

大连理工大学二〇〇三年硕士生入学考试

第 1 页

《英汉翻译》试题

共 4 页

注: 试题必须注明题号答在答题纸上, 否则试卷作废!

Part I Translation Theories (60 points)

Section A: Make your choice and write your choice on the Answer Sheet (30 points in all, 2 points for each).

- The Chinese Nation's interpretation came into being in _____ in Western Zhou Dynasty.
A. 248 B.C. B. 771 B.C. C. 221 B.C. D. 161 A.D.
- Early in the Qing Dynasty, Yan Fu designed the criteria of translation as follows:
A. accuracy, smoothness and vividness B. accurate, obvious and easy to understand
C. faithfulness, expressiveness and elegance D. true, honest and fair
- Chinese translation in written form began in 148 A.D. in _____ with the translation of Buddhist scripture.
A. Eastern Han B. Western Han C. Qin Dynasty D. Warring States
- Generally speaking, there are three procedures for our translation work, such as _____.
A. understanding, translating and checking B. reading, writing and polishing of words
C. glancing, thinking and translating D. understanding, expressing and proofreading
- Such names of the places in the world as "London", "New York" and "Moscow" were translated into Chinese by means of _____.
A. word-by-word translation B. word-for-word translation
C. literal translation D. transliteration
- Translators and interpreters can translate some English neuter words into Chinese commendatory terms or derogatory terms mainly based on _____.
A. their knowledge B. their English level
C. their stand and viewpoint D. their Chinese level
- In our translation work, sometimes we should translate some _____ into Chinese nouns according to the context.
A. English verbs, adjectives and pronouns B. English numerals, adverbs and verbs
C. English articles, pronouns and adjectives D. English interjections, verbs and adverbs
- When we translate English into Chinese, we often supplement some Chinese Characters so as to express the ideological content of the source language _____.
A. more faithfully and more smoothly B. more clearly and more vividly
C. more obviously and more correctly D. more elegantly and more precisely
- In English-Chinese translation, we sometimes cancel some _____ English words which may violate the meaning of the idiomatic expressions of the target language.
A. unclear and unimportant B. unnecessary and redundant
C. fuzzy and harmful D. useless and harmful
- It is usual with us to translate English idioms into Chinese by means of _____ as well as modelling on Chinese idioms with the same or approximate meaning.
A. word-for-word translation B. interpretation and transliteration
C. literal translation and free translation D. stiff and mechanic translation
- In English-Chinese or Chinese-English translation, we can _____ some punctuation marks according to the context.
A. pay no attention to B. supplement or cancel
C. neglect or ignore D. think little of
- In Chinese-English translation, we should supplement some English nouns, pronouns, conjunctions, _____ to guarantee the integrity of English grammatical structure.
A. adjectives and adverbs B. verbs and numerals
C. linking verbs and interjections D. prepositions and articles

- 2

Section B: Translate English into Chinese (30 points)

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined part of the text into Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet with the number of the underlined part!

First Snow Gilean Douglas

One evening I look out the window of my secluded cabin, and there are soft languid flakes falling on the golden lamplight. They fall all night, while the voice of the Teal River becomes more and more hushed and the noises of the forest die away. By dawn, the whole world of stream and wood and mountain has been kindled to a white flame of beauty.

I go out in the early morning and there is such silence that even breath is a profanation. The mountain to the north has a steelblue light on it, and to the west the sky still holds something of the darkness of the night. To the east and the south a faint pink is spreading. I look up and see the morning star keeping white watch over a white world.

1. Soon the whole sky is azure and flaming. Every branch of every tree is weighted with cold and stillness; every stump is crowned with crystal; every fallen log is overlaid with silver. The wild berry bushes have puffs of jeweler's cotton here and there along their branches, and the stark roots of hemlocks and cedars have become grottoes of quartz and chrysolite.

After heavy snowfalls, it is the evergreens that are the loveliest, with their great white branches weighted down until they are almost parallel with the trunks. They seem like giant birds with their wings folded against the cold.

2. But after a light fall, it is the deciduous trees that are the most beautiful. They are so fragile, so ethereal, that it seems even the sound of the rivers might shatter them as they appear to drift like crystal smoke along the banks. The bushes are silver filigree, so light, so much on tiptoe in this enchanted world. Even the slightest breeze sends the snow shimmering down from them, leaving the branches brown and bare and rather pitiful.

The sky is clear blue now and the sun has flung diamonds down on meadow and bank and wood. Beauty, the virgin, walks here quietly, no sign upon the immaculate snow. The silence is dense and deep. Even the squirrels have stopped their ribald chattering. And faint snowbird whisperings seem to emphasize the stillness.

3. Night comes, and the silence holds. There is a feeling about this season that is in no other—a sense of snugness, security and solitude. It is good to be out in the bracing cold.

Which clears the mind and invigorates the heart. It is equally good to come in and feel the warmth wrap around the body like a soft fluffy blanket. Fire is a first-rate companion. The coffee is full-bodied and fragrant; shadows dance on the walls and the world outside my windows is very still. I am more than content to begin and end a day like this amid all the calm clarity of wintered earth.

