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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/207/2021_2022__E5_85_AB_E7_BA_A7_E6_B1_89_E8_c94_207289.htm (1) 原文：人是一个非常复杂的矛盾体。为了不受干扰地工作，常常要逃避世俗的热闹，可一旦长期陷入孤境，又感到痛苦，感到难以忍受。一般情况下，我喜欢孤独。我的最大爱好是深思默想。我可以一个人长时间地独处而感到愉快。独享欢乐是一种愉快，独自忧伤也是一种愉快。孤独的时候，精神不会是一片纯粹的空白，它仍然是一个丰富多彩的世界。情绪上的大欢乐和大悲痛往往都在孤独中产生。孤独中，思维可以不依照逻辑进行。孤独更多地产生人生的诗情激昂的和伤感的。孤独可以使人的思想向更遥远更深邃的地方伸展，也能使你对自己或环境作更透彻的认识和检讨。当然，孤独常常叫人感到无以名状的忧伤。而这忧伤有时又是很美丽的。我喜欢孤独。但我也很惧怕孤独。参考译文：My greatest avocation is musing. I can stay by myself for a long time without feeling

disconsolate in the least. Happiness enjoyed alone is a pleasure, so is sorrow tasted privately. In solitude, the mind is not a complete blank. it remains a rich and colorful world. Solitude often induces ecstasy or anguish, and allows thinking to wander in a random way. She inspires the mood for poems, passionate of pathetic. She also enables people to think further and deeper and to have a more thorough understanding and examination of themselves and their environment. (2) 原文：简奥斯丁的小说写的都是三五户人家居家度日，婚恋嫁娶的小事。因此不少中国读者不理解她

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何以在西方享有那么高的声誉。但一部小说开掘得深不深，艺术和思想是否有过人之处，的确不在题材大小。有人把奥斯丁的作品比作越嚼越有味道的橄榄。这不仅因为她的语言精彩，并曾对小说艺术的发展有创造性贡献，也因为她的轻快活泼的叙述实际上并不那么浅白，那么透明。史密斯夫人说过，女作家常常试图修正现存的价值秩序，改变人们对“重要”和“不重要”的看法。也许奥斯丁的小说能教我们学会转换眼光和角度，明察到“小事”的叙述所涉及的那些不小的问题。参考译文：But the depth of a novel and its excellence in artistic quality and ideological content can never be judged by the significance or “insignificance” of the theme. Austen’s works have been compared to olives, which become the more delicious the more you chew them. This is not only because of her witty language and her creative contributions to the development of the art of novel writing, but also because of her vivid and lively narration, which is by no means shallow or transparent. Mrs. Smith said that women writers often tried to rectify the prevalent values and the existing social order and to change people’s views as to what was important and what was unimportant. (3) 原文：脍炙人口的传统京剧《白蛇传》讲的是传自明朝的故事。白蛇精与青蛇精化作美女来到人间。白蛇精与一位书生相爱并生一子。禅师法海认为他们的结合违反传统婚姻，伤风败俗，他气急败坏。于是他派神兵神将前来捉拿白蛇精，并将她镇压在一座塔下面。后来，青蛇精在深山中修炼，习武多年，终于砸烂了那座塔，救出白蛇精。至此，白蛇精与丈夫、儿子又得团聚。在《白》剧中，蛇被赋予了崇高的人性。参考译文：The White Snake, one of

the most popular traditional Beijing operas, is based on a story handed down from Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). White Snake Spirit and Green Snake Spirit metamorphosed themselves into two beautiful girls and ventured into the human world. White Snake fell in love with a young scholar and gave birth to a son. Fahai, a Buddhist monk, regarded their union as a violation of the conventions regarding marriage and an example of moral degeneration. Much enraged, he sent officers and soldiers from the heaven, who captured White Snake, and using magical powers he himself incarcerated White Snake underneath a pagoda. For many years afterwards, Green Snake hid herself in deep mountains and gave herself rigorous spiritual and martial arts training. In the end she succeeded in toppling the pagoda and rescued her mistress. Now White Snake was reunited with her husband and son. The snake in the opera is endowed with the noble character of human nature.

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