

# 宁波大学 2012 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/翻译学

现中华民族伟大复兴而共同奋斗。孙中山先生和辛亥革命先驱为中华民族建立的历史功绩彪炳史册!在辛亥革命中英勇奋斗和壮烈牺牲的志士们永远值得中国人民尊敬和纪念!辛亥革命永远是中华民族伟大复兴征程上一座巍然屹立的里程碑!

### Passage 3: Chinese - English Translation. (30 points)

钟表上的时针是在慢慢地移动着的,移动地如此之慢,使你几乎不感觉到它的移动。人的年纪也是这样的,一年又一年,总有一天会蓦然一惊,已经到了中年,到这时候大概有两件事使你不能不注意。

让闻不断地来,有些性急的朋友已经先走一步,很煞风景,同时又会忽然觉得一大批一大批的青年小伙子在眼前出现,从前也不知是在什么地方藏着的,如今一齐在你眼前摇晃,磕头碰脑的尽些昂然阔步满面春风的角色,都像是要去吃喜酒的样子。

自己的伙伴一个个的都入蛰了,把世界交给了青年人。所谓“耳畔频闻故人死,眼前但见少年多。”正是一般人中年的写照。

### Part II Chinese

#### 一、名词解释(5\*2=10 分)

1. 义素
2. 意群
3. 中心语
4. 副词
5. 通感

#### 二、简答题(5\*4=20 分)

1. 简述汉字形体的演变
2. 请列举我国的方言区
3. 请列举非主谓句的类型
4. 请列举补语的类型
5. 请列举标点的作用

#### 三、作文(1\*20=20 分)

英国哲人培根在他的《论读书》中曾引用一句拉丁文说:“凡有所学,皆成性格”,请你从培根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。

Handwritten red marks: circled numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and some scribbles.

Handwritten red mark: 18

Handwritten red marks: 18, 22, 21, 24, 22-24

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### Part I Translation

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

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

The delight in discovery of something new in or about the world is a natural and primitive thing. All children have it. And it often continues until the age of twenty or twenty-five, even throughout life. Children's pleasure in exploring the world, long before they can speak, is very obvious. They spend almost all their time at it. We don't speak of their intuition, but it is the same thing as the intuition of the artist. That is to say, it is direct knowledge of the world as it is, direct acquaintance with things, with characters, with appearance, and this is the primary knowledge of the artist and writer. This joy of discovery is his starting point. Croce, probably the most interesting of the aesthetic philosophers, says that art is simply intuition. But he says, too, that intuition and expression are the same thing. His idea is that we can't know what we have intuited until we have named it, or given it a formal character, and this action is essentially the work of art. But this is not at all the way it seems to an artist or a writer. To him, the intuition is quite a different thing from the work of art. For the essential thing about the work of art is that it is work, and very hard work too. To go back to the painter. He has had his intuition, he has made his discovery, he is eager to explore it, to reveal it, to fix it down. For, at least in a grown, an educated man, intuitions are highly evanescent. This is what Wordsworth meant when he wrote of their fading into the light of common day. I said the joy of discovery often dies away after twenty years or so. And this is simply a truth of observation; we know it from our own experience. The magic object that started up before our eyes on a spring day in its own individual shape, is apt, in the same instant, to turn into simply another cherry tree, an ordinary specimen of a common class. We have seen it and named it pretty often already. But Housman, as poet, fixed his vision of the cherry tree before it had changed into just another tree in blossom. So for the painter, when he has his new, his magic landscape in front of him; he has to fix it down. And at once he is up against enormous difficulties. He has only his paints and brushes, and a flat piece of canvas with which to convey a sensation, a feeling, about a three-dimensional world. He has somehow to translate an intuition from real objects into a formal and ideal arrangement of colors and shapes, which will still, mysteriously, fix and convey his sense of the unique quality, the magic of these objects in their own private existence. That is to say, he has a job that requires thought, skill, and a lot of experience.

#### Passage 2: Chinese - English Translation. (20 points)

100 年前, 以孙中山先生为代表的革命党人发动了震惊世界的辛亥革命, 开启了中国前所未有的社会变革。今天, 我们隆重纪念辛亥革命 100 周年, 深切缅怀孙中山先生等辛亥革命先驱的历史功勋, 就是要学习和弘扬他们为振兴中华而矢志不渝的崇高精神, 激励海内外中华儿女为实