

宁波大学 2011 年攻读硕士学位研究生

入学考试试题(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/外国语言学及应用语言学

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 mental connexion between pessimism and a reactionary outlook is no doubt obvious enough. What is perhaps less obvious is just why the leading writers of the twenties were predominantly pessimistic. Why always the sense of decadence, the skulls and cactuses, the yearning after lost faith and impossible civilizations? Was it not, after all, because these people were writing in an exceptionally comfortable epoch? It is just in such times that 'cosmic despair' can flourish. People with empty bellies never despair of the universe, nor even think about the universe, for that matter. The whole period 1910-30 was a prosperous one, and even the war years were physically tolerable if one happened to be a non-combatant in one of the Allied countries. As for the twenties, they were the golden age of the rentier-intellectual, a period of irresponsibility such as the world had never before seen. The war was over, the new totalitarian states had not arisen, moral and religious tabus of all descriptions had vanished, and the cash was rolling in. 'Disillusionment' was all the fashion. Everyone with a safe £500 a year turned highbrow. It was an age of eagles and of crumpets, facile despairs, backyard Hamlets, cheap return tickets to the end of the night. In some of the minor characteristic novels of the period, the despair-of-life reaches a Turkish-bath atmosphere of self-pity. And even the best writers of the time can be convicted of a too Olympian attitude, a too great readiness to wash their hands of the immediate practical problem. They see life very comprehensively, much more so than those who come immediately before or after them, but they see it through the wrong end of the telescope. Not that that invalidates their books, as books. The first test of any work of art is survival, and it is a fact that a great deal that was written in the period 1910-30 has survived and looks like continuing to survive. One has only to think of Ulysses, Of Human Bondage, most of Lawrence's early work, especially his short stories, and virtually the whole of Eliot's poems up to about 1930, to wonder what is now being written that will wear so well.

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

过去一年, 面对国际金融危机的严重冲击, 中国政府及时果断决策, 全面实施保持经济平稳较快发展的一揽子计划, 在较短时间里实现了经济回升向好。国内生产总值增长 8.7%, 好于年初预期, 居民收入较快增长。这些成效是在外需大幅减少的情况下, 主要依靠扩大内需取得的。但当前世界经济复苏的基础仍然脆弱, 国内经济运行还存在一些不确定因素, 需要统筹国际国内两个大局谋划因应之策。只要我们在新的发展起点上把握机遇, 凝聚共识, 务实行动, 我们一定能够迎来更加美好的明天。

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

在重复的岁月里, 我们渐渐有点摸不着过年的幸福了, 不少人觉得过年“没劲”, 还有几分无奈和麻木。这个时候, 检点我们的幸福感, 就显得很有必要。

对不同的人, 幸福的体验是大相径庭的。但问题是, 低层次的需要得到满足之后, 高层次的需要往往并不“从天而降”。说白了, 我们还不不太习惯培植源自情感、归属、自尊等层次的幸福, 对这些需要还比较朦胧和粗糙。所以, 尽管有人说现在的日子如同天天在过年, 但我们心里却时常有点空落落的。

因此, 当我们越来越找不到过年的幸福感觉时, 我们有必要停下来好好回味一下我们的生活。在貌似重复的岁月里, 我们有必要让内心的生命体验一点点凝聚、回味和升华。在剥却了吃喝等内容之外, 我们更应该珍视春节另一层的情感意蕴, 即春节魅力的核心——阖家团圆所召唤出的那份浓浓亲情。

Part II. Chinese

一、名词解释 (5*2=10)

1. 音位
2. 意群
3. 隐语
4. 复句
5. 通感

二、简答题 (5*4=20)

1. 简述汉字形体的演变
2. 请列举我国的方言区
3. 请列举偏正复句的类型
4. 请列举短语的功能类型
5. 请列举标点的作用

三、作文 (1*20=20)

古人云: “日识一重非, 日进一重境”, 请你从古人的这一经典性话语升华开去用现代汉语写一篇 800 字左右的短文, 题目可以自拟, 要求主题鲜明, 文字通顺, 用词得体, 结构合理, 文体恰当, 文笔优美。