

## 广东外语外贸大学 2004 年硕士研究生入学考试

### 英语写作与翻译

Part One Writing (100)

Task 1: Summary Writing (40%)

Directions:

Read carefully the following passage and summarize its contents in 150—200 words. Note that you must not copy complete sentences directly from the original. Failure to do so would incur deduction of your scores.

Passage

Plato - who may have understood better what forms the mind of man than do some of our contemporaries who want their children exposed only to "real" people and everyday events - knew what intellectual experiences make for true humanity. He suggested that the future citizens of his ideal republic begin their literary education with the telling of myths, rather than with mere facts or so-called rational teachings. Even Aristotle, master of pure reason, said, "The friend of wisdom is also a friend of myth."

Modern thinkers who have studied myths and fairy tales from a philosophical or psychological viewpoint arrive at the same conclusion, regardless of their original persuasion. Mircea Eliade, for one, describes these stories as "models ~for human behavior [that], by that very fact, give meaning and value to life." Drawing on anthropological parallels, he and others suggest that myths and fairy tales were derived from, or give symbolic expression to, initiation rites or rites of passage - such as metaphoric death of an old, inadequate self in order to be reborn on a higher plane of existence. He feels that this is why these tales meet a strongly felt need and are carriers of such deep meaning.

Other investigators with a depth-psychological orientation emphasize the similarities between the fantastic events in myths and fairy tales and those in adult dreams and daydreams - the fulfillment of wishes, the winning out over all competitors, the destruction of enemies - and conclude that one attraction of this literature is its expression of that which is normally prevented from coming to awareness.

There are, of course, very significant differences between fairy tales and dreams. For example, in dreams more often than not the wish fulfillment is disguised, while in fairy tales much of it is openly expressed. To a considerable degree, dreams are the result of inner pressures which have found no relief, of problems which beset a person to which he knows no solution and to which the dream finds none. The fairy tale does the opposite: it projects the relief of all pressures and not only offers ways to solve problems but promises that a "happy" solution will be found.

We cannot control what goes on in our dreams. Although our inner censorship influences what we may dream, such control occurs on an unconscious level. The fairy tale, on the other hand, is very much the result of common conscious and unconscious content having been shaped by the conscious mind, not of one particular person, but the consensus of many in regard to what they view as universal human problems, and what they accept as desirable solutions. If all these elements were not present in a fairy tale, it would not be retold by generation after generation. Only if a fairy tale met the conscious and unconscious requirements of many people was it repeatedly retold, listened to with great interest. No dream of a person could arouse such persistent

interest unless it was worked into a myth, as was the story of the pharaoh's dream as interpreted by Joseph in the Bible.

### 参考答案

Great thinkers like Plato and Aristotle shared the same idea that myth should enjoy a superior status in education. Even modern thinkers to certain extent agree with that idea as they reached a conclusion that myth partly reflected and satisfied the inner desires of human beings. Those fantastic events in myths resemble likeliness to our dreams or daydreams. Still differences exist. Such as dream reflects social pressure we faced, but it offers no solution. On the contrary, myth goes the opposite way. Unlike dreams, Myths are the symbolic projections of a people's hope, values, fears and aspirations. And any myth is classic.

### Task 2: Essay Writing (60%)

#### Directions:

In recent years China has witnessed a drastic increase in the annual enrollment of university students. While some hail it as an achievement of historical significance that marks the beginning of popularizing China's education of higher learning, others dismiss it as nothing but an educational "great leap forward" that will do more harm than good to the quality of college education in China. Write an essay of 500 - 600 words unequivocally expressing your stand on this issue. Whatever position you take, make sure to justify your decision. Give a title to your essay.

### 参考范文

In China a saying goes like this: It takes ten years for a tree to grow to its full height, but a hundred for qualified personnel to mature. From this sentence we can infer the high status of education in our country.

In recent years China has witnessed a drastic increase in the annual enrollment of university students. The existence of this phenomenon should be due to the following reasons. First, the number of college students only takes a small share in the whole population. As time requires, we need more educated citizens to take part in the construction of China. The current college students are far from enough. Second, compared with other powers, like Britain and America, China has much less college students. This situation doesn't fit China's image as a big power. As a result, a drastic increase in the annual enrollment of university students emerged as the time requires.

Around the issue of enrollment increase, people's reactions are different. They can roughly be categorized into two groups: advocators and opponents. Some stress the significance of this move, while others emphasize their worry about the qualification of college education. Both sides have their reasons. While in my opinion, the increase of enrollment is inevitable, but we can't be hasty in doing it.

