

中南财经政法大学

2007 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试卷 A 卷

专业: 050211 外国语言学与应用语言学 科目名称: 翻译与写作

方向: 科目代码: 840

注: 所有答案均须写清试题序号做在答题纸上, 凡在试题纸上答题, 答案一律无效。

Part I. Translation (75)

(90 minutes)

Section A (50)

Direction: Translate the following passage into fluent Chinese by using proper translating strategies and skills. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Snow fell against the high school all day, wet big-flaked snow that did not accumulate well. Sharpening two pencils, William looked down on a parking lot that was a blackboard in reverse; car tires had cut smooth arcs of black into the white, and wherever a school bus had backed around, it had left an autocratic(独裁的; 专制的) signature of two V's. The snow, though at moments it whirled opaquely, could not quite bleach these scars away. The temperature must be exactly 32 degrees Celsius. The window was open a crack, and a canted(倾斜的) pane of glass lifted outdoor air into his face, coating the cedar(雪松) wood scent of pencil shavings with the transparent odor of the wet window sill(窗台). With each revolution of the handle his knuckles(手指关节) came within a fraction of an inch of the tilted glass, and the faint chill this proximity breathed on them sharpened his already acute sense of shelter.

The sky behind the shreds of snow was stone-colored. The murk(黑暗) inside the high classroom gave the air a solidity that limited the overhead radiance to its own vessels; six globes of dull incandescence(炽热的光) floated on the top of a thin sea. The feeling the gloom gave him was not gloomy but joyous: he felt they were all sealed in, safe; the colors of cloth were dyed deeper, the sound of whispers was made more distinct, the smells of tablet paper(便笺纸) and wet shoes and varnish(清漆) and face powder pierced him with a vivid sense of possession.

As a senior he was a kind of king, and as a teacher's pet another kind, a puppet king, who gathered in appointive posts and even, when the moron vote split between two football heroes, some elective ones. He was not popular, he had never had a girl, his intense friends of childhood had drifted off into teams and gangs, and in large groups—when the whole school, for instance, went in the fall to the beautiful, dung(粪)-and-cotton-candy-smelling county fair—he was always an odd man, without a seat on the bus home.

But exclusion is itself a form of inclusion. Taunts(嘲弄) no longer much

frightened him; he had come late into his physical inheritance, but this summer it had arrived, and he at last stood equal with his enormous boisterous parents, and had to unbutton his shirt cuffs to get his wrists through them, and discovered he could pick up a basketball with one hand. So, his long legs blocking two aisles, he felt regal (帝王的) even in size and, almost trembling with happiness under the high globes of light beyond whose lunar glow invisible snowflakes were drowning on the gravel (沙砾) roof of his castle, believed that the long delay of unpopularity had been merely a consolidation, that he was at last strong enough to make his move. Today he would tell Mary Landis he loved her.

(484 words)

Section B (25)

Direction: Translate the following passage into fluent English by using proper translating strategies and skills. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

“生存还是毁灭，这是一个问题……”，对哈姆雷特和大多数人来说，生命值得珍惜，希望令人恐惧。在很多文化中，在日常谈话中提到死亡都是犯禁忌的事情，但是中国人却不忌讳在日常交谈中谈到生死，从以下俗语中可以得到验证：“人生一台戏，日月两盏灯”，“人活一世，草木一秋”、“黄泉路上无老少”和“生而不乐，死而无怨”等等。这些俗语都告诉我们人终究有一死，生命不过是从子宫到坟墓的旅程，没有人能逃脱或轻视这一客观规律，虽然这些说法听起来有些悲观，但是却被广大的中国人所接受。意识到死亡的不可避免让中国人更达观地生活。中国人把人生看作是自然的一个侧面，把人生比作草木的荣枯，恰恰反映了中国人不惧死亡的乐观态度。这种对生命的自然主义哲学观根植于道家的思想：视生死为自然现象，前者不可贪恋，后者不可畏惧。(334 words)

Part II. Writing (75)

(90minutes)

Section A (25)

Directions: Write a narrative in about 200 words entitled “a joyful day in my life.” Clear account of events and ideas, vivid language with little grammatical errors shall be awarded with credits. Write your paper on the Answer Sheet.

Section B (50)

Directions: The number of people keeping pet dogs has increased dramatically in the past few years in China. Meanwhile fretted by the problems caused by pet

dogs, people are discussing if keeping dogs should be restricted or banned in cities. The news below is selected from *China Daily*. Read the news. Then write a short paper (300-400 words) to present your opinion on dog keeping and explain why you think so. The following tips may be helpful to you.

