

华东师范大学

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## 2001年攻读硕士学位研究生入学试题

考试科目: 对外汉语教学理论与英汉翻译

招生专业: 语言学及应用语言学

\*注: 试题 A 为两个专业方向考生共用部分, 试题 B 为“英汉对比与翻译”方向考生必须完成部分, 试题 C 为“对外汉语教学”方向考生必须完成部分。

## 试题 A 60%

以下部分为两个专业方向考生都必须完成的试题。(60分)

## 一、简述题:(共26分)

1. 在语法结构方面, 什么是组合的递归性?(4分)
2. 什么是“句法同义”? 变换同义句式的目的意义是什么?(6分)
3. 汉字作为一种意音文字, 与拼音文字相比, 最大的优点是什么? 最大的缺点是什么?(6分)
4. 什么是“社会方言”? 它的具体表现有哪些?(4分)
5. 什么是“地域方言”? 划分中国地域方言依据的标准是什么? 请说出五个以上汉语大方言区的名称。(6分)

## 二、回答问题:(共24分)

1. 语言发展的两大特点是“渐变性”和“不平衡性”, 请从词汇系统着手, 举例说明这两个特性。(12分)
2. 一般把世界上的语言分成孤立语、粘着语、屈折语和复综语四种结构类型, 英语属于哪一种类型? 日语属于哪一种类型? 汉语属于哪一种类型, 它的三个主要特点是什么? 请与外语作比较, 分别阐明汉语的这三个特点。(12分)

## 三、阅读下面的文章, 翻译括号里的句子。(10分)

小学有形、有音、有义, 三者互相求, 举一可得其二; 有古形、有今形, 有古音、有今音, 有古义、有今义, 六者互相求, 举一可得其五, 古今者, 不定之名也, 三代为古, 则汉为今, 汉魏为古, 则唐宋以下为今, 圣人之判字, 有义而后有音, 有音而后有形, 学者之考字, 因形以得其音, 因音以得其义, (A)

《周官》六书, 指事、象形、形声、会意四者, 形也; (转注、假借二者, 取形者也, 音与义也, B) (治经莫重于得义, 得义莫切于得音, C) . . . . .

稚让为魏博士, 作《广雅》, 盖魏以前经传谣俗之形音义汇粹于是, (不孰于古形古音古义, 则其说之存者, 无由甄综; D) 其说之已亡者, 无由比例推测, 形失, 则谓《说文》外字皆可废; 音失, 则惑于字母七音, 犹治丝棼之; 义失, 则楛于《说文》所说之本义而废其假借, 又或言假借而昧其古音, (是皆无与于小学者也, E)

段玉裁《王怀祖广雅注序》

## 试题 B 40%

以下题目为考汉英对比与翻译方向者必做(中英互译各20分, 共40分):

## 1. 英译中

Shelley was always reading; at his meals a book by his side, on the table, open. Tea and toast were often neglected, his authors seldom; his mutton and potatoes might grow old, his interest in a work never cooled. He invariably sallied forth, book in hand, reading to himself, if he was alone; if he had a companion reading aloud. He took a volume to bed with him, and read as long as his candle lasted; he then slept - impatiently, no doubt - until it was light, and he recommenced reading at the early dawn. In consequences of this great watching, and of almost incessant reading, he would often fall asleep in the daytime - dropping off in a moment - like an infant. He often quietly transferred himself from his chair to the floor, and slept soundly on the carpet, and in the winter upon the rug, basking in the warmth like a cat, and like a cat his little round head was roasted before a blazing fire. If anyone humanely covered the poor head to shield it from the heat, the covering was impatiently put aside in his sleep.

## 2. 中译英

荷塘的四面, 远远近近, 高高低低都是树, 而杨柳最多, 这些树将一片荷塘重重围住; 只在小路一旁, 漏着几段空隙, 像是特为月光留下的, 树色一阴一阴的, 乍看像一团烟雾, 但杨柳的丰姿, 便在烟雾中也辨得出, 树梢上隐隐约约的是一带远山, 只有些大意罢了, 树缝里也漏着一两点路灯光, 没精打采的, 是渴睡人的眼, 这时候最热闹的, 要数树上的蝉声与水里的蛙声; 但热闹是它们的, 我什么也没有。