

2013 年广州大学 842 翻译与写作考研试题（回忆版）

本试题由 kaoyan.com 网友 Jasray 提供

汉译英 50 分

Section 1 15 分

1、任何逆境都暗藏着让你成长的经验教训。

Whenever something negative happens to you, there is a deep lesson concealed within it. 3 分

2、耶鲁大学以悠久的发展的历史,独特的办学风格、卓越的学术成就闻名于世。

Yale is renowned for its long history, unique way of teaching and excellence in academic pursuit. 5 分

3、笼子里的老虎总是羡慕外面老虎的自由,外面的老虎却羡慕笼子里老虎的安逸。

The caged tiger was always envious of the freedom of the one in the wild, while the other one envied the caged one for his ease. 7 分

Section 2 35 分

乔布斯有句名言是,“创造无非就是把事物联系起来”。尽管我们认为发明家取得的突破性成果是凭空想象出来的,但乔布斯指出,即便是最不可思议的创意通常也不过是对已有事物进行的新组合。比方说,苹果公司(Apple)并没有在乔布斯的领导下发明 MP3 播放器或平板电脑,而只是对它们进行了改进,为

这类产品添加了新的设计功能。

人们怎样才能更好地建立这类联系呢？乔布斯称，最好的发明家会寻找“多元化的经验”，收集许多未来有机会联系在一起的信息点。他们不会局限于狭窄的专业领域，而是会接触广泛的信息，比方说，他们会研究书法（乔布斯就是这样），或者与来自不同领域的朋友交流。他们不知道答案会来自哪里，所以愿意从方方面面寻找答案。

Steve Jobs famously declared that 'creativity is just connecting things.' Although we think of inventors as dreaming up breakthroughs out of thin air, Mr. Jobs was pointing out that even the most far-fetched concepts are usually just new combinations of stuff that already exists. Under Mr. Jobs's leadership, for instance, Apple didn't invent MP3 players or tablet computers—the company just made them better, adding design features that were new to the product category.

How can people get better at making these kinds of connections? Mr. Jobs argued that the best inventors seek out 'diverse experiences,' collecting lots of dots that they later link together. Instead of developing a narrow specialization, they study, say, calligraphy (as Mr. Jobs famously did) or hang out with friends in different fields. Because they don't know where the answer will come from, they are willing to look for the answer everywhere.

英译汉 40 分

Section 1 10 分

1、

Do not rack your brains on scheming to get friendship, otherwise, it becomes sort of business trade. 2分

友情不可费力经营,要不然就成了生意。

Even if you get no applause, you should accept a curtain call gracefully and appreciate your own efforts. 3分

即使没有人为你鼓掌,也要优雅的谢幕,感谢自己的认真付出。

Long before the emergence of the written word, ballads, accompanied by music and dance, and myths, passed around by word of mouth, were widely popular. 5分

与舞蹈和音乐相伴的歌谣跟口头流传的神话,远在文字出现之前就已大量产生。

Section 2 30分

Many of us aren't satisfied with how much we have now. That's why we're constantly angling for a raise at work, befriending aged relatives and springing, despite long odds, for lottery scratch tickets. Is it crazy to question how much money you need to be happy? The notion that money can't buy happiness has been around a long time — even before yoga came into vogue. But it turns out there is a measurable connection between income and happiness; not surprisingly, people with a comfortable living standard are happier than people living in poverty. The catch is that additional income doesn't buy us any additional happiness on a typical

day once we reach that comfortable standard. The magic number that defines this “comfortable standard” varies across individuals and countries, but in the United States, it seems to fall somewhere around \$75,000. Using Gallup data collected from almost half a million Americans, researchers at Princeton found that higher household incomes were associated with better moods on a daily basis — but the beneficial effects of money tapered off entirely after the \$75,000 mark.

我们中的很多人对我们已经拥有的并不满足。这就是我们为什么不断地想着要涨工资，和上了年纪的亲戚套近乎，而且尽管机会渺茫，也还是要花钱买彩票。需要多少钱才能幸福，这个问题是不是有点疯狂？金钱买不来幸福，这个观点由来已久，甚至在瑜伽成为时尚之前就有这种说法了。但是，收入和幸福之间，的确有着可以度量的联系。有着舒适生活水平的人们比贫困的人更幸福，这一点也不奇怪。问题是，一旦我们达到了舒适生活的标准，更多的收入就不能再给我们日常生活带来更多的幸福。定义这个“舒适标准”的神奇数字因个人和国家而异。在美国，这个数字似乎是在 7.5 万美元左右。普林斯顿大学的研究者运用来自大概 50 万美国人的盖洛普调查数据发现，较高的家庭收入和每天的良好情绪有关系，但是在超过 7.5 万美元以后，金钱带来的积极效果就开始逐渐减弱。

作文。60 分

400 字作文

“People do play computer games at work, but they also doodle with pencils. Do you take away their pencils? That’s not the way a modern

workforce is managed. You've got to trust people." This is the response of Bill Gates to people's complaint about digital danger.

In the first part, you should comment Bill Gates' response. In second part, give your opinions about digital danger, according to your personal experience, reading.....

其他要求跟八级一样

以上试题来自 kaoyan.com 网友的回忆，仅供参考，纠错请发邮件至 suggest@kaoyan.com。