigma and the breaking of German codes in the Second World War. The question was, could it be told?

Studying Scovell's papers at the Public Record Office, London, I found that he had left an extensive journal and copious notes about his work in the Peninsula. What was more, many original French dispatches had been preserved in this collection, which I realized was priceless. 49. There may have been many spies and intelligence officers during the Napoleonic Wars, but it is usually extremely difficult to find the material they actually provided or worked on.

As I researched Scovell's story I found far more of interest besides of his intelligence work. His status in Lord Wellington's headquarters and the recognition given to him for his work were all

bound up with the class politics of the army at the time. His tale of self-improvement and hard work would make a fascinating biography in its own right, but represents something more than that. 50. Just as the code breaking has its wider relevance in the struggle for Spain, so his attempts to make his way up the promotion ladder speak volumes about British society.

【参考答案】

1807 年至 1814 年，伊比利亚半岛（包含西班牙和葡萄牙）上演了一场规模巨大、残酷无情的战争。这场战争展现在许多不同层面：在拿破仑的法国军队和愤怒的半岛居民之间；在一直想给拿破仑皇帝加难添堵的英军和从巴黎派来试图钳制他们的法军将帅之间；在科学探索及贤能统治的新力量和思想保守及出身门第的旧力量之间。46. 它还是一场发生在加密者与破译者之间的斗争，这一点甚至许多熟读这一时期历史的人都不知道。

我第一次得知这场拿破仑密码战，是在数年前阅读查尔斯·奥曼爵士的恢弘巨著《半岛战争史》的时候。他在第五卷附录了一份“斯科维尔密码文件”。47. 该附录列出了许多从驻扎西班牙的法军处缴获的加密文件，这些文件的秘密已经被英国司令部的一位名叫乔治·斯科维尔的军官揭开。奥曼对斯科维尔发挥的作用给予了高度评价，但与此同时，其《半岛战争史》总括性研究的性质意味着，48. 他无法细致分析这位鲜为人知的军官是否为那次国家间的伟大斗争做出过贡献，也确实无法告诉我们关于这位军官本人的更多事情。我非常想知道得更多一些，却意外地发现，奥曼这份 1914 年出版的附录却是这场隐秘的战争唯一一份可资参考的材料。

我开始深信，这个故事与第二次世界大战期间恩尼格玛密码机和破译德军密码的故事一样精彩刺激且意义重大。问题在于，它是否有办法被讲述出来？

在位于伦敦的英国国家档案馆仔细查阅斯科维尔的书信文件集的过程中，我发现他留下了丰富的日记和大量的笔记，内容跟他在半岛的工作有关。不仅如此，这些文件中还有很多法军的急报原件，我意识到这是无价之宝。49. 拿破仑战争期间可能有很多间谍和情报官员，但要找到真正由这些人提供或完成的材料通常十分困难。

随着我对斯科维尔事迹的进一步深入，我还发现了除情报工作之外更多有趣的东西。他在威灵顿公爵司令部的地位以及司令部对他工作的认可都与当时军中的阶级政治密切相关。他发奋图强、勤勉刻苦的故事本身就可以构成一部美妙绝伦的传记，但这个故事的意义远不止于此。50. 正如密码破译对（英国）争夺西班牙之争有更广泛的影响一样，他攀登晋升阶梯的努力也充分反映了英国社会的情况。

# 2021 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（一）

## （科目代码：201）

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern Western societies. 46. Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3%-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war. But after the war, great social and political changes arising out of the successful war against Fascism created a growing demand in European and American economies for increasing numbers of graduates with more than a secondary school education. 47. And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war. These demands resulted in a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly (though unevenly) during the 1970s and 1980s.

The growth of higher education manifests itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems. There was first the *rate of growth*: 48. in many countries of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s. Second, growth obviously affected the absolute size both of systems and individual institutions. And third, growth was reflected in changes in the proportion of the relevant age group enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Each of these manifestations of growth carried its own peculiar problems in its wake. For example, a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures of governance, of administration, and above all of socialization. When a faculty or department grows from, say, five to 20 members within three or four years, 49. and when the new staff are predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty. And if the postgraduate student population also grows rapidly and there is loss of a close apprenticeship relationship between faculty members and students, the student culture becomes the chief socializing force for new postgraduate students, with consequences for the intellectual and academic life of the institution—this was seen in America as well as in France, Italy, West Germany, and Japan. 50. High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened

the forms and processes by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth. In the 1960s and 1970s, European universities saw marked changes in their governance arrangements, with the empowerment of junior faculty and to some degree of students as well.

【参考答案】

第二次世界大战是现代西方社会高等教育的分水岭事件。46. 二战刚刚结束后，西方社会适龄人群的入学率大致维持在3%—5%，与战前几十年间的水平相当。但在战后，反法西斯战争的胜利引起了巨大的社会变革和政治变革，欧美经济体对中学以上学历毕业生的需求不断增加。47. 在西方社会，人们对接受高等教育的需求上升，战前没有考虑过上大学的群体和社会阶层也逐渐有了这样的需求。这些需求导致了高等教育体系的迅速扩张，扩张始于20世纪60年代，在70、80年代发展迅速（但不平衡）。

高等教育的增长至少表现在三个完全不同的方面，这些方面继而引发了不同系列的问题。首先是增长率。48. 20世纪60年代，许多西欧国家接受高等教育的学生人数每5年翻一番，到70年代中期，这些人数在7、8年间或10年间又翻了一番。其次，增长对整个教育系统及单独高校的绝对规模都产生了显著的影响。第三，增长也反映在高等教育机构中适龄群体的入学比例变化上。

