

安徽师范大学

2021 年硕士研究生招生考试初试试题

科目代码: 852

科目名称: 翻译与写作

Part I Translation (100 points)

1. Translate the following passages into Chinese. (50 points, 25 points each)

Passage 1 (25 points)

What I say here is said mainly to enlighten certain people who tend to have a very unflattering and highly erroneous idea of what translations are, mainly because they are almost totally ignorant of the nature and beauty of the Classics. They imagine translation to be a servile imitation in which the flowering of the spirit and the imagination have no part to play. A translation is not a copy of a painting in which the copier is willing to follow the lines, the proportions, the shapes, the attitude of the original he imitates. A translation is entirely different: a good translator does not work under such constraints. At most he is like a sculptor who tries to recreate the work of a painter, or like a painter who tries to recreate the work of a sculptor. In this imitation, as in all others, the soul must be filled with the beauty it wants to imitate.

Maybe I can make all this clearer if I make use of a comparison taken from music. The world is full of musicians who are very learned in their art and sing exactly and rigorously all the notes of the songs they are presented with. They do not make a single mistake since they are cold and lack talent and fail to grasp the spirit in which these songs have been composed. But there are other musicians too, more alert and gifted with a more propitious talent, who sing those songs in the spirit in which they were composed, who safeguard all their beauty and make them appear very different, even though they are the same.

Passage 2 (25 points)

A man enters a store to buy milk. He walks out of the store with milk. That is all — milk. At the same time, a woman enters the same grocery store also to buy milk. She buys it. But, she also buys chicken and lemons to make dinner that night. Then she remembers to buy food for her son to eat at school. She also gets a bottle of wine for drinks with friends and a birthday card for her husband's niece... And that is the difference between the female and

male brains simply explained in a grocery store. Generally speaking, men do one thing at a time. Women do many. Doing many things at one time is often called “multi-tasking,” a very popular word these days. Now scientific research supports this theory about male and female brains. A recent study has confirmed what we have known all along — men and women think differently. Scientists at the University of Pennsylvania studied brain images of 949 people aged from eight to 22 years old. They found that male brains have more connections on one side of the brain. In the female brain, they found more activity and connections between the right and left sides of the brain. Regina Verma, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania says when women are asked to do something difficult they might use different parts of the brain. Men, she adds, generally use just one side of the brain. As a result, men generally deal directly with a problem. Women, however, take a less direct path to find a solution.

2. Translate the following passages into English. (50 points)

Passage 1 (25 points)

母婴 PGC 公司正在悄悄设下宏大布局。和以往简单地出品儿童动画、音乐，贩卖衍生品(derivatives)的形式不同，新一代的母婴 PGC 公司正在积极进行一个到多个的内容 IP 开发，与直播、电商、衍生品、广告，甚至是线下演艺事业联系起来，打造多面向的企业生态。

母婴内容的吸引力在哪里？1、市场上依然十分缺乏优质的母婴内容；2、母婴行业很多业务的增长点由于竞争激烈而趋于匮乏，比如电商；3、母婴市场的容量在千亿级别，消费者对母婴产品的需求为刚需(rigid demand)，且越来越愿意为高品质的产品消费。

Passage 2 (25 points)

科学技术的发展日新月异，对世界经济和贸易发展产生了深远的影响。伴随着科技革命的强劲势头，知识型经济已经在信息技术、生物技术、新材料、空间及海洋技术等方面导致了连锁反应式的创新和变革。因特网的诞生及其迅速广泛的发展导致了人与人之间沟通方式的飞跃发展。知识越来越成为当今时代经济发展的决定性因素。

为了加强综合国力，各国都已把大力建设高新技术作为自己的重要国策。以科技为强劲后盾，国际贸易正从传统的商品贸易转变为服务和技术贸易。电子商务伴随着网络技术快速发展，已成为了国际贸易的重要途径。

Part II Writing (50 points)

请就以下材料用 中文 撰写一篇 800 字以上的议论文，题目自拟，角度自选。

在过去近一年时间中，新冠肺炎肆虐全球。新冠肺炎疫情流行形势非常严峻，根据百度《新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情实时大数据报告》，截止 2020 年 11 月 08 日 14 时，全球累计确诊突破 5000 万例，达到了 5026 万余例，相当于全球总人口（75.85 亿）的 0.67%，累计死亡已超过 125 万例。

有专家称新冠肺炎疫情已经成为一个全球卫生危机，对人类影响不断加剧，给人类生活带来长期而深远的影响。同时也在对人类的灵魂进行拷问，引发人类的思考。你认为新冠肺炎全球大爆发对人类生活的那些方面已经或将要产生怎样的影响？

在疫情最严峻的时期，“隔离”“少聚集”已成新常态，甚至各国之间航班取消。人类在疫情之下，该何去何从？是结束经济全球化，回归自产自销、老死不相往来的过去？还是另辟救赎人类的蹊径？那是怎样的“蹊径”？人类该如何处理人与自然之间，人与人之间，国与国之间，乃至个人与自我之间的关系？请联系实际发表自己的见解。