

湖南师范大学

2005年研究生入学考试试题

考试科目：综合知识[汉语（含现代汉语）科目代码：456]

注意：所有答案（含选择题、填空题、判断题、作图题等）一律答在答题纸上；
写在试题纸上或其他地点一律不给分。

PART I (Chinese)

1. 辨别句型（12分）

- A 存现句 B 名词谓语句 C 把字句 D 兼语句
E 被字句 F 主谓谓语句 G 连动句 H 主谓作宾句

- 1) 他坐在沙发上聚精会神地看电视。
- 2) 大家都劝小洪不要去峡谷。
- 3) 荷塘四面，长着许多树。
- 4) 父母都希望儿女们有出息。
- 5) 这个人好本领。
- 6) 中国四大古典名著她上中学以前就读过了。

2. 用框式图解法从大到小分析下列短语的结构层次和结构关系。（6分）

示范：

提供多种方法

 动 宾
 定 中

- 1) 十分迅速地跑过去（3分）
- 2) 作风正派的好同志（3分）

3. 简答题（22分）

- 1) 主语一定是表示发出动作、行为的主体吗？举例说明主语的三种意义类型。（6分）
- 2) 紧缩复句和一般复句有什么区别？举出实例。（6分）
- 3) 修辞的手段之一是句式的选择，从修辞的角度谈谈同义句式选择，有哪几种？至少举出三种并说明它们的修辞效果有什么不同。（10分）

4. 古文今译（10分）

天下皆知美之为美，斯恶已①；皆知善之为善，斯不善已。故有无相生，难易相成，长短相形，高下相倾②，音声③相和，前后相随。是以圣人处无为之事，行不言之教，万物作焉而不辞④，生而不有，为而不恃，功成而不居。夫唯不居，是以不去。

注释：

①已：同矣。

②相倾：相向，相对。

③音声相和：《乐记》：“声成文谓之音。”成文，指形成的组织、节奏。

④不辞：不创始。

PART II (Translation)

SECTION A (70%)

There are five Chinese sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there is an unfinished English translation, which is left for you to complete. (4% for each)

1. 中国央行调整人民币存贷款基准利率是政府宏观调控的结果。
China adjust the interests of deposits and loans is a result of the government's macroeconomic control.

旨在巩固政府宏观经济调控的成果。
in and deposits and loans is an attempt to consolidate the government's macroeconomic control.

2. 俗语说：“拼着一身剐，敢把皇帝拉下马”。
As the proverb says, "when you are desperately poor, a man so desperately poor will go to any lengths.

“马”，他穷疯了的人，什么事做不出来？
desperately poor you can make the emperor out of his throne by lengths. due to

3. 尽管当今世界还存在着这样那样的矛盾和冲突，不确定、不稳定因素有所增加，但和平与发展仍是当今时代的主题。
In spite of there are many kinds of contradictions and conflicts, peace and development remain the themes of the times.

矛盾和冲突，不确定、不稳定因素有所增加，
Contradictions and conflicts, unstable factors, peace and development remain the themes of the times.

4. 中央政府的官员星期二表示，在西部大开发战略中保护和改善生态环境放在了突出位置。
Priority has been given to the protection and improvement of ecology in the process of developing western.

在国家西部大开发战略中保护和改善生态环境
in the protection and improvement of ecology officials from the central government said Tuesday.

5. 相传清朝道光年间，北京有一落魄文人，嗜好鼻烟，无钱购买时就用竹签刮烟壶壁上的烟油代替。

落魄文人，嗜好鼻烟，无钱购买时就用竹签刮

It is said that during the reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty there is a impoverished scholar who was obsessed with snuff. He would scrape the inside of his snuff bottle with a bamboo slip for tobacco tar as a substitute when he had no money for it.

Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty there is who was obsessed with snuff. He would scrape the inside of his snuff bottle with a bamboo slip for tobacco tar as a substitute when he had no money for it.