每一种增长的表现形式都伴有自身特有的问题。例如，高增长率给现有的管理结构、行政结构，尤其是社会化结构都带来了巨大的压力。比方说，当院系的教员人数在三四年内从5人增至20人，49. 且当新的员工大多是刚刚完成研究生学业的青年男女时，他们将在很大程度上界定该学院的学术生活规范。而如果研究生人数也迅速增长，老师和学生之间亲密的学徒式关系不再，那么学生文化会成为研究生新生社会化过程中的主要推动力量，从而影响高校的智识和学术生活——这一现象可见于美国以及法国、意大利、西德和日本。50. 高增长率增加了学术创新的机会；同时也弱化了教师和学生稳定期或缓慢增长期被接纳加入学者群体所需的形式和过程。在20世纪六七十年代，欧洲大学的管理模式历经了显著变化，赋权于初级教师，也在一定程度赋权于学生。

# 2020 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（一）

## （科目代码：201）

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Following the explosion of creativity in Florence during the 14th century known as the Renaissance, the modern world saw a departure from what it had once known. It turned from God and the authority of the Roman Catholic Church and instead favoured a more humanistic approach to being. Renaissance ideas had spread throughout Europe well into the 17th century, with the arts and sciences flourishing extraordinarily among those with a more logical disposition. 46. With the Church's teachings and ways of thinking being eclipsed by the Renaissance, the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged, leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories.

During the Renaissance, the great minds of Nicolaus Copernicus, Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei demonstrated the power of scientific study and discovery. 47. Before each of their revelations, many thinkers at the time had sustained more ancient ways of thinking, including the geocentric view that the Earth was at the centre of our universe. Copernicus theorized in 1543 that all of the planets that we knew of revolved not around the Earth, but the Sun, a system that was later upheld by Galileo at his own expense. Offering up such a theory during a time of high tension between scientific and religious minds was branded as heresy, and any such heretics that continued to spread these lies were to be punished by imprisonment or even death.

48. Despite attempts by the Church to suppress this new generation of logicians and rationalists, more explanations for how the universe functioned were being made at a rate that the people could no longer ignore. It was with these great revelations that a new kind of philosophy founded in reason was born.

The Church's long-standing dogma was losing the great battle for truth to rationalists and scientists. This very fact embodied the new ways of thinking that swept through Europe during most of the 17th century. 49. As many took on the duty of trying to integrate reasoning and scientific philosophies into the world, the Renaissance was over and it was time for a new era—the Age of Reason.

The 17th and 18th centuries were times of radical change and curiosity. Scientific method, reductionism and the questioning of Church ideals was to be encouraged, as were ideas of liberty,



tolerance and progress. 50. Such actions to seek knowledge and to understand what information we already knew were captured by the Latin phrase "sapere aude" or "dare to know", after Immanuel Kant used it in his essay "An Answer to the Question: What is Enlightenment?". It was the purpose and responsibility of great minds to go forth and seek out the truth, which they believed to be founded in knowledge.

【参考答案】

继 14 世纪文艺复兴时期佛罗伦萨创造力大爆发之后，近现代社会见证了其对传统已有认知的背离。它不再关注上帝和罗马天主教权威，转而追捧一种更具人文主义的生存态度。直到 17 世纪，文艺复兴思想传遍整个欧洲，艺术和科学在那些更具逻辑特质的人群中发展得异常活跃。46. 文艺复兴使教会的教义与思维方式黯然失色，中世纪与现代之间的鸿沟得以弥合，通向了尚未探索的新知识领域。

文艺复兴时期，尼古拉·哥白尼、约翰尼斯·开普勒和伽利略·伽利雷这些伟人向我们展示了科学研究和发现的力量。47. 在他们的每一项发现揭示之前，当时的许多思想家依然保持着更古老的思维方式，包括地心说，即地球是我们宇宙的中心。1543 年，哥白尼提出一个理论，称我们所知的所有行星都不是围绕地球旋转，而是围绕太阳旋转，伽利略后来为支持这一理论体系付出了极大代价。在一个科学家与宗教人物水火不相容的年代提出这么一个理论被视为信奉异教，任何继续散播这些“谎言”的异端分子都将被监禁甚至处以死刑。

48. 尽管教会试图压制这些新一代的逻辑学家和理性主义者，但关于宇宙如何运转的解释越来越多，而且出现的速度之快让人无法忽视。正是由于这些伟大发现，一种建立在理性基础之上的新哲学诞生了。

在这场为真理而战的伟大斗争中，存在已久的教会教条输给了理性主义者和科学家。这一事实体现了于 17 世纪大部分时间里席卷欧洲的新思维方式。49. 当许多人承担起责任，试图将推理和科学哲学融入世界的时候，文艺复兴就结束了，同时，一个新的时代——理性时代到来了。

17、18 世纪是激进变革、求知若渴的时代：鼓励科学方法、还原论以及对教会理念的质疑，推崇自由、宽容及进步的思想。50. 这种寻求知识和理解我们已经知道的信息的行为在拉丁语中被称为“sapere aude”，即“敢于求知”，此前伊曼纽尔·康德在其论文《答“何谓启蒙”之问题》中使用了这个词。对真理的求索是伟人的目的和责任，他们相信真理建立在知识之上。

# 2019 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（一）

## （科目代码：201）

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

It was only after I started to write a weekly column about the medical journals, and began to read scientific papers from beginning to end, that I realised just how bad much of the medical literature frequently was. I came to recognise various signs of a bad paper: the kind of paper that purports to show that people who eat more than one kilo of broccoli a week were 1.17 times more likely than those who eat less to suffer late in life from pernicious anaemia. 46. There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms.

