

北京师范大学
2004 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

专 业：英语语言文学
研究方向：翻译学

科目代码：442
考试科目：英语翻译理论与实践

1. Translate the following two paragraphs into Chinese (60 points):

Literary Competence

When a speaker of a language hears a phonetic sequence, he is able to give it meaning because he brings to the act of communication an amazing repertoire of conscious and unconscious knowledge. Mastery of the phonological, syntactic and semantic systems of his language enables him to convert the sounds into discrete units, to recognize words, and to assign a structural description and interpretation to the resulting sentence, even though it be quite new to him. Without this implicit knowledge, this internalized grammar, the sequence of sounds does not speak to him. We are nevertheless inclined to say that the phonological and grammatical structure and the meaning are properties of the utterance, and there is no harm in that way of speaking so long as we remember that they are properties of the utterance only with respect to a particular grammar. Another grammar would assign different properties to the sequence (according to the grammar of a different language, for example, it would be nonsense). To speak of the structure of a sentence is necessarily to imply an internalized grammar that gives it that structure.

We also tend to think of meaning and structure as properties of literary works, and from one point of view this is perfectly correct: when the sequence of words is treated as a *literary work* it has these properties. But that qualification suggests the relevance and importance of the linguistic analogy. The work has structure and meaning because it is read in a particular way, because these potential properties, latent in the object itself, are actualized by the theory of discourse applied in the act of reading. "How can one discover structure without the help of a methodological model?" asks Barthes. To read a text as literature is not to make one's mind a *tabula rasa** and approach it without preconceptions; one must bring to it an implicit understanding of the operations of literary discourse which tells one what to look for.

**tabula rasa* (Latin): the mind in its hypothetical primary blank or empty state before receiving outside impressions.

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2. Translate the following four paragraphs into English (60 points):**狂人日记**

今天全没月光，我知道不妙。早上小心出门，赵贵翁的眼色便怪：似乎怕我，似乎想害我。还有七八个人，交头接耳的议论我，张着嘴，对我笑了一笑；我便从头直冷到脚根，晓得他们布置，都已妥当了。

我可不怕，仍旧走我的路。前面一伙小孩子，也在那里议论我：眼色也同赵贵翁一样，脸色也铁青。我想我同小孩子有什么仇，他也这样。忍不住大声说，“你告诉我！”他们可就跑了。

我想：我同赵贵翁有什么仇，同路上的人又有什么仇：只有廿年以前，把古久先生的陈年流水簿子，踹了一脚，古久先生很不高兴。赵贵翁虽然不认识他，一定也听到风声，代抱不平：约定路上的人，同我作冤对。但是小孩子呢？那时候，他们还没有出世，何以今天也睁着怪眼睛，似乎怕我，似乎想害我。这真教我怕，教我纳罕而且伤心。

我明白了。这是他们娘老子教的！

3. Among the qualities deemed necessary for a good translator, what do you think is the most important one? Write an essay on this topic in *Chinese* of no more than 600 words (30 points).