

2020 年硕士研究生招生考试（初试）试题

科目代码：805

科目名称：英语语言文学基础知识

- 说明：1.本试题为招生单位自命题科目。
2.所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在本试题单上的一律无效。
3.考生答题时不必抄题，但必须写明题号。
4.本试题共计 3 大题，满分 150 分。

【本试题共计 4 页，此为第 1 页】

Part I E-C Translation (50')

请将以下段落翻译为中文。

1. In every cultivated language there are two great classes of words which, taken together, make up the whole vocabulary. First, there are those words with which we become familiar in ordinary conversation, which we learn, that is to say, from the members of our own family and from our friends, and which we should know and use even if we could not read or write. They concern the common things of life, and are the stock in trade of all who speak the language. Such words may be called "popular," since they belong to the people at large and are not the possession of limited class only.

2. In choosing our words when we speak or write, we can be guided by the historical record provided us by the dictionary, but we cannot be bound by it, because new situations, new experiences, new inventions, new feelings, are always forcing us to give new uses to old words. Looking under a "hood," we should ordinarily have found, five hundred years ago, a monk; today, we find a car engine.

3. Sometimes I have thought it would be an excellent rule to live each day as if we should die tomorrow. Such an attitude would emphasize sharply the values of life. We should live each day with gentleness, vigor and a keenness of appreciation which are often lost when time stretches before us in the constant panorama of more days and months and years to come. There are those, of course, who would adopt the Epicurean motto of "Eat, drink, and be merry". But most people would be chastened by the certainty of impending death.

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4. When we want to tell other people what we think, we can do it not only with the help of words, but also in many other ways. For instance, we sometimes move our heads up and down when we want to say "yes" and we move our heads from side to side when we want to say "no." People who can neither hear nor speak (that is, deaf and dumb people) talk to each other with the help of their fingers. People who do not understand each other's language have to do the same. The following story shows how they sometimes do it.

5. Panic attack victims show the following symptoms: they often become easily frightened or feel uneasy in situations where people normally would not be afraid; they suffer shortness of breath, experience chest pains, a quick heartbeat, sudden fits of trembling, a feeling that persons and things around them are not real; and most of all, a fear of dying or going crazy. A person seized by a panic attack may show all or as few as four of these symptoms.

Part II C-E Translation (50')

请将以下段落翻译为英文。

1. 西方人看到儒家思想渗透中国人的生活, 就觉得儒家是宗教。可是实事求是地说, 儒家并不比柏拉图或亚力士多德的学说更像宗教。“四书”诚然曾经是中国人的“圣经”, 但是“四书”里没有创世纪, 也没有讲天堂、地狱。

2. 好书就像是你最好的朋友。它始终不渝, 过去如此, 现在如此, 将来也永远不变。它是最有耐心, 最令人愉悦的伴侣。在我们穷愁潦倒, 临危遭难时, 它也不会抛弃我们, 对我们总是一如既往地亲切。在我们年轻时, 好书陶冶我们的性情, 增长我们的知识; 到我们年老时, 它又给我们以慰藉和勉励。

3. 中国改革开放, 最重要的是解放思想, 最根本、最具有长远意义的是体制创新。我们推进经济体制改革, 建立了社会主义市场经济体制。在政府的宏观调控下, 充分发挥市场对资源配置的基础性作用。我们深化政治体制改革, 把发展民主和完善法制结合起来, 实行人民当家作主, 依法治国, 建设社会主义法治国家。

4. 毫无疑问, 我们应该牢牢抓住生命, 因为它奇妙, 它有一种在上帝创造的世界里无孔不入, 无处不在的美。我们大家都知道这一点。可我们却常常是在回首往事想起它时, 才能认识这一真理。此时我们会突然发觉它已不复存在了。

5. 燕子去了, 有再来的时候; 杨柳枯了, 有再青的时候; 桃花谢了, 有再开的时候。但是, 聪明的, 你告诉我, 我们的日子为什么一去不复返呢? ——是有人偷了他们罢: 那是谁? 又藏在何处呢? 是他们自己逃走了罢; 现在又到了哪里呢?

Part III Writing (50')

请在以下三个题目中任选一个题目写一篇英文作文。

题目一:

动笔之前, 就先得解决一个问题: 竭力使它归化, 还是尽量保存洋气呢? 日本文的译者上田进君, 是主张用前一法的。他以为讽刺作品的翻译, 第一当求其易懂, 愈易懂, 效力也愈广大。所以他的译文, 有时就化一句为数句, 很近乎解释。我的意见却两样的。只求易懂, 不如创作, 或者改作, 将事改为中国事, 人也化为中国人。如果还是翻译, 那么, 首先的目的, 就在博览外国的作品, 不但移情, 也要益智, 至少是知道何地何时, 有这等事, 和旅行外国, 是很相像的: 它必须有异国情调, 就是所谓洋气。其实世界上也不会有完全归化的译文, 倘有, 就是貌合神离, 从严辨别起来, 它算不得翻译。凡是翻译, 必须兼顾着两面, 一当然力求其易解, 一则保存着原作的丰姿, 但这保存, 却又常常和易懂相矛盾: 看不惯了。不过它原是洋鬼子, 当然谁也看不惯, 为比较的顺眼起见, 只能改换他的衣裳, 却不该削低他的鼻子, 剜掉他的眼睛。我是不主张削鼻剜眼的, 所以有些地方, 仍然宁可译得不顺口。只是文句的组织, 无须科学理论似的精密了, 就随随便便, 但副词的“地”字, 却还是使用的, 因为我觉得现在看惯了这字的读者已经不少。

——鲁迅《“题未定”草》

你对此有何评论或感想, 请写一篇不少于 400 词的英语作文, 题目自拟。

题目二:

Still I have a favor to ask of them. When my sons are grown up, I would ask you, O my friends, to punish them; and I would have you trouble them, as I have troubled you, if they seem to care about riches, or anything, more than about virtue; or if they pretend to be something when they are really nothing,--then reprove them, as I have reprov'd you, for not caring about that for which they ought to care, and thinking that they are something when they are really nothing. And if you do this, I and my sons will have received justice at your hands.

(Socrates: *The Apology*)

请根据苏格拉底的《申辩》中的这段引文, 写一篇关于钱财与德行的英文作文, 不少于 400 单词, 题目自拟。

题目三：

我们可以把一种语法（以某种方式存现于心中）看作是一种系统，它规定某个由各种潜在句子构成的无限集合的语音、句法和语义的性质。儿童所懂的语言取决于他所习得的语法。这种语法是“内在能力”的表达。

——乔姆斯基《论认知结构及其发展：答皮亚杰》

你对此有何评论或感想，请写一篇不少于 400 词的英语作文，题目自拟。