

(404) Writing and Translation**Part One Translation (I) (50%)**

Directions: Put the following two passages into Chinese and write your translated version on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1:

A newspaper is much more than a business; it is an institution. It reflects and influences the life of a community; it may affect even wider destinies.

It is, in its way, an instrument of government. It plays on the minds and consciences of men. It may educate, stimulate, assist, or it may do the opposite. It has, therefore, a moral as well as a material existence, and its character and influence are in the main determined by the balance of these two factors. It may make profit or power its first object, or it may conceive itself as fulfilling a higher and more exacting function.

Character is a subtle affaire, and has many shades and sides o it. It is not a thing to be much talked about, but rather to be felt. It is the slow deposit of past actions and ideas.

At the perils of its soul, a newspaper must see that the news it supplies is not tainted. Neither in what it gives, nor in what it does not give, nor in the mode of presentation, must the unclouded face of truth suffer wrong. Comment is free, but facts are sacred. "Propaganda," so called, by this means is hateful. The voice of opponents no less than that of friends has a right to be heard. Comment also is justly subject to a self-imposed restraint. It is well to be frank; it is even better to be fair. This is an ideal. Achievement in such matters is hardly given to man. Perhaps none of us can attain to it in the desirable measure. We can but try, ask pardon for shortcomings, and there leave the matter.

One of the virtues, perhaps the chief virtue, of a newspaper is its independence. Whatever its position or character, it should have a soul of its own.

That is the path of self-respect – it is also the path of success. And what a work it is! How multiform, how responsive to every need and every incident of life! What illimitable possibilities of achievement and of excellence!

To the man, whatever his place on the paper, nothing should satisfy short of the best. It is here that ability counts and that character counts, and it is on these that a newspaper, if it is to be worthy of its power and duty, must rely. (392 words)

Passage 2

Science is receiving a mixed report card from the rest of our society. While there is substantial support for science today, there have also been unmistakable demonstrations of science's unpopularity. ...And even the distinguished literary intellectual and politician Vaclav Havel is

quoted as stating that 'technical civilization.....has reached the limit of its potential, the point beyond which the abyss begins'.

At different times and locations and among different segments of the populace, science has elicited hostility; during this century, notably because science has been identified in the public mind with the carnage of wars and the threat of future wars. Science has also acquired unpopularity because it has been instrumental in the development of a civilian technology that systematically widens the gulf between the rich and the poor. A contributing reason for the recent qualified reception of science is the perception that science commonly has the effect of providing technological conveniences for the rich more frequently than contributing to the provision of necessities for the poor. Physicist Freeman Dyson has commented astutely on this: 'During the last forty years, the strongest efforts in pure science have been concentrated in highly esoteric fields remote from contact with everyday problems. Such efforts are unlikely to do harm, or to do good, either to the rich or to the poor. At the same time, the strongest efforts in applied science have been concentrated upon market-driven projects, that is to say, projects that are expected to lead quickly to products that can profitably be sold. Since the rich can be expected to pay more than the poor for new products, market-driven applied research will usually result in the invention of toys for the rich. The failure of science to produce benefits for the poor in recent decades is due to two factors working in combination, the pure scientists becoming more detached from the mundane needs of humanity, the applied scientists becoming more attached to immediate profitability.'

A further and more intrinsic reason for the chilly reception of science by non-scientists is science's role in the creation of innovations that challenge our current concepts of ethics and morality, particularly in the biomedical sciences. Legitimate fears of the public and ethical issues related to science need to be addressed more fully by scientists. (377 words)

Part Two Translation (II) (50%)

Directions: Put the following two passages into English and write your translated version on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1.

无辜寻愁觅恨，有时似傻如狂。纵然生得好皮囊，腹中原来草莽。
潦倒不通世务，顽愚怕读文章。行为偏僻性乖张，那管世人诽谤。
富贵不知乐业，贫穷难耐凄凉，可怜辜负好韶光，于国于家无望。
天下无能第一，古今不肖无双。寄言纨绔与膏粱，莫效此儿形状。（《红楼梦》）

Passage 2.

20 世纪是以巨大历史进步补偿巨大历史灾难的世纪。20 世纪亚洲的重大变化表现为一系列的历史性转折。如从殖民化到非殖民化，从封建主义到资本主义或社会主义，从农业文明到工业文明，从列强瓜分豆剖到两超争霸直至多元共处，以及从面向西方到“回归东方”。在这些转折中，有的与世界同步，有的自具亚洲特色；有的基本结束，有的则方兴未艾。人们可以从这些变化中找到据以展望 21 世纪亚洲的视角。

在近现代历史上, 资本主义列强在对亚洲实行殖民化过程中, 或“先军旗后贸易”, 或“先贸易后军旗”, 使亚洲国家时而成为战场, 时而成为市场, 受尽了宰割和掠夺。亚洲的近现代史是殖民化、反殖民化和非殖民化的历史。这场战争与市场的相互转换直到亚洲国家的民族解放战争取得普遍胜利才告以终结。

今天, 随着东亚经济“奇迹”的创造及其辐射效应的产生, 亚洲作为现实和潜在的大市场再次成为全世界关注的焦点。根据美国商务部的“发现”, 在今后 20 年, 包括香港、台湾在内的“中国经济区”、韩国、东盟和印度都排在世界“新兴大市场”的前列, 这些新兴市场像“磁铁”一样吸引着世界最有竞争力的公司。英国《经济学家》和国际货币基金组织也有类似的判断。据此, 发达国家先后制定了“新的亚洲战略”, 纷纷向亚洲市场“进军”, 发动新的“亚洲攻势”。(谏取荣)

Part Three Writing (50%)

Directions: You are allowed 40 minutes to write an article of around 300 words on **One** of the given topics. Be sure that your writing should include at least three well-developed parts with a thesis statement paragraph, supporting paragraph(s) with appropriate details, and a logical conclusion of the ideas discussed.

1. How do you understand sustainable development in education?

Directions: You may have noticed that Chinese government has attached greater importance to sustainable development, which is of vital importance to the overall development of our country. But what does sustainable development mean as far as education is concerned?

2. My views on the present employment problems for college graduates.

Directions: In the past when there was only a small number of college graduates, employment was never a problem. Graduates had enough good offers waiting for them. But things have changed so much in recent years that students start to worry about their employment right after they begin their university life. Analyze the problem and give your suggestions.

3. What role does the study of literature play in English language learning?

Directions: Some students have no patience with literature study. They regard literature as a luxury that they cannot afford. What they care most is the so-called “practical knowledge and skills” which can lead them to a well-paid job. What is your opinion?