Why is so much bad science published? A recent paper, titled "The Natural Selection of Bad Science", published on the Royal Society's open science website, attempts to answer this intriguing and important question. It says that the problem is not merely that people do bad science, but that our current system of career advancement positively encourages it. What is important is not truth, but publication, which has become almost an end in itself. There has been a kind of inflationary process at work: 47. nowadays anyone applying for a research post has to have published twice the number of papers that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago. Never mind the quality, then, count the number.

48. Attempts have been made to curb this tendency, for example, by trying to incorporate some measure of quality as well as quantity into the assessment of an applicant's papers. This is the famed citation index, that is to say the number of times a paper has been quoted elsewhere in the scientific literature, the assumption being that an important paper will be cited more often than one of small account. 49. This would be reasonable if it were not for the fact that scientists can easily arrange to cite themselves in their future publications, or get associates to do so for them in return for similar favours.

Boiling down an individual's output to simple metrics, such as number of publications or journal impacts, entails considerable savings in time, energy and ambiguity. Unfortunately, the long-term costs of using simple quantitative metrics to assess researcher merit are likely to be quite great. 50. If we are serious about ensuring that our science is both meaningful and reproducible, we must ensure that our institutions encourage that kind of science.



### 【参考答案】

直到我开始写一个有关医学期刊的每周专栏，并开始通读科学论文之后，我才意识到很多医学文献经常有多糟糕。我渐渐辨别出劣质论文的各种迹象：那种自我标榜为证实“每周吃一公斤以上西兰花的人晚年罹患恶性贫血症概率是那些吃得较少的人的 1.17 倍”的论文。

46. 医学期刊中充斥着诸如此类的无稽之谈，一旦被电视台和外行新闻媒体报道，就会引发人们对健康问题的恐慌和短暂的饮食热潮。

为什么这么多劣质科学被发表？最近，一篇发表于英国皇家学会开放科学网站、题为《劣质科学的自然选择》的论文试图回答这个令人不解却又重要的问题。文章表示，问题不仅在于人们做劣质研究，还在于现行职业晋升制度助纣为虐。重要的不是事实，而是发表，发表本身几乎已经成为终极目标。其中有一种通货膨胀式的过程在起作用：47. 如今，任何申请某一研究职位的人必须发表的论文数量是 10 年前的两倍。既然如此，那就别管质量，就数论文发表数好了。

48. 人们已经做出努力来遏制这一趋势，比如，试着将某种质量和数量标准纳入对申请人论文的评估中。这就是著名的引文索引，即指一篇论文在其他科学文献中被引用的次数，其假设是重要论文比不太重要论文更常被引用。49. 如果不是因为科学家们可以很容易在今后发表的论文中引用自己的论文，或给同行类似的好处就能让他们在今后发表的论文中也引用自己的论文，这一措施将是合理的。

将个人产出压缩为简单的度量指标，如论文发表数量或期刊影响力，会节省大量时间和精力并避免诸多分歧。不幸的是，使用简单的量化指标来评定研究者价值，长远来看可能会付出巨大代价。50. 如果我们真的想确保科学是有意义且可复制的，就必须保证我们的制度能够激励这种科学的发展。

# 2018 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（一）

## （科目代码：201）

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Shakespeare's lifetime was coincident with a period of extraordinary activity and achievement in the drama. 46. By the date of his birth Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy. These new forms were at first mainly written by scholars and performed by amateurs, but in England, as everywhere else in western Europe, the growth of a class of professional actors was threatening to make the drama popular, whether it should be new or old, classical or medieval, literary or farcical. Court, school, organizations of amateurs, and the traveling actors were all rivals in supplying a widespread desire for dramatic entertainment; and 47. no boy who went to a grammar school could be ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England.

When Shakespeare was twelve years old the first public playhouse was built in London. For a time literature showed no interest in this public stage. Plays aiming at literary distinction were written for schools or court, or for the choir boys of St. Paul's and the royal chapel, who, however, gave plays in public as well as at court. 48. But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, and university men with literary ambitions were quick to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood. By the time that Shakespeare was twenty-five, Lyly, Peele, and Greene had made comedies that were at once popular and literary; Kyd had written a tragedy that crowded the pit; and Marlowe had brought poetry and genius to triumph on the common stage—where they had played no part since the death of Euripides. 49. A native literary drama had been created, its alliance with the public playhouses established, and at least some of its great traditions had been begun.

The development of the Elizabethan drama for the next twenty-five years is of exceptional interest to students of literary history, for in this brief period we may trace the beginning, growth, blossoming, and decay of many kinds of plays, and of many great careers. We are amazed today at the mere number of plays produced, as well as by the number of dramatists writing at the same time for this London of two hundred thousand inhabitants. 50. To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no

author of note whose entire work has survived.

