

浙江工商大学 2005 年硕士研究生入学考试试卷 (A) 卷

招生专业: 外国语言学与应用语言学

考试科目: 翻译与写作

考试时间: 3 小时

Part Translation(90%)

**1、 Translate the Following into Chinese(25%)**

He began to collect books and soon he had an immense library. His legal training had taught him to read quickly. He settled down to work. At first he had been accustomed to foregather in the evening with the painters, Writers, and such like who met in the little tavern near the Piazza, but presently he withdrew himself, for his absorption in his studies became more pressing. He had been accustomed to bathe in that bland sea and to take long walks among the pleasant vineyards, but little by little, grudging the time, he ceased to do so. He worked harder than he had ever worked in Detroit. He would start at noon and work all through the night till the whistle of the steamer that goes every morning from Capri to Naples told him that it was five o'clock and time to go to bed. His subject opened out before him, vaster and more significant, and he imagined a work that would put him forever beside the great historians of the past. As the years went by he was to be found seldom in the ways of men. He could be tempted to come out of his house only by a game of chess or the chance of an argument. He loved to set his brain against another's. He was widely read now, not only in history, but in philosophy and science; and he was a skilful controversialist, quick, logical, and incisive. But he had good-humour and kindness; though he took a very human pleasure in victory, he did not exult in it to your mortification.

**2、 Translate the Following into English(25%)**

语言是心声,语言是表达自己的最主要的方式,世界上最痛苦的人是什么呢,你知道吗?就是哑巴。儿歌是这样说的:‘娶媳妇干嘛,做鞋做袜,点上灯说话。’可见,人民群众千百年来已经性昨语言交流在夫妻生活中的重要性。可以说,说话是婚姻的重要的、也许可以说是首要的内容。性关系也只有纳入语言交流的轨道才显示了人性,失去了妻子或丈夫,也就是失去了说话的对象,失去了反响、回声、共振、互补或者互相辩论互相斗争,多么孤独!

**3、 Translate the Following Business English into Chinese (15%)**

When a firm has a popular brand in a mature product category, there are many possible benefits. First, the product life cycle may be extended almost indefinitely. For example, Ivory soap, Lipton tea, Goodyear tires, and Coke are all market leaders; each is at least 85 years old. Second, the product provides the company with a large, loyal group of customers and a stable, profitable position in the market. Third, the risk of low customer demand is greatly reduced; this is a real risk for new products. Fourth, the company's overall image and consumer recognition are enhanced. This may allow the firm to extend a popular name to other products. Fifth, there is more control over marketing efforts and more precision in sales forecasting. Sixth, mature products can be used as cash cows to support investments in new company products. However, marketing support must be continued if the mature product is to remain popular.

**4、Please Translate the Following Chinese into English(25%):**

事业成败在于人，生产出优秀的产品之前，首先培养优秀的人才，本公司极为重视对人的培养和教育，事实证明，在企业经营方针的指导下，全员具有一种精神的凝聚力，公司的每一项活动都是围绕培养人而展开的。企业经营的核心在于树立经营目标，增强了职工爱国、爱公司的责任感，这是一种向心力、凝聚力的体现。公司重视调动全员热爱公司、关心公司的积极性，为此，公司定期召开合理化建议委员会，并评议和表彰给公司产生好的经济效益的提案。

**Part Two Writing(60%)****1、Read the following essay carefully and write an outline of the essay(within 300 words)(0%):**

Asian-Americans have increasingly come to be viewed as “model minority.” But are they as successful as claimed? For whom are they supposed to be a model?

Asian-Americans have been described in the media as “excessively, even provocatively” successful in gaining admission to universities. Asian-American shopkeepers have been congratulated, as well as criticized, for their ubiquity and entrepreneurial effectiveness.

If Asian-American can make it, many politicians and pundits ask, why can't African-Americans? Such comparisons pit minorities against each other and generate African-American resentment toward Asian-Americans. The victims are blamed for their plight, rather than racism and an economy that has made many young African-American workers superfluous.

The celebration of Asian-Americans has obscured reality. For example, figures on the high earnings of Asian-Americans relative to Caucasians are misleading. Most Asian-Americans live in California, Hawaii, and New York—states with higher incomes and higher costs of living than the nation average.

Even Japanese-Americans, often touted for their upward mobility, have not reached equality. While Japanese-American men in California earned an average income comparable to Caucasian men in 1980, they did so only by acquiring more education and working more hours.

Comparing family incomes is even more deceptive. Some Asian-American groups do have higher family incomes than Caucasians. But they have more workers per family.

The “model family” image homogenizes Asian-Americans and hides their differences. For example, while thousands of Vietnamese young people attend universities, others are on the street. They live in motels and hang out in pool halls in places like East Los Angeles; some join gangs.

Twenty-five percent of the people in New York City's Chinatown lived below the poverty line in 1980, compared with 17 percent of the city's population. Some 60 percent of the workers in the Chinatowns of Los Angeles and San Francisco are crowded into low-paying jobs in garment factories and restaurants.

“most immigrants coming into Chinatown with a language barrier cannot go outside this confined area into the mainstream of American industry,” a Chinese immigrant said.” “Before, I was a painter in Hong Kong, but I can't do it here. I got no

license, no education. I want a living, so it's dishwasher, janitor, or cook."

Hmong and Mien refugees from Laos have unemployment rates that reach as high as 80 percent. A 1987 California study showed that three out of the Southeast Asian refugee families had been on welfare for four to ten years.

Although college-educated Asian-Americans are entering the professions and earning good salaries, many hit the "glass ceiling" —the barrier through which high management positions can be seen but not reached. In 1988, only 8 percent of Asian-Americans were "officials" and "managers," compared with 12 percent for all groups.

Finally, the triumph of Korean immigrants has been exaggerated. In 1988, Koreans in the New York metropolitan area earned only 68 percent of the median income of non-Asians. More than three-quarters of Korean greengrocers, those so-called paragons of bootstrap entrepreneurialism, came to America with a college education. Engineers, teachers, or administrators while in Korea, they became shopkeepers after their arrival. For many of them, the greengrocery represents dashed dreams, a step downward in status.

For all their hard work and long hours, most Korean shopkeepers do not actually earn very much: \$17,000 to \$35,000 a year, usually representing the income from the labor of an entire family.

But most Korean immigrants do not become shopkeepers. Instead, many find themselves trapped as clerks in grocery stores, service workers in restaurants, seamstresses in garment factories, and janitors in hotels.

Most Asian-Americans know their "success" is largely a myth. They also see how the celebration of Asian-Americans as a "model minority" perpetuates their inequality and exacerbates relations between them and African-Americans.

## **2、Write an essay of about 300 words on the following topic(30%):**

(Marks will be given for good content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.)

**Why is American fast food becoming more and more popular in China?**