First, the text below is meant to provide you with relevant information on dog keeping. You may refer to information from the news as well as from any other sources to illustrate your opinion.

Second, you need to create a title for your paper that can properly convey your own point of view on dog keeping.

Thirdly, basing on all what you know about dog keeping, you need to formulate your own arguments and use examples to support them.

Pet owners call for sympathy, better services

(2004-05-08 14:35:13)

About 20 people are attacked by pets, largely domestic dogs and cats, daily in the southern metropolis of Guangzhou, according to latest figures provided by the local health administration. In one case, a three-year-old boy became blind in one eye when he was attacked by a domestic cat. In another tragedy, a seven-year-old girl almost had a chunk of her nose bitten off when she somewhat annoyed her family's pet dog, which pounced on her all of a sudden and bit her on the face. But the growing number of pet owners in Chinese cities are by no means discouraged by these "occasional" attacks. "Pet-owning is purely a private matter and it should not be restricted," said Wang Li, a retired government official living in downtown Beijing. However Xie Minghua, who lives in a building no more than 20 meters from Wang's, worried that dogs could spread diseases. "In addition, look, dogs' dirt is all over the streets now," he complained.

Beijing began to strictly limit the number of pet dogs in 1995, when complaints from citizens over their messes and barks rocketed. But as more local citizens are eager to have pets, the regulation has been seriously challenged. Statistics of the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Public Security showed by the end of 2002, there had had some 1.4 million dogs in Beijing, only one-tenth of which were registered. Last year, the city cut the first-year registration fee for each pet dog from 5,000 yuan (604 US dollars) to 1,000 yuan (121 US dollars), thus asking it more affordable for the growing number of dog lovers. A survey shows most pet dog owners

in Chinese cities are middle and low income earners, including laid-off workers and single elderly people.

Meanwhile, researchers have found pet keeping is conducive to people's physical and mental health, particularly the country's growing number of "empty nesters" — senior citizens with no children around.

Zheng Richang, a professor of psychology with the Beijing Normal University, has found that empty nesters who keep a pet dog tend to be healthier and happier than those who have no pets. The 161 elderly under study who keep a dog or cat see doctors less frequently than the 558 who have none, said Zheng. "Worldwide scientists have also found that pet owners have a longer life expectancy and are more likely to survive emergencies such as heart attacks," he said. According to the psychologist, pet animals are helping senior citizens' health care service providers in many countries to treat elderly people with various chronic diseases. "The therapy could be a blessing to the graying Chinese society," said Prof. Zheng.

China is moving rapidly toward an aging society, registering over 130 million elderly, about 10 percent of the total population, and the figure will keep growing at an annual rate of 3.2 percent in the next half century. Empty nesters' families have taken up at least 30 percent of Chinese urban families, a figure experts predict could mount to 80 percent by 2010 due to longer life expectancy and dropping birth rate.

However, disputes between pet owners and incompetent vets are frequently reported in China. These disputes are often hard to solve because there is not a specific law or regulation that applies as to how a vet should compensate a pet owner for worsening an animal's situation or even killing it with a wrong prescription, says Teng Luqian, an attorney with a law firm based in Guiyang, capital of the southwestern Guizhou Province.

So far, not a single Chinese city has opened a public burial ground for pet animals, according to Liu Yu, a social psychology professor with Guizhou University. "Most burial service providers are still wait-and-see though they know extended service to animals promises huge profits," said Prof. Liu. "Some worry that families of the deceased human will be offended if dead animals are buried in the same ground with men. After all, men do not easily treat animals as equals according to Chinese customs." As a result, many pet owners have to desert dead animals into dustbins or onto streets, causing a lot of inconvenience to sanitary workers.

"There's nothing wrong in keeping a pet, but pet owners should abide by laws and regulations and immunize their pets in time against certain

contagious diseases," said Zheng Ruifeng, vice-director of the General Veterinary Station for Livestock Husbandry in Beijing.

Zheng said China needs to step up with auxiliary services for the booming pet keeping industry, such as more professional veterinary services and burial grounds for dead animals.

His organization has sponsored Beijing's first hotline for pets, which was opened toward the end of last year to provide free advice on pet-raising to pet owners.

The hotline, 1601010, teaches consultants how to raise pets and enlighten them on the official rules and regulations on pet-raising in the city.

To ensure the consultants can get accurate information, the hotline also invites veterinarians from three local pet hospitals with sound reputations as advisors.

(www.chinadaily.com.cn)