

华侨大学 2011 年硕士研究生入学考试专业课试卷
(答案必须写在答题纸上)

招生专业 英语语言文学 科目名称 翻译与写作 科目代码 858

Part I Translate the following passage into Chinese : 40 points

The advantage of most paid work and of some unpaid work is that it gives chances of success and opportunities for ambition. In most work success is measured by income, and while our capitalistic society continues, this is inevitable. It is only where the best work is concerned that this measure ceases to be the natural one to apply. The desire that men feel to increase their income is quite as much a desire for success as for the extra comforts that a higher income can procure. However dull work may be, it becomes bearable if it is a means of building up a reputation, whether in the world at large or only in one's own circle. Continuity of purpose is one of the most essential ingredients of happiness in the long run, and for most men this comes chiefly through their work. In this respect those women whose lives are occupied with housework are much less fortunate than men, or than women who work outside the home. The domesticated wife does not receive wages, has no means of bettering herself, is taken for granted by her husband (who sees practically nothing of what she does), and is valued by him not for her housework but for quite other qualities. Of course, this does not apply to those women who are sufficiently well-to-do to make beautiful houses and beautiful gardens and become the envy of their neighbors; but such women are comparatively few, and for the great majority housework cannot bring as much satisfaction as work of other kinds brings to men and to professional women.

The satisfaction of killing time and of affording some outlet, however modest, for ambition, belongs to most work, and is sufficient to make even a man whose work is dull happier on the average than a man who has no work at all. But when work is interesting, it is capable of giving satisfaction of a far higher order than mere relief from tedium. The kinds of work in which there is some interest may be arranged in a hierarchy. I shall begin with those which are only mildly interesting and end with those that are worthy to absorb the whole energies of a great man.

Part II Translate the following passage into English: 35 points

龙洞山人叙《西厢》，末语云：“知者勿谓我尚有童心可也。”夫道理闻见，皆自多读书识义理而来也。古之圣人，曷尝不读书哉。然纵不读书，童心固自在也；纵多读书，亦以护此童心而使之勿失焉耳，非若学者反以多读书识义理而反障之也。夫学者既以多读书识义理障其童心矣，圣人又何用多著书立言以障学人为耶？童心既障，于是发而为言语，则言语不由衷；见而为政事，则政事无根柢；著而为文辞，则文辞不能达。非内含于章美也，非笃实生辉光也，欲求一句有德之言，卒不可得，所以者何？以童心既障，而以从外入者闻见道理为之心也。

Part III Writing: 75 points

Excessive energy consumption in our daily life has been widely discussed recently as a social problem. It is advocated that every one of us should lead a low-carbon life. Please write a composition of no less than **400 words** on this topic. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks. Suggested title:

On the Necessity of Low-Carbon life