【参考答案】

莎士比亚一生恰逢戏剧活力非凡、成就辉煌时期。46. 他出生时，欧洲的宗教戏剧正在消亡，同时在古典悲剧和喜剧的推动下，新戏剧形式应运而生。起初，这些新式戏剧主要由有识之士编写、业余演员表演；但在英格兰，就像在其他西欧国家一样，职业演员阶层的崛起预示着戏剧将要变得大众化，不管它是新式戏剧还是旧式戏剧，古典戏剧还是中世纪戏剧，文学剧还是滑稽剧。宫廷、学校、业余组织及游方艺人都在竞相满足人们对戏剧娱乐的普遍渴求；而且 47. 每位在文法学校就读的少年不会不知道戏剧这种文学形式曾为希腊和罗马带来荣耀，也可能会为英格兰带来荣耀。

莎士比亚 12 岁时，首座公共剧院在伦敦落成。文学一度对这个公共舞台毫无兴趣。想获取文学殊荣的戏剧为学校或宫廷而写，或为圣保罗大教堂及皇家教堂唱诗班男童而写，不过唱诗班男童除了在宫廷表演，也在公开场合表演。48. 然而，专业剧团在它们固定的剧院中蓬勃发展，大学里拥有文学抱负的人士迅速投奔这些剧院，将其视为一种谋生的手段。到莎士比亚 25 岁时，利利、皮尔和格林已创作出雅俗共赏的喜剧，基德已编写出令剧场座无虚席的悲剧，而马洛则使诗意及创造力在大众舞台上大放异彩——两者自欧里庇德斯逝世以来并无一席之地。 49. 一种本土文学戏剧已经诞生，而且已经与公共剧院结成联盟，至少这种戏剧的一些伟大传统已经开始萌芽。

此后二十五年，伊丽莎白戏剧的发展对文学史研究者极具吸引力，因为在这段短暂的时期内，我们可以追溯多种戏剧和诸多伟大职业生涯的起始、发展、兴盛及衰落。今天，单是戏剧创作数量就令我们吃惊，更勿论当时为伦敦这座有二十万居民城市写作的剧作家的数量。50. 为了充分了解当时的戏剧活动是何等繁荣，我们还必须牢记：大量戏剧作品已经失传，可能没有哪位著名作家的全部作品会被保留至今。

# 2017 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（一）

## （科目代码：201）

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

The growth of the use of English as the world's primary language for international communication has obviously been continuing for several decades. 46. But even as the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

Complex international, economic, technological and cultural changes could start to diminish the leading position of English as the language of the world market, and UK interests which enjoy advantage from the breadth of English usage would consequently face new pressures. Those realistic possibilities are highlighted in the study presented by David Graddol. 47. His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those who may believe that the global position of English is so stable that the young generations of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

David Graddol concludes that monoglot English graduates face a bleak economic future as qualified multilingual youngsters from other countries are proving to have a competitive advantage over their British counterparts in global companies and organisations. Alongside that, 48. many countries are introducing English into the primary-school curriculum but British schoolchildren and students do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement to achieve fluency in other languages.

If left to themselves, such trends will diminish the relative strength of the English language in international education markets as the demand for educational resources in languages, such as Spanish, Arabic or Mandarin grows and international business process outsourcing in other languages such as Japanese, French and German, spreads.

49. The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to the UK's providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to broader education business sectors. The English language teaching sector directly earns nearly £1.3 billion for the UK in invisible exports and our other education related exports earn up to £10 billion a year more. As the international education market expands, the recent slowdown in the numbers of international students studying in the main English-speaking countries is likely to continue, especially if there are

no effective strategic policies to prevent such slippage.

The anticipation of possible shifts in demand provided by this study is significant: 50. It gives a basis to all organisations which seek to promote the learning and use of English, a basis for planning to meet the possibilities of what could be a very different operating environment. That is a necessary and practical approach. In this as in much else, those who wish to influence the future must prepare for it.

【参考答案】

英语作为世界上国际交流的主要语言，其使用人数的增长显然已经持续了几十年。46. 但是，尽管讲英语的人数在进一步增加，却有迹象表明：在可预见的未来，英语的全球主导地位可能会衰落。

复杂的国际、经济、技术和文化变革，可能开始削弱英语被用作国际市场语言的主导地位，并且因英语的广泛使用而享有优势的英国利益相关者将因此面临新的压力。大卫·格拉多尔提交的研究中强调了那些现实的可能性。47. 因此，他的分析会让一些人的自满就此终结，这些人可能认为，英语的全球地位非常稳固，所以英国的年轻一代不需要学习其他语言。

大卫·格拉多尔总结道，只会一门语言的英国本科毕业生面临淡的经济前景，因为其他国家符合条件且掌握多门语言的年轻人在全球公司和组织中证明比英国同龄人更有竞争优势。与此同时，48. 许多国家正在将英语纳入小学课程，但是英国的大、中、小学生似乎并未受到更大的鼓舞去熟练掌握其他语言。

如果对其放任自流，这些趋势将削弱英语在国际教育市场的相对实力，因为对西班牙语、阿拉伯语、汉语普通话等语言的教育资源的需求在增长；对日语、法语、德语等其他语言的国际业务流程外包在蔓延。

49. 大卫·格拉多尔所指出的这些变化都为向其他国家的人提供英语语言教学的英国个人和组织机构，甚至更为广泛的教育行业领域带来了显而易见的巨大挑战。英语教育行业的无形出口每年直接为英国赚取近 13 亿英镑，我们其他教育相关出口每年再额外获得高达 100 亿英镑的收益。尽管国际教育市场在扩大，最近到主要几个讲英语的国家学习的国际学生人数减少的趋势可能会持续下去，特别是如果缺乏有效战略措施来阻止这种滑落。

本研究对可能的需求转变的预测具有重大意义：50. 它为致力于推动英语学习和使用的所有机构提供了一个基础，从而使它们能够制定计划来应对迥然不同的运营环境带来的各种可能性。那是必要且可行的方法。在这件事上，和许多其他事上一样，那些希望影响未来的人必须做好准备。



# 2016 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（一）

## （科目代码：201）

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation written neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Mental health is our birthright. 46. We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone. Mental health can't be learned, only reawakened. It is like the immune system of the body, which under stress or through lack of nutrition or exercise can be weakened, but which never leaves us. When we don't understand the value of mental health and we don't know how to gain access to it, mental health will remain hidden from us. 47. Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.

Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem—confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. It allows us to have perspective on our lives—the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out. It's a form of innate or unlearned optimism. 48. Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are. Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier. It gives us patience for ourselves and toward others as well as patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child. It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives.

49. Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, it is perfectly ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions. It has been available even in the most mundane of life situations to show you right from wrong, good from bad, friend from foe. Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. We think of it simply as a healthy and helpful flow of intelligent thought. 50. As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allow us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.

#### 【参考答案】

心理健康是我们与生俱来的权利。46. 我们无须学习如何保持心理健康；它是与生俱来

的，正如我们的身体知道如何治愈伤口或修复骨折一样。心理健康无法习得，只能被重新唤醒。它就像身体的免疫系统，在压力之下或缺乏营养、锻炼时会被削弱，但却从未离开我们。当我们不了解心理健康的价值，不知道如何接触心理健康时，心理健康就不为我们所见。47. 心理健康其实一直都伴随着我们；宛如云朵背后的太阳，它虽然会暂时离开我们的视线，但又完全能瞬间重现。

心理健康孕育我们的自尊心——即对自己的信心及相信自身常识的能力。它让我们对生活拥有客观判断力——一种不妄自尊大、敢于自嘲、着眼大局和以“船到桥头自然直”的看法处事的能力。它是一种与生俱来或不学即会的乐观。48. 心理健康让我们在他人遇到困难时心怀同情，在他人遭受痛苦时心怀善念，并且无论对待任何人，都心怀无条件的关爱。心理健康是“解决问题、化解冲突、让环境更美、经营家庭生活、想出有创造性的商业理念或发明以使生活更便捷”的创造力源泉。它让我们对自己和对他人有了耐心，也让我们在开车、钓鱼、修车、养育孩子时有了耐心。心理健康使我们能每时每刻看到我们周围大自然中的、文化中的、日常生活中的美好。

49. 尽管心理健康是我们生活的灵丹妙药，但它再寻常不过，因为你会发现，它一直指引你完成所有艰难的抉择。即便在最平淡的生活中，它也存在着，它教你分辨对错、善恶和友敌。心理健康一般被称作良心、本能、智慧、常识或者心灵之音。我们仅将它视为一种健康有益的智慧思绪。50. 你会逐渐明白，懂得心理健康无时不在并懂得相信它，能让我们及时放慢节奏，快乐地生活。

# 2015 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（一）

## （科目代码：201）

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Within the span of a hundred years, in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, a tide of emigration—one of the great folk wanderings of history—swept from Europe to America. 46. This movement, driven by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

47. The United States is the product of two principal forces—the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these traits. Of necessity, colonial America was a projection of Europe. Across the Atlantic came successive groups of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Scots, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Swedes, and many others who attempted to transplant their habits and traditions to the new world. 48. But the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes. These changes were gradual and at first scarcely visible. But the result was a new social pattern which, although it resembled European society in many ways, had a character that was distinctly American.

49. The first shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after the 15th-and-16th-century explorations of North America. In the meantime, thriving Spanish colonies had been established in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America. These travelers to North America came in small, unmercifully overcrowded craft. During their six- to twelve-week voyage, they survived on barely enough food allotted to them. Many of the ships were lost in storms, many passengers died of disease, and infants rarely survived the journey. Sometimes storms blew the vessels far off their course, and often calm brought unbearably long delay.

To the anxious travelers the sight of the American shore brought almost inexpressible relief. Said one recorder of events, "The air at twelve leagues' distance smelt as sweet as a new-blown garden." The colonists' first glimpse of the new land was a sight of dense woods. 50. The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a real treasure-house which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia. Here was abundant fuel and lumber. Here was the raw material of houses and furniture,

ships and potash, dyes and naval stores.

【参考答案】

在十七到十八世纪初期的一百年间，一股移民浪潮——一次史上重大的民间迁徙——迅速从欧洲横扫至美洲。46. 在各种强大动机的推动下，这场移民运动在荒野上创建了一个民族，且从本质上塑造了一个全新大陆的特点并决定了它的命运。

47. 合众国是两股主要力量作用的产物：一是带有不同思想、风俗习惯和民族特性的欧洲各民族的迁入，二是这个新国家因改变了这些特征而产生的影响。不可避免地，殖民地时期的美洲是欧洲的投影。成群的英格兰人、法国人、德国人、苏格兰人、爱尔兰人、荷兰人、瑞典人、和许多其他民族的人络绎不绝地横穿过大西洋，企图把他们的习惯和传统照搬到新世界里。48. 但是美洲特有地理条件的作用，不同族群之间的相互影响，以及在这片原始的新大陆上维持旧世界运行方式的巨大困难，所有这一切引发了意义重大的变化。这些变化是渐进的，最初几乎不明显。但结果却形成了一种新的社会模式，尽管它在很多方面与欧洲社会相似，但却具有明显的美国特色。

