

## 广西民族大学 2007 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

(所有试题答案必须写在答题纸上, 答案写在试卷上无效)

学科专业: 外国语言学与应用语言学

研究方向: 翻译理论与实践 (英语)

考试科目: 翻译与写作

试卷代号: A 卷

### Part 1 Writing

#### 1. Composition (50 points)

Write an essay of at least 500 words on the title of "On the Value of Failure in Life". You should give examples to support your points.

#### 2. Summary (20 points)

Read carefully the following passage and summarize its contents in 100—150 words. Note you must not copy complete sentences directly from the original. Failure to do so would incur deduction of your scores.

Sometime later I learned that Professor I.S. Hayakawa, teaching freshman English, had invented a better technique. Every day in class he asked his students to write without stopping for about half an hour. They could write on whatever topic or topics they chose, but the important thing was not to stop. If they ran dry, they were to copy their last sentence over and over again until new idea came. Usually they came before the sentence had been copied once. I use this idea in my own classes, and call this kind of paper a Non-Stop. Sometime I ask students to write a Non-Stop on an assigned topic, more often on anything they choose. Once in a while I ask them to count up how many words they have written though I rarely ask them to tell me; it is for their own information. Sometimes these papers are to be handed in; often they are what I call private papers, for the students' eyes alone.

The private paper has proved very useful. In the first place, in any English class--- certainly any large English class--- if the amount the students write is limited by what the teacher can find time to correct, or even to read, the students will not write nearly enough. The only remedy is to have them write a great deal that the teacher does not read. In the second place, students writing for themselves will write about many things that they would never write on a paper to be handed in, once they have learned (sometimes it takes a while) that the teacher means what he says about the papers being private. This is important, not just because it enables them to get things off their chest, but also because they are most likely to write well, and to pay attention to how they write, when they are writing about something important to them.

Some English teachers, when they first hear about private papers, object that students do not benefit from writing papers unless the papers are corrected. I disagree for several reasons. First, most students, particularly poor students, do not read the corrections on their papers; it is boring, even painful. Second, even when they do read these corrections, they do not get much help from them, do not build the teacher's suggestions into their writing. This is true even when they really believe the teacher knows what he is talking about.

Third, and most important, we learn to write by writing, not by reading other people's ideas about writing. What most students need above all else is practice in writing, and particularly in writing about things that matter to them, so that they will begin to feel the satisfaction that comes from getting important thoughts down in words and will care about stating these thoughts forcefully and clearly.

## Part Two Translation

### 1. Translate the following into Chinese. (40 points)

#### An October Sunrise

I was up in the next morning before the October sunrise, and away through the wild and the woodland. The rising of the sun was noble in the cold and warmth of it; peeping down the spread of light, he raised his shoulder heavily over the edge of gray mountain and wavering length of upland. Beneath his gaze the dew-fogs dipped and crept to the hollow places, then stole away in line and column, holding skirts and clinging subtly at the sheltering corners where rock hung over grass-land, while the brave lines of the hills came forth, one beyond other gliding.

The woods arose in folds, like drapery of awakened mountains, stately with a depth of awe, and memory of the tempests. Autumn's mellow hand was upon them, as they owned already, touched with gold and red and olive, and their joy towards the sun was less to a bridegroom than a father.

Yet before the floating impress of the woods could clear itself, suddenly the gladsome light leaped over hill and valley, casting amber, blue, and purple, and a tint of rich red rose, according to the scene they lit on, and the curtain flung around; yet all alike dispelling fear and the cloven hoof of darkness, all on the wings of hope advancing, and proclaiming, "God is here!" Then life and joy sprang reassured from every crouching hollow; every flower and bud and bird had a fluttering sense of them, and all the flashing of God's gaze merged into soft beneficence.

### 2. Translate the following into English. (40 points)

我承认单就中国人的智力发展而言，是在一定程度上受到人为的限制。今天的中国人仍然过着孩童的生活、心灵的生活。就此而言，中华民族这一古老的民族，在目前仍是一个带有幼稚之像的民族。但有一点诸位务必牢记，这个幼稚的民族，虽然过着一种心灵的生活，虽然在许多方面尚显幼稚，但他却有着一种思想和理性的力量，而这是一般处于初级阶段的民族所不具备的。这种思想和理性的力量，使得中国人成功地解决了社会生活、政府以及文明中许多复杂而困难的问题。我敢断言，无论是古代还是现代的欧洲民族，都未能取得像中国人这样辉煌的成绩，他们不仅将亚洲大陆上的大部分人口置于一个庞大帝国统治之下，而且维持了它的和平。

因此，我们与其说中国人的发展受到了阻碍，不如说它是一个永不衰老的民族。简言之，作为一个民族，中国人最美妙的特质就在于他们拥有了永葆青春的秘密。