大连理工大学二〇〇五年硕士生入学考试

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《英汉翻译》 试题

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注: 答题必须注明题号答在答题纸上, 否则试卷作废!

Part I. Translation Theories (50 points)
Section A.

Complete the following with the missing words based on your knowledge and understanding of translation theories, with only one word for each blank. (20 points)

1.	A successful translation approaches two ideals: 1, that
	is, it accurately renders the meaning of the source text, not adding,
4	subtracting, intensifying, nor weakening any part of the meaning:
	and 2, that is, the translation appears to a native
	speaker of the target language to have originally been written in
	that language.
2.	The great advantage of semiotics over other approaches to
	interlingual communication is that it deals with all types of
	and No holistic approach to translating can exclude
	semiotics as a fundamental discipline in encoding and decoding signs.
3.	One distinct advantage of a semiotic approach to meaning is the equal
	attention that must be given to and meanings,
	because signs of all types must be understood in terms of all the
	other verbal signs within a text or in related texts.
4.	In the late 20th century, there appeared many translation theories
	abroad. Among them, exerted a great influence on Chinese
	translation scholars, especially the introduced
	by Eugine A. Nida, who is also a representative of sociosemiotic approach to translation.
5.	In his Essays on the Principles of Translation, Aelexander F. Tytler
	put forward three principles:
	1. That translation should give a complete transcript of the
	of the original work.
	2. That the and of writing should be of the
	same character with that of the original.
	That the translation should have all the of original
	composition.
	The translation of the Christian Bible has long been of great
0.	the translation of the Unristian Bible has long been of great

importance. St. Jerome is still considered one of the greatest

translators in history for his work on translating the	第2页
work into Jerome's translation was used by the C Church for centuries, but even his translation met much cont when it was released. The Protestant Reformation saw the transof the Bible into the local languages of Europe, an act coby the Catholic Church and one that had a great impact on the between Protestantism and Catholicism. Martin Luther's Billiand and the King James Bible in had immense on the religion, culture, and language of those countries.	roversy slation endemned me split ble in impacts
7. In the years of 1920s to 1930s, a greater Chinese essayist, asserted that we should use instead of trying to k "smoothness", to maximize the "fidelity". Actually in t it is called method, a concept originally given Schleiermacher and used later by Flawrence Venuti.	he West by F.
8. H. P. Grice found out we human beings observe some conventiona to ensure the effectiveness our communication, and he put 1970s as Principle of, consisting of four Maxims: Quantity Maxim, 2. Quality Maxim, 3 Maxim and 4. Maxim. But Geoffrey Leech found that Grician Principle is far enough, and, in 1983, put forward his Principle, includes Tact Maxim, Generosity Maxim, Approbation Maxim, Maxim, Agreement Maxim and Sympathy Maxim.	them in 1. Manner ar from which
Answer the following questions briefly (30 points)	
Domesticating method, which has been used for centuries in China	, will be

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- replaced foreignizing method in literary translation, Professor Sun predicted. Why? Explain the trend.
- It is well known with translators that differences in moral values often pose difficulties and affect translators' decision-making process in cross-cultural communication. Give one or two examples to illustrate this.
- Read the following translation and comment on it from the perspective of News translation.

在南充附近的嘉陵江畔,新建起一座现代化的化肥之城蓬安 化肥联合公司。在这片方圆8公里的地方,有20多栋住宅楼和风 格迥异的厂房群拔地而起,还有一座座仓库,水塔,管架等高低 错落。这是我省的重点项目,两年前开始动工。今年下半年就将 建成并投入生产。

The Peng'an Chemical Fertilizer complex is a key project of the province which spreads out over an area of eight square kilometers in Peng'an county, southwest of Nanchong near the Jialing River. The complex includes over twenty buildings for different purposes. The construction began two years ago and the complex will be completed and put into operation later this year.

4. In Italy, there is a saying: translators are traitors. Sometimes a translator cannot keep his fidelity in the process of his translation. He does mean to betray the author of the original but he has to. When are the situations that a translator has to betray the author of the original? Explain.

