

河北大学 2005 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

卷别：A

学科、专业	研究方向	考试科目	考试时间
英语语言文学	语言学，英美文学，翻译学	翻译与写作	

特别声明：答案一律答在答题纸上，答在本试题纸上无效。

PART I ENGLISH-CHINESE TRANSLATION (30 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

The house, built in 1801, was small but charming. It had white clapboarding, green shutters, and old brick chimneys. There was a nearby cow barn half covered with ivy. Over the hundred and eighty years of its life, the gardens around it had reached the rich maturity only time can create. The impenetrable box hedges whose rich scent permeated everywhere were as tall as a man's head. The mossy trunks of massive beech and maple trees were gnarled by decades of wind off Chesapeake Bay. The colorful perennials also had the appearance of always having been there. In one small park where there was a weathered stone sundial, yew trees planted seventy-five years ago nearly met overhead. And the herring-boned brick walk leading up to the heavy green front door with its white limestone threshold, brass knocker, and wrought-iron boot-scraper, had seen most of its bricks replaced a half-dozen times, although here and there one of the originals still remained.

PART II CHINESE-ENGLISH TRANSLATION (50 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into English and write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

邓颖超致宋美龄的信
(1988 年 5 月)

庐山初识，匆匆五十年矣。山城之聚，金陵之晤，犹历历如昨。别后音讯阔绝四十余年，诚属憾事。幸友谊犹存，两心相通。每遇客从远方来，道及夫人起居，更引起怀旧之情。近闻夫人健康如常，颇感欣慰。

令姐孙夫人生前，极为思念夫人。每每言及夫人爱国情切，必将致大力于中国之统一。孙夫人手足情深，亟盼生前能与夫人一晤；曾亲笔致函夫人，然未能如愿，终成遗憾。尝读夫人之《我将再起》，思感殊多。回首当年，国难方殷，夫人致力全民抗战，促成国内团结，争取国际援助，弘扬抗日民气，救助难童伤兵，厥功致伟。今夫人年事虽高，犹时时关心国家之强盛，民族之再起，于海峡两岸关系之缓和，亦多所推动。夫人谋国之忠，诚如令姐孙夫人所言，我极为敬佩！

环顾当今世界，风云迭起，台湾前途令人不安。今经国不幸逝世，情势更趋复杂。此间诸友及我甚为关切，亟盼夫人与当政诸公，力维安定祥和局势，并早定大计，推动国家早日统一。我方以为，只要国共两党为国家民族计，推诚相见，以平等态度共商国事，则一切都可商量，所虑之问题均不难解决。

我亦年逾八十。今虽卸却政务繁荷，然念念不可置之者，唯国家统一一端耳。“烈士暮年，壮心不已”。我与夫人救国之途虽殊，爱国之心则同。深愿与夫人共谋我国家民族之统一，俾我中华腾飞于世界。

我与夫人交往，数十载矣。历时弥久，相知愈深。直率陈言，尚祈谅解。海天遥隔，诸希珍重。临颖神驰，期待回音。

PART III. Study the following translations carefully and then make some brief comments on them either in English or in Chinese (30 points)

OF STUDIES

by Francis Bacon

1. Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.
2. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention.
3. Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. *Abeunt studia in mores.*
4. So every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.

东旭译文： 1. 读书是为了娱乐、装饰和增长才能。

2. 有些书可供品尝，有些书可以吞食，还有少数的一些书则应当咀嚼消化。

本试题共 3 页，此页是第 2 页。

那就是说，有些书只要读其中的一部分就行了；有些书虽然可以全读，但不必过细；还有少数的一些书则应当通读、精读、勤读。

3. 历史能使人聪慧；诗歌能使人灵秀；数学能使人精细；自然哲学能使人深沉；伦理学能使人庄重；逻辑和修辞学能使人善辩。“学问能陶冶人的性格。”

4. 所以，各种心智上的缺陷都有一种专门的补救办法。

王佐良译文：1. 读书足以怡情，足以傅彩，足以长才。

2. 书有可浅尝者，有可吞食者，少数则须咀嚼消化。换言之，有只须读其部分者，有只须大体涉猎者，少数则须全读，读时须全神贯注，孜孜不倦。

3. 读史使人明智，读诗使人灵秀，数学使人周密，科学使人深刻，伦理学使人庄重，逻辑修辞之学使人善辩：凡有所学，皆成性格。

4. 如此头脑中凡有缺陷，皆有特药可医。

曹明伦译文：1. 读书之用有三：一为怡神旷心，二为增趣添雅，三为长才益智。

2. 有些书可浅尝辄止，有些书可囫囵吞枣，但有些书则须细细咀嚼，慢慢消化；换言之，有些书可只读其章节，有些书可大致浏览，有些书则须通篇细读并认真领悟。

3. 读史使人明智，读诗使人灵透，数学使人精细，物理学使人深沉，伦理学使人庄重，逻辑修辞则使人善辩，正如古人所云：学皆成性。

4. 如此心智上之各种毛病皆有特效妙方。

PART IV. WRITING (40 points)

“To learn a foreign language is to learn a foreign culture”. What do you think of this idea? Write an essay about the relationship between language and culture and its significance in language learning. Your essay should be no less than 300 words.