4. Outside the moon is high with a dark-blue sky behind it and with mountains, plains, and forests of silver lying below. The trees, the bushes and the tall ferns are carved with alabaster. The river runs like quicksilver between the porcelain of its banks.

Earth and heavens glitter, and the sword-fern clumps are diamond sunbursts pinned to the silver-sequined ground. But it is all in silence. There are shadows from the stars. They are white, sharp lights in the midnight blue sky and appear literally to spark with coldness. I feel as though I can see every star in the universe.

5. It seems impossible for one human heart to contain all this loveliness without breaking. Perhaps the ache that is mine comes from the knowledge that all this beauty is so ephemeral, that it will be gone almost before I have done more than touch it with my fingertips.

Note: Gilean Douglas (1890-1993) is a Canadian cultural icon: natural writer, journalist, farmer, feminist, politician, adventurer, and poet. Born into a wealthy family and orphaned at 16, she rejected the expectations of the class and society into which she was born and made her own way in the world as an independent woman. Her writing span more than 80 years, from her childhood in the early 1900s

through four marriages, 10 years in the wilds of the Cascade Mountains, and 40 years on Cortes Island, BC, where she died. At the end of her long life, she said that all she had ever wanted to do was write, and that nature provided the subject and haven that allowed her to achieve her dream. When living in a cabin in the Cascades Mountains of West Canada, she felt completely at home. Her book about her experiences, *Silence Is My Homeland*, won the 1976 National Writers Club award for nonfiction. (This note is based on the documents from [www. Islandnet.com](http://www.Islandnet.com).)

第 4 页

注:

1. 5 points

2. 6 points

3. 5 points

4. 6 points

5. 6 points

整洁、标点、书法等: 2 points

Section C: Translate Chinese into English (30 points)

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined part of the text into English. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet with the number of the underlined part!

雨 前

何其芳

最后的鸽群带着低弱的笛声在微风里划一个圈子后,也消失了。也许是误认这灰暗的凄冷的天空为夜色的来袭,或是也预感到风雨的将至,遂过早地飞回它们温暖的木舍。

几天的阳光在柳条上撒下的一抹嫩绿,被尘土埋掩得有憔悴色了,是需要一次洗涤。还有干裂的大地和树根也早已期待着雨。雨却迟疑着。

1. 我怀想着故乡的雷声和雨声。那隆隆的有力的搏击,从山谷反响到山谷,仿佛春之芽就从冻土里震动,惊醒,而怒茁出来。细草样柔的雨丝又以温存之手抚摸它,使它簇生油绿的枝叶而开出红色的花。这些怀想如乡愁一样萦绕得使我忧郁了。我心里的气候也和这北方大陆一样缺少雨量,一滴温柔的泪在我枯涩的眼里,如迟疑在这阴沉的天空里的雨点,久不落下。

2. 白色的鸭也似有一点烦躁了,有不洁的颜色的都市的河沟里传出它们焦急的叫声。有的还未厌倦那船一样的徐徐的划行。有的却倒插它们的长颈在水里,红色的蹼趾伸在尾后,不停地扑击着水以支持身体的平衡。不知是在寻找沟底的细微食物,还是贪那深深的水里的寒冷。

有几个已上岸了。在柳树下来回地作绅士的散步,舒息划行的疲劳。然后参差地站着,用嘴细细地抚理它们遍体白色的羽毛,间或又摇动身子或扑展着阔翅,使那缀在羽毛间的水珠坠落。一个已修饰完毕的,弯曲它的颈到背上,长长的红嘴藏没在翅膀里,静静合上它白色的茸毛间的小黑眼,仿佛准备睡眠。可怜的小动物,你就是这样做你的梦吗?

3. 我想起故乡放雏鸭的人了。一大群鹅黄色的雏鸭游牧在溪流间。清浅的水,两岸青青的草,一根长长的竹竿在牧人的手里。他的小队伍是多么欢欣地发出啾啾声,又多么驯服地随着他的竿头越过一个田野又一个山坡!夜来了,帐幕似的竹篷撑在地上,就是他的家。但这是怎样辽远的想象啊! 4. 在这多尘土的国度里,我仅只希望听见一点树叶上的雨声。一点雨声的幽凉滴到我憔悴的梦,也许会长成一树圆圆的绿阴来覆荫我自己。

5. 我仰起头。天空低垂如灰色雾幕,落下一些寒冷的碎屑到我脸上。一只远来的鹰隼仿佛带着愤怒,对这沉重的天色的愤怒,平张的双翅不动地从天空斜插下,几乎触到河沟对岸的土阜,而又鼓扑着双翅,作出猛烈的声响腾上了。那样巨大的翅使我惊异。我看见了它两肋间斑白的羽毛。

接着听见了它有力的鸣声,如同一个巨大的心的呼号,或是在黑暗里寻找伴侣的叫唤。然而雨还是没有来。

注: 1. 6 points 2. 6 points 3. 6 points 4. 6 points 5. 4 points 整洁、标点、书法等: 2 points