

# 青岛大学 2012 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 848 科目名称: 英汉互译与汉语写作 (共 3 页)

请考生写明题号, 将答案全部答在答题纸上, 答在试卷上无效

Part I. Translate the following terms and passages into Chinese (50 points).

## A

1. puritanism
2. synecdoche
3. alliteration
4. naturalism
5. renaissance
6. implied reader
7. heroic couplet
8. sonnet
9. neoclassicism
10. stream of consciousness

## B

The idea running through these lectures is by now plain enough: that there are in the novel two forces: human beings and a bundle of various things not human beings, and that it is the novelist's business to adjust these two forces and conciliate their claims. That is plain enough, but does it run through the novel too? Perhaps our subject, namely the books we have read, has stolen away from us while we theorize, like a shadow from an ascending bird. The bird is all right --- it climbs, it is consistent and eminent. The shadow is all right --- it has flickered across roads and gardens. But the two things resemble one another less and less, they do not touch as they did when the bird rested its toes on the ground. Criticism, especially a critical course, is so misleading. However lofty its intentions and sound its method, its subject slides away from beneath it, imperceptibly away, and lecturer and audience may awake with a start to find that they are carrying on in a distinguished and intelligent manner, but in regions which have nothing to do with anything they have read.

## C

At the end of the 18th century a new literature arose in England. It was called Romanticism, and it opposed most of the ideas held earlier in

the century. Romanticism had its roots in a changed attitude toward mankind. The forerunners of the Romanticists argued that men are naturally good; society makes them bad. If the social world could be changed, all men might be happier. Many reforms were suggested: better treatment of people in prisons and almshouses; fewer death penalties for minor crimes; and an increase in charitable institutions.

The Romanticists believed that all men are brothers and deserve the treatment to which human beings are by nature entitled. Every man has a right to life, liberty, and equal opportunity. These ideas had been well stated in the American Declaration of Independence. In France a revolution of the common people began in 1789. Many Englishmen hoped that the new democracies—France and the United States—would show the way for the rest of the world to follow. Along with democracy and individualism came other ideas. One of these ideas was that the simple, humble life is best. Another was that people should live close to nature. Thus the Romantic Movement was inherently anti-progress, if progress meant industrialization.

**Part II. Translate the following passages into English (50 points).**

1

我的生活曾经是悲苦的，黑暗的。然而朋友们把多量的同情，多量的爱，多量的欢乐，多量的眼泪分给了我，这些东西都是生活存在所必需的。这些不要报答的慷慨的施舍，使我的生活里也有了温暖，有了幸福。我默默地接受了它们。我并不曾说过一句感激的话，我也没有做过一件报答的行为。但是朋友们却不把自私的形容词加到我的身上。对于我，他们太慷慨了。

2

历史的道路，不会是平坦的。有时走到艰难险阻的境界。这是全靠雄健的精神才能冲过去的。

一条浩浩荡荡的长江大河，有时流到很宽阔的境界，平原无际，一泻万里。有时流到很逼狭的境界。两岸丛山迭岭，绝壁断崖，江河流于其间，回环曲折，极其险峻。民族生命的进展，其经历亦复如是。

.....

中华民族现在所逢的史路，是一段崎岖险阻的道路。在这一段道路上，实在亦有一种奇绝壮绝的境界，使我们经过此段道路的人，感到一种壮美的趣味。但

这种壮美的趣味，是非有雄健的精神的人不能够感觉到的。

3

当我沉默的时候，我觉得充实；我将开口，同时感到空虚。

过去的生命已经死亡。我对于这死亡有大欢喜，因为我借此知道它曾经存活。死亡的生命已经朽腐。我对于这朽腐有大欢喜，因为我借此知道它还非空虚。

生命的泥委弃在地面上，不生乔木，只生野草，这是我的罪过。

野草，根本不深，花叶不美，然而吸取露，吸取水，吸取陈死的血和肉，各各夺取它的生存。当生存时，还是将遭践踏，将遭删刈，直至于死亡而朽腐。

但我坦然，欣然。我将大笑，我将歌唱。

我自爱我的野草，但我憎恶这以野草作装饰的地面。

地火在地下运行，奔突；熔岩一旦喷出，将烧尽一切野草，以及乔木，于是并且无可朽腐。

但我坦然，欣然。我将大笑，我将歌唱。

### **Part III. Composition (50 points).**

Write an article entitled "The Charm of Literature" (《文学的魅力》) in Chinese.

