

中山大学

2018 年港澳台人士攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 234

科目名称: 英语翻译基础

考试时间: 4 月 14 日 下午

考生须知

全部答案一律写在答题
纸上, 答在试题纸上的不计分!
答题要写清题号, 不必抄题。

PART I VOCABULARY TRANSLATION [60 MIN] (1×30 = 30 POINTS)

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH [30 MIN]

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| 1. 行政命令 | 2. 人民大会堂 |
| 3. 战略部署 | 4. 民族复兴 |
| 5. 依宪执政 | 6. 道琼斯工业平均指数 |
| 7. 国家统计局 | 8. 落后产能 |
| 9. 人均可支配收入 | 10. 新兴经济体 |
| 11. 冬奥会 | 12. 流感季节 |
| 13. 微信公众号 | 14. 敦煌石窟 |
| 15. 长征十一号 | |

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE [30 MIN]

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| 1. NGO | 2. ASEAN |
| 3. non-proliferation treaty | 4. State of the Union |
| 5. hardline policy | 6. registered urban unemployment rate |
| 7. geostrategic competition | 8. international rating agency |
| 9. mobile payment | 10. credit scoring system |
| 11. Chinese delegation | 12. death toll |
| 13. short track | 14. tsunami watch |
| 15. bacterial resistance | |

PART II TRANSLATION [120 MIN] (60×2 = 120 POINTS)

SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH TRANSLATION [60 MIN]

自汉朝（公元前 206 年—公元 221 年）起，元宵节就已成为春节庆祝活动的一部分了。据说，元宵节由古代中国的一个传说演化而来，传言每至农历第一个月圆之夜，便可看到天上飞动的神灵。为了更容易寻找神灵，人们都会用火把照明，而这些火把也逐渐被形状、大小、颜色各异的灯笼所取代。

中国古代的大多数朝代都在夜晚实行宵禁，但是在元宵节前后那几天，允许人们在外流连。古代中国女性一生大部分时间都深居闺中，在元宵节之夜她们也获准可以出门赏灯赏月。因此，元宵节是青年男女可以相见并相恋的唯一机会。元宵节是中国情人节的另一个证明记录在中国的文学作品。唐宋时期数千首古诗中，很多都描述对伴侣的深情。

元宵节传统习俗中有猜灯谜的游戏。在过去，这些谜语大多与中国文学典故有关，所以猜灯谜以前多为知识份子的“领地”。与大多数中国节日一样，元宵节同样有自己的特色小吃，称为“元宵”或“汤圆”。元宵外形圆圆的，外皮由糯米制成，内馅或甜或咸。人们都说汤圆有两个象征意义，一为农历的第一个满月，二为家庭团聚圆满。

SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE TRANSLATION [60 MIN]

Sweet funeral bells from some incalculable distance, wailing over the dead that die before the dawn, awakened me as I slept in a boat moored to some familiar shore. The morning twilight even then was breaking; and, by the dusky revelations which it spread, I saw a girl adorned with a garland of white roses about her head for some great festival, running along the solitary strand in extremity of haste. Her running was the running of panic; and often she looked back as to some dreadful enemy in the rear. But when I leaped ashore, and followed on her steps to warn her of a peril in front, alas! from me she fled as from another peril, and vainly I shouted to her of quicksands that lay ahead. Faster and faster she ran; round a promontory of rocks she wheeled out of sight; in an instant I also wheeled round it, but only to see the treacherous sands gathering above her head. Already her person was buried; only the fair young head and the diadem of white roses around it were still visible to the pitying heavens; and, last of all, was visible one white marble arm. I saw by the early twilight this fair young head, as it was sinking down to darkness—saw this marble arm, as it rose above her head and her treacherous grave, tossing, faltering, rising, clutching, as at some false deceiving hand stretched out from the clouds—saw this marble arm uttering her dying hope, and then uttering her dying despair. The head, the diadem, the arm, —these all had sunk; at last over these also the cruel quicksand had closed; and no memorial of the fair young girl remained on earth, except my own solitary tears, and the funeral bells from the desert seas that, rising again more softly, sang a requiem over the grave of the buried child, and over her blighted dawn.

— from *The English Mail-Coach* by Thomas de Quincey