

# 广西师范大学 2005 年研究生入学考试试题

专业名称: 英语语言文学、外国语言学与应用语言学、课程与教学论

科目代码: 428

科目名称: 翻译与写作

(答案必须写在考试专用答题纸上, 否则造成错批、漏批等后果自负)

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## Part I (75分)

### 1 Translate the following into English

老年为少年之过来人, 少年为老年之候补者, 老与少, 只不过时间上之差别而已。然中国习惯, 对老少之间, 往往画有无形界限。在客观上, 有时重老而轻少, 有时重少而轻老。在主观上, 老者自恃其老, 少年自矜其少。几千年来, 遂形成老者自以为持重练达而非薄少年为少不更事; 而少年自以为新锐精进, 蔑称老者为老朽昏庸。真所谓偏颇两失之见也!

梁启超在其《少年中国》一文中对老年人与少年人曾有一适当对比。其言曰: 老年人如夕照, 少年人如朝阳; 老年人如瘠牛, 少年人如乳虎; 老年人如僧, 少年人如侠; 老年人如字典, 少年人如戏文<sup>注1</sup>; 老年人如鸦片烟, 少年人如白兰地酒; 老年人如别行星之陨石, 少年人如大海之珊瑚岛; 老年人如埃及沙漠之金字塔, 少年人如西伯利亚之铁路; 老年人如秋后之柳, 少年人如春间之草; 老年人如死海之涸为泽<sup>注2</sup>, 少年人如长江之初发源……

观此, 则知老与少年, 各有所长, 各有其用, 如能祛除成见, 同为国家效力, 则裨益民族, 定非浅鲜。

注1 即指戏剧台词。注2 即积储许多水后而成湖海

### 2 Translate the following into Chinese.

Margaret Thatcher was born in 1925. The main influence on her has been, and remains, that of her father. "He was a severe man, but we were not frightened of him, and he was tremendously ambitious for us. To know Margaret you have to know him." Thus her elder sister, now Mrs. Muriel Cullen said several years later. And for him, she was not only a daughter, but pupil, the offspring who could and would achieve the greater, wider life which circumstances and the accident of birth had denied him.

Alfred Roberts was born in Ringstead, Northamptonshire, one of the seven children of a shoemaker. He left school at the age of twelve, and, because his eyesight was poor, did not follow his father's trade, but was apprenticed to a grocer. In his late teens, he moved to Grantham, a market town with some industry, in Lincolnshire, to become manager of a small store. He was a devoted Methodist, and in the local church met Beatrice Stephenson, a seamstress and daughter of a railway official. They married and, pooling their savings, bought a small grocery shop with a sub-post office attached on the outskirts of the town. They lived above the shop, and both Margaret and Muriel were born there. There was no bathroom or indoor lavatory, and when they wanted hot water they heated it themselves. There was no garden. Her parents still lived there when Margaret went to the Oxford.

Margaret was a precocious political activist. In the general election of 1935, when she was ten, she carried lists of those who had voted from the interviewers standing outside the polling booth to the party committee room so that those who had not yet voted could be mounted up and persuaded to turn out. She took notes from her father to colleagues on the council. In local elections, when her mother was working in the Conservative Party committee rooms, she ran message. When her father was unable to get to political meetings, Conservative Labour or Liberal, especially if they were to be addressed by important visiting speakers, Margaret would be sent to bring back a report. It became a second nature to her to be involved in political life, addressing and stamping envelopes, delivering leaflets, getting people out of their houses and

into the polling booth.

## Part 2

### 1. Composition (55 分)

**Topic: How to Pursue Learning and How to Conduct Oneself (《论学习与做人》 about 600 words)**

### 2. Summary (20 分)

**Write a summary of the following passage (about 80-100 words)**

Born in 1879, in Ulm, Germany, Einstein was two years old when his parents moved to Munich. There his father opened a business in electrical supplies. As a boy, Einstein did not learn to talk until later than others of his age, and in his early childhood he was not considered especially bright. But by the time he was fourteen years old, he had recovered from a slow start to the extent that he had taught himself advanced mathematics from textbooks. By then he knew what he wanted to be when he grew up. He wanted to be a physicist and devote himself to research.

The Einsteins, however, could not afford to pay for the advanced education young Einstein needed. The family business had declined, and they were forced to leave Munich to live in Milan, Italy, where they had relatives. As for Albert, the family did manage to send him to a technical school in Switzerland, and later to the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich.

In 1901, when Einstein was twenty-two years old, he began teaching, and in 1902 he went to work as a patent office examiner in Bern. Now able to pay his own expenses, he continued his schooling at the University of Zurich, where he received a doctor's degree in 1905. This was the period when he first began the research which led to his famous theory of relativity.

To most people it is not easy to explain why Einstein's theory has had such an immense effect upon the whole scientific and intellectual world. After its formulation, scientists never again regarded the world as they had before. The theory set forth new and far-reaching conclusions about the nature of space, time, motion, mass, energy, and the relations governing all these. Basically the theory proposed, among other things, that the greatest speed possible is the speed of light; that the rate of a clock moving through space will decrease as its speed increases; and that energy and mass are equal and interchangeable. This latter claim, based on the formula  $E=mc^2$  (energy equals mass times the square of the speed of light) was later proved by atomic fission, on which the atomic bomb is based.

Toward the end of this life, when Einstein was asked to explain his law of relativity to a group of young students, he said: "When you sit with a nice girl for two hours, you think it's only a minute. But when you sit on a hot stove for a minute, you think it's two hours. That is relativity."

Einstein had an effect on science and history that only a few men have ever achieved. An American university president once commented that "Einstein has created a new outlook, a new view of the universe. It may be some generations before the average mind grasps the identity of time and space, and so on-but even ordinary men understand now that the universe is something vaster than ever thought before."

During the years following World War I, Germany heaped honors upon Einstein. He was persuaded to become director of Theoretical Physics in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. He won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921. Prussia made him an honorary citizen. Potsdam built an

Einstein Tower in its Astro-Physical Institute. Berlin held public celebration on his fiftieth birthday. Being a shy man, Einstein did not attend, but he received several baskets full of cards, letters, and telegrams expressing admiration and best wishes. The gifts to him would have filled a railway freight car.

Four years later, Adolph Hitler came to power in Germany. He and his Nazis disliked intellectuals, and they hated Jews. There was no respect even for Albert Einstein, who only wanted to think of the problems of time and space and who never got involved in politics. The Academy of Sciences was closed to him; his house was searched for weapons; he lost his professorship; all his property was seized; and finally his German citizenship was taken away, he become a man without a country.