First of all, as I mentioned above, the increase of enrollment is the requirement of China's development. We need more workers, more engineers, more businessmen, etc. And the increase would offer what we need in a comparatively short time. The advantage of it cannot be neglected.

On the other hand, so many students rushed into university would directly cause the inadequacy of hardware as well as software of the university. For example, in English department, a class used to have less than twenty students. But now a small classroom is jammed with more than 40 people. And this means more students have to share limited resources. The quality of education might be largely influenced. So from this point, people's worry is not groundless. In addition, to accommodate so many freshmen, university has to invest much more money in reforming the current dorms and build new ones. University would then charge students more tuition. This directly adds more burden on their families.

Then how to solve this problem? I personally think we should limit the increase of enrollment to minimize the negative effects. Rome is not built in one day. It's a long and hard process to develop education. So we should fulfill the aim step by step. Thus we can build a win-win situation.

## Part Two Translation (50)

### 1. Translate the following passage into Chinese:(25)

#### The Asking Animal

Caught between two eternities—the vanished past and the unknown future—human beings never cease to seek their bearings and sense of direction. We inherit our legacy of the sciences and the arts—the works of the great discoverers and creators, the Columbuses and Leonardos—but we all remain seekers. Man is the asking animal...

Western culture has witnessed at least three grand historical epochs of seeking—each with a dominant spirit, enduring spokesmen and distinctive problems. We have gone from “Why?” to the “How?”, from the search for purpose to the search for causes.

First was the heroic way of prophets and philosophers seeking answers—salvation or truth—from the God above or the reason within each of us. Then came an age of communal seeking, pursuing civilization in the liberal spirit. And most recently there was the age of the social sciences, in which man was ruled by the forces of history. We can draw on all these ways of seeking in our personal search for purpose, to find meaning in the seeking.

#### 参考译文

#### 探索的动物

要在消逝的过去与未知的未来的夹缝之间，人类从未停止对人生的意义和前进方向的探索。从伟大的探险家和创造者手中，从无数个哥伦布和李奥那多手中，我们继承了科学与艺术的遗产，但我们依旧是探索者。人是探索的动物。

西方的文化见证了至少三个人类进行探索的历史时期。每个时期都有各自的主题，代表人物和面临的问题。我们走出了“为什么”的框框，转而探索事情的缘由。

首先是先哲们向上帝或我们内在的理性寻求答案— 救赎还是真理，的时期。紧接着是共同探索的时期，人类在自由精神的引领下追求着文明。最近则是社会科学的年代，在这个年代里，人受到历史力量的支配。我们可以利用这些探索之路寻求自我探索的目的和意义

### 1. Translate the following passage into English(25)

#### 旧梦重温

意大利是我最喜欢的一个欧洲国家。罗马是建在七山之上的城市，拥有大小 500 座教堂，

我几乎都去过了。最大的是圣彼得。梵蒂冈就是在圣彼得教堂附近，是罗马教皇的宫殿，这是一个“国中之国”！我进去看了，只记得门警是瑞士兵士，穿着黄色制服，别的没有印象

佛罗伦萨给我留下的，除了美术馆里的雕像和壁画之外，还有一座座府第墙壁上的灯座，每座灯下都有一只栓马的铁环，是聚会或宴会时栓马用的，十分别致！

一地同志关于这些地方的描写，由于时代和注意点的不同，使我看到了那些地方的许多其他的侧面，也扩大了我的知识。我应该说一地同志这本回忆童年和旅游的散文集子，不但是青少年最好的读物，大人们也应当拿来看看。因为这是一本写情真挚、写景鲜明；流畅、健康、引入向上的散文作品。

### 参考译文

#### Revive an old dream

Italy is my favorite European country. Rome, a city built on seven hills, boasts of 500 churches, big and small, nearly in all of which I have set foot. And the biggest church is St. Peter with Vatican in its vicinity, which is the palace of Pope and a "country within country". I entered the church. All I remembered was Swiss soldiers in yellow uniform guarding the entry.

Besides statuaries and frescos in museum, what Florence impressed me also include those lamp holders on the walls of houses. And below each holder lies an ingenious iron circle, on which rein is tied when a party or banquet was thrown.

Mr. Wang Yi Di saw these places in different time and from different angle, and his description offers me other features of them and enlarges my knowledge. This collection of his essays on recalling childhood and traveling serves as the best reading for the youth. And adults should also see it through since it contains vivid emotion and scenery depicted in fluent words and it's also very inspiring.

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