

## 成人学位外语考试复习资料 II -- Translation

### Translation 1

What causes such fads to come and go? Although clothing designers influence fads in fashion because they want to make money, this desire for money doesn't explain fads in other areas, such as language. For example, why have teenagers in the past twenty-five years used—at different times—the words groovy or awesome in conversation instead of simply saying wonderful? According to an expert in popular culture, people who follow fads are not foolish or vain; they simply want to be part of something new and creative. Fads are not limited to the United States, however. Fads are common in any country that has a strong economy (e.g. Britain, Japan, and Germany).

#### [参考译文]

是什么使这种时尚来得快也去得快？尽管时装设计师影响时装潮流为的是赚钱，但这种赚钱的欲望并不能解释其他方面的时尚，例如语言。比如，为什么青少年在过去 25 年里的不同时代，谈话时使用“groovy (帅呆了)”或者“awesome (太棒了)”这样的词，而不只说“wonderful (好极了)”了呢？据一位流行文化专家说，追随时尚的人并不是愚蠢或爱慕虚荣；他们只是想成为富有创造性的新事物的一部分。不过，时尚并不只是美国才有。任何经济强国（如英国、日本、德国）都有时尚。

### Translation 2

Negative attitudes toward fat people begin in childhood. One study showed that, as early as nursery school, children liked pictures of disabled children of similar ages better than those of fat children. Similarly, a study of college students said they would rather marry a drug user, a thief, or a blind person than someone who was fat. These attitudes create discrimination that affects fat people in every aspect of their lives, including money matters. In fact, overweight, white women usually earn less than thin, white women—24 percent less, according to one study. There are many false ideas about fat people in society: that all fat people have eating disorders or emotional or mental issues; that if they really wanted to lose weight they could.

#### [参考译文]

人们从孩童时代就开始歧视肥胖者。一项研究表明，在幼儿园，孩子们更喜欢同龄的残疾儿童的照片而不喜欢肥胖儿童的照片。与此相似，一项对大学生的

调查显示，他们宁可同吸毒者、小偷或盲人结婚，也不愿意同肥胖者结婚。这类态度导致了肥胖者在生活各方面受到歧视，包括经济方面。事实上，一项研究表明肥胖的白种妇女的收入比苗条的白种妇女少 24%。社会上对于肥胖存在种种错误观念：所有的肥胖者都有饮食、感情或精神问题；要是他们真想减肥，是可以做到的。

### Translation 3

It might be quite a challenge to live without the Internet just for a week. But living disconnected from the Internet in a society where everyone is online can be a rough ride, but it is possible. Moreover it can be a very valuable experience. You will notice that you spend more time with yourself, instead of thinking about the actions of others. Being offline gives you the opportunity to get to know yourself much better and to meet friends you haven't seen for a while in real life. And it will help you to be more focused on the important things in life, to be more determined about your real goals and all the projects you have successfully delayed for the last months.

#### [参考译文]

对我们来说，离开互联网度过一周都可能颇具挑战性。但生活在这个全民上网的社会，要想完全摆脱互联网绝非轻而易举，但也并非毫无可能。不仅如此，断网的生活还可能成为一次宝贵的经历。你会感到有更多的时间关注自己，而不是想着别人的一举一动。离线后你将有机会更好地了解自己，与久违的朋友相聚。戒网也有助于你更加关注生活中重要的事情，更坚定地实现生活中真正的目标，完成你不知不觉中已拖延了数月的所有工作。

### Translation 4

There are only two secrets to staying young, being happy and achieving success.

Number one: you have to laugh and find humor each and every day.

Number two: you've got to have a dream. When you lose your dreams, you die. We have so many people walking around who are dead and they don't even know it!

There is a giant difference between growing older and growing up. If you are nineteen years old and lie in bed for one full year and don't do one productive thing, you will still turn twenty years old. If I am eighty-seven years old and stay in bed for a year and never do anything, I will still turn eighty-eight. Anyone can grow older—that doesn't take any talent or ability.

## [参考译文]

保持年轻、快乐，成功地生活只有两个秘密：

第一，你必须每天都开怀大笑，寻找幽默。

第二，你必须有一个梦想。当你失去了梦想时，你就死了。很多人只是行尸走肉，但他们自己却不知道！

长大和成长之间有着巨大的差别。如果你 19 岁，整整一年躺在床上不做一件有创造性的事，你也还是会长大，变成 20 岁。如果我 87 岁，整整一年躺在床上，什么事也不干，我也还是会变成 88 岁，谁都会长大、变老，那不需要任何天赋或能力。

## Translation 5

Maybe the great smog of this city in recent days will mark a turning point. But a huge sea change looks unlikely—for now, anyway. Economic growth remains the city's top priority. Without it, large numbers of people could be left unemployed. There are still millions of people who want the keys to their first car, their first air-conditioner, even a fridge. Who is going to be the one to deny them their dream? For that reason, clean air is likely to remain a rarity in my city for years to come. Some wealthy people are taking their kids to live in Canada or Australia. But for most, that is not an option.

