

安徽师范大学

2019 年硕士研究生招生考试初试试题

科目代码: 852

科目名称: 翻译与写作

Part I Translation (100 points)

1. Translate the following passages into Chinese. (50 points)

Passage 1 (25 points)

In a recent research article in *Clinical Psychological Science*, I and my collaborator, the neuroscientist Tom Johnstone at the University of Reading in the UK, examined the prevalence of absolutist thinking in the natural language of more than 6,400 online members in various mental-health chat groups. From the outset, we predicted that those with depression, anxiety and suicidal ideation would have a more absolutist outlook, and that this would manifest in their style of language. Compared with 19 different online control chat groups on topics from cancer to parenting, the prevalence of absolutist words was approximately 50 per cent greater in depression and anxiety groups, and approximately 80 per cent greater in the suicidal-ideation group.

Previously, the best-known linguistic markers for mental-health disorders had been an excessive use of first-person singular pronouns such as “me”, “myself” and “I”, with a reduced use of second- and third-person pronouns. This pattern of pronoun use reflects the isolation and self-focus common in depression; negative-emotion words are also reliable in identifying depression. However, we find that the prevalence of absolutist words is a better linguistic marker for mental-health disorders than both pronouns and negative-emotion words. They produced bigger differences between groups with mental-health disorders and control groups compared with pronouns, and they tracked groups with mental-health disorders better than negative-emotion words. Paradoxically, negative-emotion words were more prevalent in anxiety and depression groups than in the suicidal-ideation group.

Passage 2 (25 points)

You are stressed and exhausted, and you are not alone. Parenting today often feels like a frantic race in which we are forever a few steps behind. Kids today have half as much free time as they did 30 years ago, notes a national study of 3,500 children aged 12 and under released by the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research. “Children are affected by the same time crunch as their parents,” says Sandra L. Hofferth, a senior research scientist at the institute.

“As a society, we have talked ourselves into believing that we have to make every moment count, and that we have to fill our children as we would fill empty vessels,” says Dr. Kathy Hirsh-Pasek, a professor at Temple University in Philadelphia. “Parents feel compelled to give their kids every advantage they can afford. So they cram their days with art, music, sports, and even weekend enrichment programs.” Is it any wonder that when youngsters have a free moment, they complain that they’re bored? More likely, they simply don’t know what to do with themselves.

“There is a myth that doing nothing is wasting time, when it’s actually extremely

productive and essential,” says Dr. Hirsh-Pasek. “During empty hours, kids explore the world at their own pace, develop their own unique set of interests and indulge in the sort of fantasy play that will help them figure out how to create their own happiness, handle problems with others on their own, and sensibly manage their own time. That’s a critical life skill.”

2. Translate the following passages into English. (50 points)

Passage 1 (25 points)

今年以来，中国经济运行总体平稳，经济增速在全球主要经济体中是比较高的，就业、物价都比较稳定。特别是经济结构调整迈出重要步伐，服务业占比继续上升，装备制造、高新技术产业快速发展，一些新产业、新产品、新业态、新模式不断催生，整个经济正在发生积极变化。

新的一年，我们将适应经济发展新常态，坚持稳中求进的总基调，保持经济中高速增长，推进新一轮对外开放。中方提出“丝绸之路经济带”和“21世纪海上丝绸之路”战略构想，愿与有关国家共同建设。中国经济持续发展和改革开放，将给包括中东欧在内的世界各国带来重要机遇。

Passage 2 (25 points)

南岳衡山为我国五岳名山之一，位于湖南省衡阳市境内，七十二群峰层峦迭嶂，现为国家级重点风景名胜区、全国文明风景旅游区示范点和国家AAAAA旅游区。衡山古木参天，自然景观和人文景观并举，历来是人们旅游、避暑胜地，年接待中外游客300余万人次。

衡山属于亚热带季风性湿润气候，无霜期长，冰冻期短，具有夏凉冬寒、雨量充沛、雾多风大、气温垂直变化明显等特点。良好的自然条件造就了衡山无山不树、无处不绿的特色景观。衡山共拥有600多种科、1700多种树木，森林覆盖率达80%以上，与之相伴的还有多种珍稀野生动物，可以称得上是一座天然的生物资源宝库。

Part II Writing (50 points)

请就以下材料用中文写一篇800字以上的议论文，题目自拟。

感激与质疑并存：“医疗众筹”造假太多，该何去何从？

近两年来，以“医疗众筹”为主要慈善方式的信息平台快速发展；同时，申请人信息造假等问题也逐渐出现在公众视野。下一步该如何走，成为一个亟待思考的问题。

某募捐信息平台的个人求助项目下有这样一行说明：该项目信息不属于慈善公开募捐信息，真实性由信息发布个人负责。此说明来源于民政部发布的《慈善组织互联网公开募捐信息平台基本管理规范》。据了解，“医疗众筹”被认定为个人求助行为，与公开募捐性质并不一样。但《规范》中也明确表示：个人为解决自己或者家庭困难，提出发布求助信息时，平台应有序引导个人与具有公开募捐资格的慈善组织对接，并加强审查甄别、设置救助上限、强化信息公开和使用反馈、做好风险防范提示和责任追溯。

“求助对象的信息如果不能严格审查，就偏离了慈善的正轨。”中南大学公共管理学院硕士生导师董山民说。他建议，相关平台可以提高进入门槛和申请难度，甄选出真正有需要的人；同时，可以在征得当事人同意的前提下建立施助人数据库或社会救助信用银行，使施助人将来能够得到同样的、甚至更大的帮助。

天津击水律师事务所主任潘强表示，编造虚假信息在平台上发布并获取钱财的行为性质上无异于诈骗。平台如果因为审核不严导致此类情况发生，虽然不用担负刑事责任，但须承担一定的民事责任。“大家慷慨解囊一定程度上也是基于对平台的信任，所以相关平台有责任和义务加强审核环节工作，不能随意发布相关信息。”他强调，“慈善必须是本透明账。”