

## 2009 年硕士研究生入学考试初试 广西民族大学自命题科目试题

(试卷代号: A 卷)

科目代码: 825

科目名称: 写作与翻译

适用学科专业: 外国语言学及应用语言学

研究方向: 01-03 方向

命题教师签名: \_\_\_\_\_

### 考生须知

1. 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试题册上无效。
2. 答题时一律使用蓝、黑色墨水笔作答, 用其它笔答题不给分。
3. 交卷时, 请配合监考人员验收, 并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字 (作为考生交卷的凭证)。否则, 产生的一切后果由考生自负。

## Part One Writing

### 1. Composition (50 points)

Please write an essay of about 500 words on what you think is implied in this short poem on weasel hair brush. Create a title for your writing.

#### 《狼毫笔》

作者/张晓阳

一根毫毛

只是一根毫毛

一撮毫毛

一旦肚里有了墨水

便能似剑 象刀

### 2. Write a 150-word-long summary of the following passage. Do not copy sentences directly from the original. Failure to do so would incur deduction of your scores. (20 points)

#### So That Nobody Has to Go to School If They Don't Want

by Toby Roger Sipher

A decline in standardized test scores is but the most recent indicator that American education is in trouble. One reason for the crisis is that present mandatory-attendance laws force many to attend school who have no wish to be there. Such children have little desire to learn and are so antagonistic to school that neither they nor more highly motivated students receive the quality education that is the birthright of every American.

The solution to this problem is simple: Abolish compulsory-attendance laws and allow only those who are committed to getting an education to attend. This will not end public education. Contrary to conventional belief, legislators enacted compulsory-attendance laws to legalize what already existed. William Landes and Lewis Solomon, economists, found little evidence that mandatory-attendance laws increased the number of children in school. They found, too, that school systems have never effectively enforced such laws, usually because of the expense involved.

There is no contradiction between the assertion that compulsory attendance has had little effect on the number of children attending school and the argument that repeal would be a positive step toward

improving education. Most parents want a high school education for their children. Unfortunately, compulsory attendance hampers the ability of public school officials to enforce legitimate educational and disciplinary policies and thereby make the education a good one.

Private schools have no such problem. They can fail or dismiss students, knowing such students can attend public school. Without compulsory attendance, public schools would be freer to oust students whose academic or personal behavior undermines the educational mission of the institution.

Has not the noble experiment of a formal education for everyone failed? While we pay homage to the homily, "You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink," we have pretended it is not true in education.

Ask high school teachers if recalcitrant students learn anything of value. Ask teachers if these students do any homework. Quite the contrary, these students know they will be passed from grade to grade until they are old enough to quit or until, as is more likely, they receive a high school diploma. At the point when students could legally quit, most choose to remain since they know they are likely to be allowed to graduate whether they do acceptable work or not.

Abolition of archaic attendance laws would produce enormous benefits. For instance, it would alert everyone that school is a serious place where one goes to learn, prevent those students opposed to learning from polluting the educational atmosphere for those who want to learn, and eliminate the cost of enforcing compulsory education. Schools should be for education. At present, they are only tangentially so. They have attempted to serve an all-encompassing social function, trying to be all things to all people. In the process they have failed miserably at what they were originally formed to accomplish.

## Part Two Translation

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

#### Packaging a Person

A person, like a commodity, needs packaging. But going too far is absolutely undesirable. A little exaggeration, however, does no harm when it shows the person's unique qualities to their advantage. To display personal charm in a casual and natural way, it is important for one to have a clear knowledge of oneself. A master packager knows how to integrate art and nature without any traces of embellishment, so that the person so packaged is no commodity but a human being, lively and lovely.

A young person, especially a female, radiant with beauty and full of life, has all the favor granted by God. Any attempt to make up would be self-defeating. Youth, however, comes and goes in a moment of doze. Packaging for the middle-aged is primarily to conceal the furrows ploughed by time. If you still enjoy life's exuberance enough to retain self-confidence and pursue pioneering work, you are unique in your natural qualities, and your charm and grace will remain. Elderly people are beautiful if their river of life has been through plains, mountains and jungles, running its course as it should. You have really lived your life which now arrives at a complacent stage of serenity indifferent to fame or wealth. There is no need to resort to hair-dyeing, the snowed-capped mountain is itself a beautiful scene of fairyland. Let your looks change from young to old synchronizing with the natural aging process so as to keep in harmony with nature, for harmony itself is beauty, while the other way round will only end in unpleasantness.

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

生存在功利社会，奔波劳顿，勾心斗角，若能做到从心所欲，难矣哉！人自孩提时代起，求学、谋职、恋爱、成家、立业、功名、财富……几乎无时不在追求，而且总也不能满足。当然，事业上的进取与物欲上的贪婪，是两种截然不同的人生观，或可说是两种内涵迥异的苦乐观。但有一点是共同的，即人生的道路并非平坦的康庄大道，事物的发展往往不以人的意志为转移。与其陶醉在“梦想成真”的幻觉中，莫若在实践中多多磨砺自己，有道是“苍天不负有心人”嘛！即或如此，也未必事事天遂人愿。总之，有追求必有烦恼，这就是生活实际。

从岗位上退了下来，生活环境与心理状态都发生了变化。老实说，最快慰的事莫过于不再纠缠在人际关系中。可以无须乎观察上峰的脸色行事，再也用不着在同僚的摩擦中周旋，更不必防范别人的暗算，从名缰利索中挣脱开来，精神顿时宽松了。