49. 十五、十六世纪，人们探索发现了北美洲，一百多年之后，第一批满载移民的航船横渡了大西洋，驶向今天合众国这片土地。与此同时，繁荣的西班牙的殖民地在墨西哥，西印度群岛和南美洲已经建立起来。这些奔赴北美洲的旅客乘坐的船狭小又极其拥挤。在他们六至十二周的航海中，他们靠微薄的食物配给生存。许多船沉没在暴风雨中，许多乘客命丧于疾病，婴儿几乎无法在此次旅程中幸存下来。有时候风暴刮得船远远偏离航线，而经常性的平静无风又带来难以忍受的长久性耽搁。

对于这些焦虑的旅客来说，看见美国海岸的那一刻带来的如释重负之感几乎难以形容。某个事件记录员说道，“远在十二里格外的空气闻起来跟新盛开的花园一样芬芳。”这些殖民者第一眼瞥见的是这片新大陆上的茂密森林。50. 树种丰富多样的原始森林从缅因州一直向南绵延至佐治亚州，可谓一个真正的宝库。这里有丰富的燃料和木材。这里有建造房子，家具和船只以及生产钾碱，染料和松脂制品的原材料。

# 2014 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（一）

## （科目代码：201）

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life. It might be poetic, philosophical, sensual, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the human being. Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music. 46. It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

Beethoven's importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions. He freed music from hitherto prevailing conventions of harmony and structure. Sometimes I feel in his late works a will to break all signs of continuity. The music is abrupt and seemingly disconnected, as in the last piano sonata. In musical expression, he did not feel restrained by the weight of convention. 47. By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven's music. His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics. 48. Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

Beethoven was a deeply political man in the broadest sense of the word. He was not interested in daily politics, but concerned with questions of moral behavior and the larger questions of right and wrong affecting the entire society. 49. Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

Beethoven's music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence. For him, order does not result from forgetting or ignoring the disorders that plague our existence; order is a necessary development, an improvement that may lead to the Greek ideal of spiritual elevation. It is not by chance that the Funeral March is not the last movement of the Eroica Symphony, but the second, so that suffering does not have the last word. 50. One could interpret



much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

【参考答案】

对于音乐的意义，不同的人有不同的看法，有时甚至在同一个人生命中的不同时刻，音乐意义也不尽相同。音乐可以是诗意的，哲学的，感官的，或者是数学的，但是在我看来，无论如何，音乐一定是关乎人类灵魂的。因此音乐是玄妙无形的；但其表现方式却纯粹完全是客观有形的：声音。我认为，恰恰是这种通过有形的物质载体去传递无形的精神内涵的永久共存方式，铸就了音乐的力量。46. 这也解释了为什么当我们试图用语言来描述音乐时，最多只能清楚地表达自己的感受，而无法领会音乐本身。

贝多芬在音乐上的重要性主要体现在其作品的革命性方面。他将音乐从至今依然流行的和声与结构常规中解放了出来。从其晚期作品中我有时能感受到一种欲打破一切连续性符号的决心。正如他的最后一首钢琴奏鸣曲那样，他的晚期曲作中常有遽然骤变，且似乎没有连贯性。他的音乐表达不受制于常规。47. 总而言之，贝多芬是个思想自由且勇敢无畏的人，而且我认为勇气是理解——更是演奏——其作品必不可少的品质。

这种勇敢的态度实际上成为了演奏贝多芬乐曲的一个必要条件。他的作品要求演奏者展现出勇气，比如在力度的运用上。48. 贝多芬习惯以极强的力度来提高音量，随后突然转为轻柔的乐段，在他之前很少有作曲家这样做。

从最广义的角度来说，贝多芬是一个热衷政治的人。但他对日常政务并不感兴趣，他所关心的是道德行为问题，以及更大的、影响整个社会的是非正义问题。49. 极具重要意义的是他的自由观，对他而言，自由与个人的权利和责任息息相关：他倡导思想自由和个人言论自由。

贝多芬的音乐往往是从混乱走向秩序，就好像秩序是人类生存所必须的。在他看来，遗忘或无视困扰我们生存的混乱并不能为我们带来秩序；秩序是一种必要的发展，是一种可以引领人类走向希腊理想中的精神升华的进步。《葬礼进行曲》不是《英雄交响曲》的最后乐章，而是第二乐章，这绝非偶然为之：为的是不让苦难成为最终的胜利者。50. 我们可以这样解读贝多芬的诸多作品：苦难是不可避免的，但是与苦难抗争的勇气使生活有了意义。

# 2013 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（一）

## （科目代码：201）

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation written neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic human need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; 46. yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

One of these urges has to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a "still point of the turning world," to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. 47. A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one's relation to one's environment. 48. The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, 49. most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. 50. It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden, though in a "liberated" sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia — a yearning for contact with nonhuman life—assuming uncanny

representational forms.