5. Read the following and translate the underlined part. Can it be translated word

for word? Why?

"My grandfather taught music for nearly forty years at Springhill College in Mobile and though much beloved and respected in the community eared barely rough to provide for his large family, My father often said it was only the hardheaded thriftiness of my grandmother that kept the wolf at bay." Explain.

6. Translate the following sentence by using sociosemiotic approach and justify

for yourself.

I love my love with E, because she is enticing; I hate her with an E, because she is engaged; I took her to the sign of the Exquisite, and treated her with an elopement; her name is Emily and she lives in the east.

Part II. Translation Practice (100 points)

Section A

Translate the following phrase, 1-6 into English, 7-10 into Chinese (10 points)

- 1. 生搬硬套
- 2. 大兴土木
- 3. 附加费用
- 4. 《梁祝》
- 5. 商品流通
- 6. 弱势群体
- 7. priorities for improving living standard in poor areas
- 8. to adopt the system of complaisance and humidity
- 9. a mere apology for soup
- 10. transgenes technology

Section A

Translate the following sentences, 1-3 into Chinese, 4-5 into English (10 points)

- 1. The major cause of his poverty was that he spent more than he cared to earn.
- It appears that as a result of these past and recent developments the villagers feel a need to turn outward away from the village.

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- The piles of Arab blankets in the corners of the room, the newest books and magazines upon the tables, speak of a man who touched life at a hundred points.
- 王峰要他的妻子同他一起回到江苏老家,因为在那里他可以弄到必需的资金来制造这种机器。
- 5. 普通体格检查,医生间病人,有没有各种疼痛和奇异感觉,病人的答案,是这件事重要的部分。

Section C

Translate the underlined part in the following into Chinese. (40 points)

The lives of most men are determined by their environment. They accept the circumstances amid which fate has thrown them not only with resignation but even with good will. They are like streetcars running contentedly on their rails and they despise the sprightly flivver(廉价小汽车) that dashes in and out of the traffic and speeds so jauntily across the open country. I respect them; they are good citizens, good husbands, and good fathers, and of course somebody has to pay the taxes; but I do not find them exciting. I am fascinated by the men, few enough in. all conscience, who take life in their own hands and seem to mould it to their own liking. It may be that we have no such thing as free will, but at all events we have the illusion of it. At a cross-road it does seem to us that we might go either to the right or the left and, the choice once made, it is difficult to see that the whole course of the world's history obliged us to take the turning we did.

I never met a more interesting man than Mayhew. He was a lawyer in Detroit. He was an able and a successful one. By the time he was thirty-five he had a large and a lucrative practice, he had amassed a competence, and he stood on the threshold of a distinguished career. He had an acute brain, an attractive personality, and uprightness. There was no reason why he should not become, financially or politically, a power in the land. One evening he was sitting in his club with a group of friends and they were perhaps a little worse (or the better) for liquor. One of them had recently come from Italy and he told them of a house he had seen at Capri, a house on the hill, overlooking the Bay of Naples, with a large and shady garden. He described to them the beauty of the most beautiful island in the Mediterranean.

'It sounds fine', said Mayhew. 'Is that house for sale?'

From MAYHEW by William S. Maugham

Section D

Translate the underlined part in the following into English. (40 points)

从古到今多少诗人赞美过窗子,多少歌手歌唱过窗子,多少情人的眼目睛凝望过窗子…… 窗子的变化,是值得人们考察一番的。小小的窗子,几乎可以说,是文明的眼睛。在今 后的日子里,窗子的变化会更加多种多样了。

窗子的玻璃会随着时钟,自动调和射进室内的光线,窗子会随着明暗变换颜色,窗框上装有循环水,它可以为居室的主人带走很多他发觉不到的天敌,又可以送进来他需要而又不 易得到的芳香和养分……。

有的窗子不需开合,便能做到通风透光,它还可以把你不愿听到的声音关到外边,但是 悦耳的琴声,它是不会阻拦的……。

打开窗子吧!现在开窗子就不光是为了迎进阳光、空气,或者远眺青山的青、新柳的绿、燕子飞来的掠影……而是迎接一个新的世纪!