## [参考译文]

也许这个城市这几天的严重雾霾将成为一个转折点。但是彻底的改变看起来不太可能，至少目前不可能。经济增长仍然是这座城市重中之重，没有它，大量的人员会失业。还有数以百万计的人想拿到他们第一辆车的钥匙，他们的第一台空调，甚至一台冰箱。谁又能剥夺他们实现梦想的权利？出于这个原因，在这个城市，洁净的空气在未来的几年里仍可能非常稀罕。一些富人把他们的孩子带到加拿大或澳洲定居，但对于大多数人，他们没有这样的选择。

## Translation 6

The Thames is one of London's greatest sights. It was there when the Romans arrived 2,000 years ago and it's still central to life in the city today. However, the city's relationship with the river has not always been one of afternoon boat tours and art festivals held on the South Bank. Before the creation of the Victorian sewer system,

the Thames was a very dirty dumping ground for industrial and human waste. It was poisonous to both people and fish alike. The smell coming from the Thames was so bad in the summer 1858 that many of London's wealthier residents fled to the countryside. Members of Parliament worked behind heavy curtains to try and block out the very bad smell.

### [参考译文]

泰晤士河是伦敦最著名的景观之一。2000年前，当罗马人来到这里时，它已经在此流淌，如今，这条河流对这座城市的生活依然起着至关重要的作用。然而，这座城市和这条河流的关系并不总像午后的游船观光或者在南岸举行的艺术节般诗情画意。在维多利亚时代的污水系统建造之前，泰晤士河是一个非常肮脏的工业废水和人类排泄物的倾倒场，河水对人和鱼都有毒害。1858夏天，泰晤士河散发出的恶臭致使伦敦的许多富裕的居民都逃到了乡村，国会议员们的办公室使用厚厚的窗帘，试图阻挡这难闻的气味。

## Translation 7

For most undergraduates, non-stop Internet connectivity is the fuel of college life. More than just toys, these instruments are powerful tools for the storage and management of virtually every kind of information. And as more people around the world adopt these instruments, they are becoming indispensable. So, students should use the wonders of the Internet to do homework, review lecture outlines, take part in class discussions and network online with their friends. But in doing so, students must remember to regulate and balance their time. Too much time online can mean too little time in real-life studying or exercising or visiting with friends. Students should not let the Internet world on their computer screens take them away from the real world outside.

### [参考译文]

对于大多数本科生来说，永不间断的互联网是大学生生活的动力。网络工具不只是玩具，而且是储存和管理几乎各种信息的强大工具。随着世界上越来越多的人使用这些工具，它们已经变得不可或缺。所以，学生应该运用互联网所创造的奇迹来完成作业、复习讲座提纲、参与课堂讨论、与朋友们进行网上社交。但是在做这些的同时，学生们必须记住，要控制和平衡好时间。上网时间过长就意味着在现实生活中学习、锻炼或和朋友叙谈的时间过少。学生们不应该让电脑屏幕上的互联网世界使他们脱离外面的现实世界。

## Translation 8

The first written records of the ancient Olympic Games date to 776 BC. The ancient Olympics were held every four years between August 6 and September 19 during a religious festival honoring Zeus. The first modern Olympics were held in Athens, Greece, in 1896. The Olympics truly took off as an international sporting event after 1924, when the 8th Olympic Games were held in Paris. Some 3,000 athletes from 44 nations competed that year, and for the first time the Games featured a closing ceremony. Eighty years later, when the 2004 Summer Olympics returned to Athens for the first time in more than a century, nearly 11,000 athletes from 201 countries competed, breaking the then record of participating countries.

### [参考译文]

古代奥林匹克运动会的最早文字记载可追溯至公元前 776 年。古奥运会每四年举办一次，在 8 月 6 日与 9 月 19 日之间的一个纪念宙斯的宗教节日期间举行。第一届现代奥运会于 1896 年在希腊雅典举办。奥运会真正腾飞，成为一项国际体育盛会是在 1924 年之后，即第八届奥运会在巴黎举办之后。这一年，来自 44 个国家约 3,000 名运动员同场竞技，并且第一次在奥运会上增加了闭幕式这一仪式。80 年后，2004 年夏季奥运会在相隔一个多世纪后再次在雅典举办，来自 201 个国家的近 11,000 名运动员展开竞技，创下参赛国数量之最。