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (4% for each)

The differences in relative growth of various areas of scientific research have several causes. ① Some of these causes are completely reasonable results of social needs. Others are reasonable consequences of particular advances in science being to some extent self-accelerating. Some, however, are less reasonable processes of different growth in which preconceptions of the form scientific theory ought to take, by persons in authority, act to alter the growth pattern of different areas. This is a new problem probably not yet unavoidable, but it is a frightening trend. ② This trend began during the Second World War, when several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment cannot generally be foreseen in detail. It can be predicted, however, that from time to time questions will arise which will require specific scientific answers. It is therefore generally valuable to treat the scientific establishment as a resource or machine to be kept in functional order. ③ This seems mostly effectively done by supporting a certain amount of research not related to immediate goals but of possible consequence in the future.

This kind of support, like all government support, requires decisions about the appropriate recipients of funds. Decisions based on utility as opposed to lack of utility are straightforward. But a decision among projects none of which has immediate utility is more difficult. The goal of the supporting agencies is the praisable one of supporting "good" as opposed to "bad" science, but a valid determination is difficult to make. Generally, the idea of good science tends to become confused with the capacity of the field in question to generate an elegant theory. ④ However, the world is so made that elegant systems are in principle unable to deal with some of the world's more fascinating and delightful aspects. ⑤ New forms of thought as well as new subjects for thought must arise in the future as they have in the past, giving rise to new standards of elegance.

Translate the following passage into English.

林纾 (1852-1924), 原名群玉, 字琴南, 号畏庐、冷红生, 福建闽县 (今福州) 人。他不但是我国著名古文家, 也是以古文翻译外国小说的第一人, 其译作有 184 种之多, 其中世界文学名著有 40 余种左右。是什么使这位古文大家与外国小说结缘? 1897 年春, 林纾的夫人不幸逝世, 林纾哀痛极深。为使其从痛苦中走出, 家人劝他到朋友魏瀚处散心。在魏瀚家中, 林纾结识了留法归来的王寿昌。王寿昌不但法语精通, 中文造诣也很高。他从巴黎带回多部仲马父子的作品。为让林纾从丧偶的悲痛中解脱出来, 王寿昌向林介绍了小仲马的名著《茶花女》, 并建议与林合译这部名著。林与王来到石鼓山, 王手捧法文原著逐字逐句绘声绘色口译, 林则铺纸于几, 全神贯注地细听, 一边下笔如飞, 译成汉文。当然这“译”, 并非是机械地记下王的口译, 而是运笔写出“信、达、雅”的文言。其译笔中妙语连珠, 富于情感。致使这部译品出版后洛阳纸贵。《茶花女》翻译的成功, 成了林译小说的良好开端。在此后的近 20 年中, 林纾与魏易、王庆骧等人通过口译、笔撰, 合作翻译了大量外国小说, 这其中有斯托夫人的《汤姆叔叔的小屋》以及狄更斯的《雾都孤儿》等, 在 20 世纪初的中国产生了巨大影响。

SECTION D (30%)

Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Man's youth is a wonderful thing: it is so full of anguish and of magic. The strange and bitter miracle of life is nowhere else so evident as in our youth. And what is the essence of that strange and bitter miracle of life which we feel so poignantly, so unutterably, with such a bitter pain and joy, when we are young? It is this: that being rich, we are so poor; that being mighty, we can yet have nothing; that seeing, breathing, smelling, tasting all around us the impossible wealth and glory of this earth, feeling with an intolerable certitude that the whole structure of the enchanted life—the most fortunate, wealthy, good, and happy life that any man has ever known—is ours—is ours at once, immediately and forever, the moment that we choose to take a step, or stretch a hand, or say a word—we yet know that we can really keep, hold, take, and possess forever—nothing. All passes, nothing lasts: the moment that we put our hand upon it, it melts away like smoke, is gone forever, and the snake is eating at our heart again; we see then what we are and what our lives must come to.