## 大连外国语大学硕士研究生入学考试(初试)

# 《英语翻译与写作》考试大纲

大连外国语大学《英语翻译与写作》考试是为本校招收英语专业研究生设置的 具有选拔性质的统一入学考试科目。考试内容为英语翻译与写作,遵循科学、公平、 规范的原则,评价标准与英语专业八级考试的翻译与写作评分标准相当, 以利 于本专业考生择优录取,确保研究生的入学质量。

### I. 考查目标

英语翻译与写作考试旨在科学、公平、有效地考查考生的英语写作能力与英 汉互译实践能力,同时考查考生对语篇的理解能力和语言运用能力,以及考生的 思辨能力和逻辑思维能力,确保英语专业硕士研究生的入学质量。

### II. 考试形式与试卷结构

- 一、试卷满分及考试时间 试卷满分为 150 分,考试时间为 180 分钟。
- 二、答题方式 闭卷、笔试。
- 三、试卷内容结构
- 1. 翻译题: 重点考查考生对相关英语及汉语语篇的理解能力,以及翻译实践能力和语言运用能力。
- 2. 写作题:重点考查考生针对相关主题进行较有深度英文写作的语言运用能力,同时考查考生的思辨能力和逻辑思维能力。

四、试卷题型结构

### 1. 翻译题

翻译分为两部分,分值总计 90 分,占试卷的 60%。一部分为英译汉,英文 短文长度在 220-250 字左右,分值为 45 分,占试卷的 30%;另一部分为汉译英,中文短文长度在 350-380 字左右,分值为 45 分,占试卷的 30%。

#### 2. 写作题

写作字数要求在 500 字左右, 分值为 60 分, 占试卷的 40%。

### III. 考试范围

本科目考试范围包括写作技能与翻译技能。写作和翻译的主题选取广泛,可来自经济、社会、文化、教育、语言、文学、科技、自然、历史等多个领域,无指定参考书目。

# 《英语翻译与写作》考题示例/样卷

### I. Translation (90 points)

### 1. Translate the following passage into Chinese (45 points)

Conventional evolution is alive and well in our species. Not long ago we knew the makeup of only a handful of the roughly 20,000 protein-encoding genes in our cells; today we know the function of about 12,000. But genes are only a tiny percentage of the DNA in our genome. More discoveries are certain to come—and quickly. From this trove of genetic information, researchers have already identified dozens of examples of relatively recent evolution. Anatomically modern humans migrated from Africa sometime between 80,000 and 50,000 years ago. Our original genetic inheritance was appropriate for the warm climates where we first evolved from early hominins to humans, from knuckle-walkers to hunters and gatherers. But a lot has happened since that time, as humans have expanded around the world and the demands posed by new challenges have altered our genetic makeup.

Recent, real-life examples of this process abound. Australian Aboriginals living in desert climates have a genetic variant, developed in the past 10,000 years, that allows them to adjust more easily to extreme high temperatures. Prehistorically, most humans, like other mammals, could digest milk only in infancy—we had genes that turned off the production of the milk-digesting enzyme when we were weaned. But around 9,000 years ago, some humans began to herd animals rather than just hunt them. These herders developed genetic alterations that allowed them to continue making the relevant enzyme for their whole lives, a handy adaptation when their

livestock were producing a vitamin-rich protein.

### 2. Translate the following passage into English (45 points)

民间文化是活态的东西,不是死的东西。在民间文化的保护、传承、转型、创新、开发中,保护分为静态保护、动态保护。静态保护,就是把它保护在影视、照片、卡片盒、图书馆、博物馆之中。但是,仅仅这样还不够,我们还要继续使用我们的语言、书写我们的文字、穿戴我们的衣物、居住我们的房舍、过我们的节日、祭我们的祖先、拜我们的神灵、讲我们的故事,这叫动态保护。民间文化产业建设属于动态保护,让我们的民间文化变成能吃的、能穿的、能住的、能享用的、能审美的、能增强自信心与自豪感的产业与产品传播开去、传承下去。

我们要立足于中国,满足本国人民的物质文化、精神文化需要,但不放弃使之全球贡献。由于从形式上、符号上、精神上、本质上都最具中国特点、中国精神,所以在我国的文化产品对外以出口当中,出口量最大的一直是中国民俗、历史、民族和人文学科类的东西,如我们的军事、经济、法律等图书很少出口。

### II. Writing (60 points)

#### Directions:

American scientist Albert Einstein said "imagination is more important than knowledge". Do you agree with the saying or not? Write an essay of around 500 words expressing a clear stand on it. Give a title to your essay.