【参考答案】

据推测，花园产生于其创造者一种基本的人类需求：对创造性表达的需求。毋庸置疑，花园证明了（人类）有一股抑制不住的欲望要去创造，去表达，去塑型，去美化；而自我表达正是一种基本的人类欲望。46. 然而，只要看看无家可归者创造的花园的照片，你就会意识到尽管样式各异，但这些花园除了表达（人类）装饰和创造的欲望之外，更体现了人类其他根本的强烈愿望。

其中一种欲望便与在骚乱中创造一种宁静之态有关——借用 T.S.艾略特的话来说就是“旋转世界中的（某个）静止点”。47. 安宁的圣地（体现的）是人类特有的需要，无论怎样疏于雕琢，它仍与遮风挡雨之所不同，后者（反映的）是动物特有的需要。这一区别是如此之大，以至于在后者（遮风挡雨之所）缺失的情况下——这也正是这些不像园丁的园丁所处的现状——前者（安宁的圣地）就变得越发迫切了。宁静是一种心态，它通过构建人与其环境的联系来实现。48. 这种无家可归者的花园实质上是无定所的花园，它们把“形式”引入城市环境，而城市环境中原本要么没有这种“形式”，要么并没有把它当成“形式”看待。通过这种做法，花园就将宁静赋予了它们所立足的那片难以言喻的环境。

这些花园似乎回应了，或者说产生于，（人类）另一种欲望或者需要——这种欲望或需要如此内在以至于我们几乎意识不到它对于我们历久不渝的诉求。当我们被剥夺了绿地、植物以及草木时，49. 我们大多数人通常把陷入精神颓丧归咎于某些心理疾病，直到有一天置身花园，才顿觉压抑感神奇地消失了。在纽约市大多数的无家花园中，实际栽培植物是不可行的，但即便如此，这些花园构造也似乎往往体现了试图唤起动植物生命力的种种努力——哪怕只是象征性地——借助材料的簇丛状布置、各种色彩的引入、小水池以及花瓣或叶子和毛绒动物玩具的频繁出现。在这里展示的是各种各样奇幻的元素，其参照依据，就某种基本层面来说，似乎就是大自然。50. 虽然有“扩大词义外延”的意味，但正是这种对大自然或隐晦或明晰的参照让用“花园”一词来描述这些人造组合有了充分的根据。从中，我们可以看到“人类热爱生命的天性”——一种亲近大自然的渴望——呈现出神秘测的表现形式。

# 2012 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（一）

## （科目代码：201）

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation written neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (10 points)

Since the days of Aristotle, a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise. In some ways, this quest for commonalities defines science. Newton's laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory framework.

46. In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything—a single generative equation for all we see. It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification, given the dimensions and universes that it might entail. Nonetheless, unification of sorts remains a major goal.

This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too. 47. Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings. Just as the bewildering variety of human courtship rituals might all be considered forms of sexual selection, perhaps the world's languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features. 48. To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

That, at least, is the hope. But a comparative study of linguistic traits published online today supplies a reality check. Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language.

The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are born with an innate language-acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar. A few generative rules are then sufficient to unfold the entire fundamental structure of a language, which is why children can learn it so quickly.

49. The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality, identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages, which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints.

Gray and his colleagues have put them to the test by examining four family trees that between them represent more than 2,000 languages. 50. Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas

Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations. Neither of these patterns is borne out by the analysis, suggesting that the structures of the languages are lineage-specific and not governed by universals.

【参考答案】

自亚里士多德时代起，寻求普遍法则一直是科学事业的特点。从某些方面而言，这种对普遍性的追求定义了科学。牛顿运动定律和达尔文进化论都分别将多种不同现象囊括进单一的解释框架。

46. 在物理学领域，有一种做法把这种寻求大同理论的冲动推向极端，它试图寻求一种万有理论——一种涵盖我们所看到的一切的单一生成性公式。然而，鉴于这样一种理论可能涵盖的规模和领域，它能否算是一种简化就变得不那么清楚了。尽管如此，将多样性统一化依然是一个主要目标。

自然科学的这种趋势在社会科学领域也一直很明显。47. 这里，达尔文学说似乎提供了证据，因为如果人类有着共同的起源，那么似乎就有理由认为，文化的多样性也可以追溯到更为有限的起源。正如人类各种令人眼花缭乱的示爱仪式都可能被看作性选择的形式，世界上的语言、音乐、社会宗教习俗，甚至历史，也可能受普遍性制约。48. 从共性中筛除个性，这会使我们得以理解复杂的文化行为是如何产生的，并从进化或认知角度理解是什么引导了它的走向。

至少，那是希望。但是，今天在线发布的一项语言学特征的比较研究提供了一次现实核查的机会。奥克兰大学的罗素·格雷及其同事基于以前两次寻找语言普遍性的努力来考查语法的演化。

在这些寻找语言普遍性的努力中，最著名的一次由诺姆·乔姆斯基做出。他认为人类与生俱来就具有一种支配普遍语法的先天性语言习得能力。少量的生成规则就足以诠释一门语言全部的基本结构，这就是儿童为何能快速学会语言的原因。49. 第二次尝试——由约书亚·格林伯格做出——采用更为经验主义的方法来研究语言的普遍性，确定了多种语言的共同特征（尤其在词序方面），这些特征被认为体现了由认知限制产生的倾向。

格雷及其同事通过考查4个语言谱系，共涉及2000多门语言，来检测上述两种理论。50. 乔姆斯基的语法应该显示出语言变化的模式，这些模式并不受语言谱系或贯穿谱系路径的影响，而格林伯格的普遍性理论则预言了特定的词序关系类型之间所存在的紧密互依性。两种理论模式均未通过此分析得以证实，表明语言的结构具有种系特异性，而不受普遍性所支配。



# 2011 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（一）

## （科目代码：201）

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation written neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (10 points)

With its theme that "Mind is the master weaver," creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book *As a Man Thinketh* by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

46. Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature. Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another. However, Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and 47. while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: "Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?"

