

青岛大学 2011 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 848 科目名称: 英汉互译与汉语写作 (共 3 页)

请考生写明题号, 将答案全部答在答题纸上, 答在试卷上无效

Part I. Translate the following terms and passages into Chinese (60 points).

A

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------|
| 1. setting | 2. plot | 3. point of view | 4. flat |
| character | 5. dramatic monologue | 6. black | |
| humor | 7. tragicomedy | 8. expressionism | 9. |
| lost generation | 10. stream of consciousness | | |

B

The speciality of the novel is that the writer can talk about his characters as well as through them, or can arrange for us to listen when they talk to themselves. He has access to self-communications, and from that level he can descend even deeper and peer into the subconscious. A man does not talk to himself quite truly—not even to himself; the happiness or misery that he secretly feels proceeds from causes that he cannot quite explain, because as soon as he raises them to the level of the explicable they lose their native quality. The novelist has a real pull here. He can show the subconscious short-circuiting straight into action (the dramatist can do this too); he can also show it in its relation to soliloquy. He commands all the secret life, and he must not be robbed of his privilege.

C

...There the meadows are all lawns with the lustrous green of spring even in August, and often over-shadowed by old, fruit-trees

– cherry, or apple, or pear; and on Sunday after the rain there was an April glory and freshness added to the quiet of the later summer.

Nowhere and never in the world can there have been a deeper peace; and the bells from the little red church down by the river seemed to be the music of it, as the song of birds is the music of spring. There one saw how beautiful the life of man can be, and how men by the innocent labors of many generations can give to the earth a beauty it has never known in its wildness. And all this peace, one knew, was threatened; and the threat came into one's mind as if it were a soundless message from over the great eastward plain; and with it the beauty seemed unsubstantial and strange, as if it were sinking away into the past, as if it were only a memory of childhood.

D

“His pride,” said Miss Lucas, “does not offend me so much as pride often does, because there is an excuse for it. One cannot wonder that so very fine a young man, with family, fortune, every thing in his favor, should think highly of himself. If I may so express it, he has a right to be proud.”

“That is very true,” replied Elizabeth, “and I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine.”

“Pride,” observed Mary, who piqued herself upon the solidity of her reflections, “is a very common failing I believe. By all that I have ever read, I am convinced that it is very common indeed, that human nature is particularly prone to it, and that there are very few of us who do not cherish a feeling of self-complacency on the score of some quality or other, real or imaginary. Vanity and pride are different things, though the words are often used synonymously. A person may be proud without being vain. Pride relates more to our opinion of ourselves, vanity to what we would have others think of us.”

Part II . Translate the following passages

into English (40 points).

我对于海，好像着了魔似的一天比一天迷恋起来，我爱它，甚至一天也不能离开它。有时清早起来便奔向海滨，迎接血红的太阳由海边升起；有时特地在阳光将要落山的时候，去领略海滩的黄昏滋味。我更爱看矗立在海中央的灯塔，我佩服那守灯塔的人，他每天机械地守住自己的岗位，给与往来的航行者一种光明的指示；假若没有他，这海面将被黑暗所包围，来往的船只，随时都有触着暗礁的危险。

我爱海，我愿意将来有那么一天，筑两间茅屋在海滨，整天听柔风和海涛蜜语，看海水吻着海滩；如果那时我还有痛苦的话，（其实，我知道，痛苦会永远地跟随着我的。）我可以悄悄地投进海的怀抱，让雄壮的海涛，为我奏着挽歌，温柔的海风，轻轻地抚摸着我在碧波上的尸体；月儿和星星放出慈祥的光辉为我追悼。就这样，悄悄地没有一个人知道，除了月亮，星光，风和海，我离开了这苦恼的人间，该是多么美，多么快乐……

Part III. Composition (50 points).

Write an article entitled “To Read Classics and to Have Dialogues with Masters”（《阅读经典，与大师对话》）in Chinese.