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三、资料全国统一零售价

本套考研资料包含以上一、二部分(不含教材)，全国统一零售价：[¥]

四、2026 年研究生入学考试指定/推荐参考书目(资料不包括教材)**四川外国语大学 811 英语翻译与写作考研初试参考书**

《英汉翻译简明教程》，庄绎传编著，外语教学与研究出版社，2002 年版

《英语写作手册》(英文版)(第三版)，丁往道等编著，北京外语教学与研究出版社，2018 年版

五、本套考研资料适用学院

英语学院

翻译学院

商务英语学院

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②调剂去向-报考本专业未被录取的考生调剂去向院校及详细名单。

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因编撰此电子书属于首次，加之作者水平和时间所限，书中错漏之处在所难免，恳切希望广大考生读者批评指正。

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四川外国语大学 811 英语翻译与写作考研真题汇编

四川外国语大学 811 英语翻译与写作 2015 年考研真题（暂无答案）

科目代码：811

四川外国语大学
2015 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题
科目名称：英语翻译与写作

答题要求：所有答案必须写在答题纸上，否则不给分。全卷 150 分，3 小时完成。

I. Translate the following into Chinese: (50points)

Public education in America really began in earnest after the Civil War, when government-funded and -controlled schools supplanted the earlier system of private education. According to the U.S. Department of Education, some 57 percent of the 12 million school-aged Americans in 1870 were enrolled in public elementary or secondary schools, though only about 60 percent of those enrolled attended school on any given day and the average school year was 132 days. By the turn of the century, the percentage of school-aged children attending public schools had risen to 72 percent, with almost 70 percent of enrollees attending on any one of the 150 days in the school year. Most public education still occurred in the early grades—only two percent of the student population were in ninth grade or higher.

American policy-makers and educators began to create in earnest our centralized, monopolistic public education system at the turn of the century. For example, over a relatively brief period from 1890 to 1910, public schools increased their share of the high-school population from two-thirds to about 90 percent—a proportion of public to private schools which has persisted until the present day. During the last few decades of the nineteenth century, public education had grown steadily as a primarily locally controlled phenomenon, often taking over ownership from private schools. Education was still basically focused on learning skills, such as reading or arithmetic, and schools often reflected their communities in very obvious ways.

But by the start of the twentieth century, a number of different groups began to believe that a comprehensive, centrally controlled (at least on the city or state level), and bureaucratic public education system was crucial to America's future. The Progressive movement, for example, sought to replace disorganized government decision-making with a more standardized, "predictable" approach. At the time, they viewed such change as necessary to eliminate corruption and graft.

II. Translate the following into English: (50 points)

李雪莲头一回见王公道，王公道才二十六岁。王公道那时瘦，脸白，身上的肉也白，是个小白孩。小白孩长一对大眼。大眼的人容易浓眉，王公道却是淡眉，淡到没几根眉毛，等于是光的；李雪莲一见他就想笑。但求人办事，不是笑的时候。何况能见到王公道，不是件容易的事，邻居说王公道在家，李雪莲拍王公道家的门，手都拍酸了，屋里不见动静。李雪莲来时背了半布袋芝麻，拎着一只老母鸡。李雪莲手拍酸了，老母鸡被拎得翅膀也酸了，在尖声嘶叫，最终是鸡把门叫开的。王公道上身披一件法官的制服，下身只穿了一裤衩。李雪莲除了看到他一身白，也瞅见屋里墙上贴一“囍”字，已经是晚上十点半了，明白王公道不开门的原因。但夜里找他，就图在家里堵住他；白个儿跑了三十多里，这路也不能白跑。

III. Writing: (50 points)

Write a composition on the following topic:

There are two opposing views concerning the government's practice of "985" and "211" projects in China's higher education. The supporters hold that the practice has done a lot in helping build the country's world-class universities and produce "brilliant" students in important fields. The opponents, however, contend that the practice, instead of being conducive to elevating Chinese educational institutions to world-class levels, can only widen the gap between "normal" and "elite" colleges and universities, thus harmful for the overall development of higher education in China. Which of the two positions do you take? Use examples to support your argument.

Requirement:

Write an essay of about 350 words on the given topic, taking either of the two views. You are strongly suggested to write as follows:

In the first part of your writing, present your viewpoint in a well-formed thesis statement; in the second part, support the thesis statement with appropriate details; in the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, syntactic variety and appropriate word choice. Remember to produce a clean fair copy.