

## 2021 年硕士研究生招生考试试题

### 【B】卷

科目代码及名称：870 英语语言文学与翻译

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#### 考生须知

1. 答案须写在报考点提供的答题纸上，一律使用蓝色或黑色钢笔或签字笔。
  2. 考毕，请将试题和答卷放入试题袋内密封后，在封条与试卷袋骑缝处亲笔签名。
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#### I. Choose any SIX of the following terms and briefly explain them. (30 points, 5 for each)

1. performance
2. phoneme
3. synonymy
4. Norms of Translation
5. Semantic Translation
6. Paratext
7. American Renaissance
8. stock character
9. practical criticism

#### II. Read the following materials and answer the relevant questions. (50 points)

##### 1. Identify the grammatical functions such as Subject in the following sentences. (20 points)

- (1) He has a dog. (6 points)
- (2) Lily passed me the salt. (7 points)
- (3) They were injured in the fighting. (7 points)

##### 2. Read carefully the following poem and then accomplish the required tasks:

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:  
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines



And often is his gold complexion dimmed;  
And every fair from fair sometimes declines,  
By chance or nature's changing course untrimmed;  
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;  
Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade,  
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st:  
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,  
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

- 1) Scan this poem. (5 points)
- 2) Explain the italicized words and expressions: (10 points)
  - (1) And summer's *lease* hath all too short a *date*
  - (2) Sometimes too hot *the eye of heaven* shines
  - (3) And every *fair* from *fair* sometimes declines
- 3) What is the theme of the poem? How is the theme developed? (15 points)

### III. Translate the following paragraphs. (40 points)

#### 1. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. (20 points)

The new English-speakers aren't just passively absorbing the language—they're shaping it. New Englishes are mushrooming the globe over, ranging from "Englog," the Tagalog-infused English spoken in the Philippines, to "Japlish," the cryptic English poetry beloved of Japanese copywriters ("Your health and loveliness is our best wish," reads a candy wrapper. "Give us a chance to realize it"), to "Hinglish," the mix of Hindi and English that now crops up everywhere from fast-food ads to South Asian college campuses. "Hungry kya?" ("Are you hungry?"), queried a recent Indian ad for Domino's pizza. In post-apartheid South Africa, many blacks have adopted their own version of English, laced with indigenous words, as a sign of freedom—in contrast to Afrikaans, the language of oppression. "We speak English with a Xhosa accent and a Xhosa attitude," veteran actor John Kani recently told the BBC.

#### 2. Translate the following paragraph into English. (20 points)

胃口对我是一种渴望的状态，它使人的期待不灭。这道理，我记得早在儿时就已懂

得。那时，尽管纵情吃喝的享受少而又少，我却发现最大的快乐不在吃太妃糖本身，而是吃前盯着它看。的确，第一口是美味的，可是这颗太妃一旦吃完，就什么也没了，没有了太妃，没有了胃口。此外，就在贪吃这颗太妃时，太妃糖的整个滋味便悄然消失了。不，当品味无穷无尽的美味时，最妙的滋味是想着吃它，坐下来看它。因此，胃口最美好之处在于期盼，而不在满足。

**IV. Choose any ONE of the following questions or topics and fully develop your understanding. (30 points)**

1. What are the main contributions of Mark Twain to American literature? Please discuss with regard to his position in American literature.
2. Make an introduction to 5 branches of linguistics.
3. Modern translation theory tends to criticize the simplicity of the 'literal vs. free' debate. Why, then, do you think that the vocabulary of that earlier period often continues to be used in reviews of translation, in comments by teachers and examiners, and in writings by literary translators themselves? Justify your answers with examples.