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: "We do not attract what we want, but what we are." Achievement happens because you as a person embody the external achievement; you don't "get" success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

Part of the fame of Allen's book is its contention that "Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him." 48. This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact, 49. circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us, and if we feel that we have been "wronged" then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person's early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

The sobering aspect of Allen's book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. 50. The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

### 【参考答案】

围绕“思维意识是编织大师”，它创造了我们的内在性格与外部环境这一主题，詹姆斯·艾伦《做你想做的人》一书深入地探索了自助类读物的真谛。46. 艾伦的贡献在于，他抓住“我们并非机器人，因此能掌控自己的思想”这一公认的假设，并揭示了其谬误所在。因为我们中的大多数人都相信意识是独立于物质存在的，所以我们认为能够将思想隐藏、并使之失去效力；这使得我们能够这样想却那样做。然而，艾伦认为潜意识和意识产生的作用一样大。而且，47. 尽管我们或许可以仅仅通过显意识来维持这种能够控制自己思想的错觉，但现实中我们却总是面临一个问题：“为什么我不能让自己做这件事或完成那件事呢？”

由于愿望和意志会因为那些与愿望不一致的思想的出现而遭到破坏，艾伦做出如下总结：“我们所吸引的不是我们所想，而是我们本身所是。”成功的降临是因为你本人就是这种外部成功的体现；你不是“获得”成功，而是“成为”成功。意识和物质之间没有间隔。

艾伦著作的名声部分来自如下论点：“环境不会造就一个人，环境显现一个人”。48. 这似乎是在为忽视贫困人群的行为作辩护，为剥削、为社会上层人群的优越及社会底层人群的卑微找理由。

但这个观点只不过是如下精妙观点的本能回应。每一种环境，无论多么恶劣，都会给人的成长提供一次独特的机遇。如果环境总是能够决定人们的人生和前途，那人类就永远不会进步。事实上，49. 环境似乎旨在激发我们自身的最大潜能，如果我们觉得自己遭受了“不公”，就不太可能有意识地去努力摆脱自己的处境。不过，正如任何一位传记作家所知的那样，一个人的早期生活和生活环境往往是他个人得到的最珍贵的礼物。

艾伦这部著作使人警醒的一面在于它指出：对于自己的现状，我们不能责怪旁人，只能归咎于自己。50. 积极的一面是：既然知道一切都取决于我们自己，那么就存在无限可能；此前我们是谙熟各种局限的专家，现在我们成了驾驭各种可能性的权威。

# 2010 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语（一）

## （科目代码：201）

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation written neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (10 points)

One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance.

When one of these non-economic categories is threatened and, if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance. At the beginning of the century songbirds were supposed to be disappearing. 46. Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them. The evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today. We have no land ethic yet, 47. but we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting that birds should continue as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

A parallel situation exists in respect of predatory mammals and fish-eating birds. (48) Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on "worthless" species. Here again, the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid. It is only in recent years that we hear the more honest argument that predators are members of the community, and that no special interest has the right to exterminate them for the sake of a benefit, real or fancied, to itself.

Some species of trees have been "read out of the party" by economics-minded foresters because they grow too slowly, or have too low a sale value to pay as timber crops. 49. In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the noncommercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason. Moreover, some have been found to have a valuable function in building up soil fertility. The interdependence of the forest and its constituent tree species, ground flora, and fauna is taken for granted.

To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided. (50) It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning. It assumes, falsely, I think, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomic parts.

### 【参考答案】

一个完全基于经济动机的环境保护制度的根本缺陷是，陆地群落的大多数成员都没有经济价值。然而这些生物都是生物群落中的成员，如果群落的稳定性取决于其完整性，他们就有权继续生存下去。

当某一类没有经济价值的物种受到威胁时，如果我们恰巧喜爱它，就会编造借口来赋予它经济重要性。本世纪初，人们原本认为鸣禽会逐渐消失。46. 科学家赶紧出来挽救这种局面，但提供的证据显然站不住脚，这些证据大意是，如果鸟类不能控制昆虫数量，昆虫便会吞噬我们。证据必须是经济方面的才有效。

现在要理解这些拐弯抹角的理由是很痛苦的。虽然我们还没有土地伦理，47. 但我们至少近乎承认，无论鸟类能否带给我们经济价值，它们自有生存下去的权利。

食肉哺乳动物和食鱼鸟类中存在类似的情形。48. 有证据表明：这些生物杀死体弱者来保持种群的健康，或者说它们仅仅捕食“没有价值的”物种。曾经有段时间，生物学家或多或少滥用了这一证据。这再次证明，证据必须是经济方面的才能获得认可。直到最近几年我们才听到这种比较坦率的论点：食肉动物是生物群落的成员，没有任何特殊利益群体有权为了对自己有益处——无论是真实的还是自认为的——来消灭它们。

某些种类的树已被看重经济利益的林务官“驱逐出境”，因为它们生长得太慢，或是作为木材收成价值太低。49. 在林业生态更为发达的欧洲，没有商业价值的树种被合理地看成是当地森林群落的一部分，并得到相应的保护。此外，有些树种被发现在增强土壤肥沃性方面具有重要作用。森林和树种、地面植物、动物这些组成森林的要素之间的相互依存，被视作理所当然。

总而言之：一个仅仅基于经济利己主义的环保制度存在毫无希望的失衡。50. 这种保护系统往往忽视陆地群落中诸多缺乏商业价值，但对其健康运作至关重要的物种，而最终导致它们灭绝。它错误地假定，即使没有非经济的部分，生物钟的经济部分也一样可以正常运行。