

# 宁波大学 2010 年攻读硕士学位研究生

## 入学考试题 (答案必须写在答题纸上)

考试科目: 翻译与汉语 (A 卷) 考码: 808 专业名称: 英语语言文学/外国语言学与应用语言学

### Part I. Translation

Direction: This part consists of three passages. Translate Passage 1 from English into Chinese and Passages 2 and 3 from Chinese into English.

#### Passage 1: English-Chinese Translation. (50 Points)

The American baby is born into a family which is isolated from both paternal and maternal lines of kindred. His parents typically live in a house by themselves. If they do not, they seek to create some sort of social isolation to recompense themselves for the presence of relatives. The mother dreams in secret of the day when "John's mother won't have to live with us any more," and the father hopes that "One of Mary's brothers will be able to take Mary's mother before long." This attitude is conveyed to the baby. He learns that only his father and his mother are really relevant to his life, that grandparents should live at a distance if at all, and are not really necessary. There is no occasion on which their presence is essential. If they are all dead, he experiences no sense of loss. But he learns that parents—a father and mother—and a sibling of opposite sex—a little brother for a girl, a little sister for a boy—are essential to make up a "family." As his baby fingers scuffle through the pages of the *Saturday Evening Post* or the "*Ladies' Home Journal*", he sees picture after picture of a family. When mother and children occur alone in a picture, the father is implied, coming home from work, away defending them, working for them, thinking of them. Every picture a child sees, every skit over the radio, every song or popular phrase, reaffirms the importance of having a family, that one is not either safe or sound without one. Meanwhile, when he goes to school, sometimes before he goes to school, he encounters the phenomenon of adoption. Some children don't belong to their families at all—they are adopted. The people who mention the subject to him are very mixed in their feelings on the subject. His mother is far less tolerant of the bad behavior of her friend's adopted child than of the behavior of another friend's own child. The adopted child carries with it the stigma of belonging to some other family, an unknown, disintegrated, probably immoral family, the kind of family which vanishes off the map and leaves its children all alone. And some children don't know they are adopted. That he learns also. The scene is set against which he can come to doubt and question his own place in his own family.

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## 入学考试试题(答案必须写在答题纸上)

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### Passage 2. Chinese-English Translation. (20 Points)

做好今年的工作, 必须把握好以下原则: 一是扩内需、保增长。把扩大国内需求作为促进经济增长的长期战略方针, 充分发挥内需特别是消费需求拉动经济增长的主导作用。二是调结构、上水平。坚持把推进经济结构调整和自主创新作为转变发展方式的主攻方向, 坚定不移地保护和发​​展先进生产力。三是抓改革、增活力。坚持把深化改革开放作为促进科学发展的根本动力, 进一步解放思想, 激发创造活力。四是重民生、促和谐。坚持把保障和改善民生作为经济工作的出发点和落脚点, 让人民群众共享改革发展的成果。

### Passage 3. Chinese-English Translation. (30 Points)

斜阳渐隐, 暮霭四起, 不知不觉已是清辉四溢、月满西楼。今晚的月色皎洁如霜、清凉如水。

于是一个人来到公园, 走在杨柳拂面的湖边, 天上的月亮倒映水中, 与周围的灯光交相辉映, 亦真亦幻, 美不胜收。月光紧紧跟着我, 把我孤单的身影拉得长长的, 似乎不唤醒我的乡愁决不罢休。一阵清风吹过, 树枝摇曳, 我的心也跟着摇晃起来, 这清风吹散了我的幻想, 却吹来了故乡的花香和故乡泥土的芬芳。顷刻间, 一股莫名的惆怅从心底缓缓涌起, 直上眉头。他乡月, 故乡明, 人在外, 梦中行。儿时江南、梦里水乡注定只能在记忆的碎片中搜寻了。

此时此刻又有多少奔波在外的异乡客、飘泊海外的游子、辛勤奋战在工地上的建设者驻足望月, 寄托思念。但愿他们能多一些快乐, 少一些忧愁; 多一点团聚, 少一点分离; 多一些温暖, 少一些冷落。

### Part II. Chinese(50 Points)

#### 一、名词解释 (5 \* 2=10)

1. 变式句;
2. 义素;
3. 书面语;
4. 中心语;
5. 双关。

#### 二、简答题 (5 \* 4=20)

1. 偏正复句的类型;
2. 语法的性质;
3. 古词语在表达上的作用;
4. 汉字形体的演变;
5. 标点的用途。

#### 三、作文 (1 \* 20=20)

请用现代汉语以“全球化时代中国青年之使命”为题写一篇千字文