

## 聊城大学 2012 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题

考试科目	[809] 翻译与写作	B 卷
适用专业	英语语言文学 外国语言学及应用语言学	

- 注意事项: 1、本试题共 2 道大题 (共 5 个小题), 满分 150 分。  
 2、本卷为试题, 答题另有答题纸。答案一律写在答题纸上, 写在该试题纸上或草稿纸上无效。  
 3、答题必须用蓝、黑钢笔或圆珠笔书写, 其它均无效。  
 4、特殊要求携带的用具请注明, 没有特殊要求填“无”。无

## Part I: Translation (100 points)

## Section A: E-C Translation (50 points)

1. Linguistics is thus faced with a second parting of the ways. In the first place, we find it necessary to choose between studying languages and studying speech. Now we find ourselves at the junction where one road leads to diachrony and the other to synchrony.

Once this dual principle of classification is grasped, one may add that everything which is diachronic in languages is only so through speech. Speech contains the seeds of every language, each one being pioneered in the first instance by a certain number of individuals before entering into general usage. But not all innovations in speech meet with the same success. As long as they are confined to certain individuals, there is no need to take them into account, since our concern is solely with the language. They enter our field of observation only when they have become accepted by the community. (25 points)

2. There are a few side-issues which sometimes help us in the linguistic interpretation of written records. In the forms of composition which we group together under the name of verse, the author binds himself to observe certain phonetic patterns. In modern English verse, for instance, the author shapes his wording so that stress-phonemes come at certain intervals, and that words of like ending, from the stressed syllabic to the end, occur in pairs or larger sets, again at certain intervals. Thus, if we know that a certain poet composed under a convention of exact rimes, we can gather from his rime-words a great deal of information that may not appear in the spellings. Chaucer rimed—to quote the words in the preset-day spellings—*mean* with *clean*, but not with *keen*, *queen*, *green*: he evidently spoke different vowels in those sets of words. (25 points)

## Section B: C-E translation (50 points)

1. 读最近一期的《文学评论》, 里面有几篇关于“红学”的文章, 引起了我的注意。有的作者既反省, 又批判。有的作者从困境中找出路。有的作者慨叹, “红学”出了危机。如此等等, 煞是热闹。文章的论点都非常精彩, 很有启发。但是, 我却忽然想到了一个怪问题: 这样的“红学”有用处吗? 对红学家本身, 对在大学里和研究所里从事文学理论研究的人, 当然有用。但是对广大的《红楼梦》读者呢? 我看是没有用处。

《红楼梦》问世二百年以来, 通过汉文原文和各种译文读过本书的人, 无虑多少个亿。这样多的读者哪一个是先看批评家的文章, 然后再让批评家牵着鼻子走, 按图索骥地去读原作呢? 我看是绝无仅有。

因此我说, 文学批评家无用。

不但对读者无用, 对作者也无用。查一查各国文学史, 我敢说, 没有哪一个伟大作家是根据文学批评家的理论来进行创作的。

那么, 文学批评家的研究不就是毫无意义了吗? 也不是。他们根据自己的文学欣赏的才能, 根据不同的时代潮流, 对文学作品提出看法, 互相争论, 互相学习, 互相启发, 互相提高, 这也是一种创作活动, 对文学理论的建设会有很大的好处。只是不要幻想, 自己的理论会对读者和作者有多大影响。

第 1 页 (共 2 页)



上面这些话其实只有幼儿园的水平。可是还没有见有什么人这样坦率地说了出来，就让我当一个“始作俑者吧！” (40 points)

2. 秋天，无论在什么地方的秋天，总是好的；可是啊，北国的秋，却特别地来得清，来得静，来得悲凉。我的不远千里，要从杭州赶上青岛，更要从青岛赶上北平来的理由，也不过想饱尝一尝这“秋”，这故都的秋味。(10 points)

**Part II: Writing (50 points)**

Write a composition of about 400 words on the following topic. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar, clarity, and appropriateness of your writing.

**My Suggestions to the First Year Students of My College**