



暨南大学
JINAN UNIVERSITY

2022 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题 (B 卷)

招生专业与代码: 英语笔译 (专业学位)

考试科目名称及代码: 357 英语翻译基础

考生注意: 所有答案必须写在答题纸 (卷) 上, 写在本试题上一律不给分。

I. 词语翻译 (20 分)

1. 英译汉 (10 分)

1. total export and import volume
2. lockdown
3. trade deficit
4. flash mob
5. CPPCC

2. 汉译英 (10 分)

6. 大湾区
7. 一带一路
8. 产业升级
9. 精准扶贫
10. 小康社会

II. 英汉互译 (130 分)

1. 英译汉 (60 分)

From the start, women had taken up photography as a trade and art form— in fact, the celebrated decade- long career of Julia Margaret Cameron concluded with her death in 1879. Typical of many early photographers, male or female, Cameron came from a wealthy background and used the medium whimsically. She photographed her family and friends in historical scenes or as literary characters in a pictorial style that resembled painting. Young Jeanne Bertrand's studio portrait studies had a similar sensibility.

From the beginning, photographers put the medium toward different ends. While pictorial photographers like Cameron traveled in artistic and literary circles and had fine arts aspirations for their work, other practitioners saw the medium as a recording device best employed without embellishment. In 1899, as Jeanne Bertrand learned how to adjust her brass and mahogany studio camera in Connecticut, fellow Frenchman Eugène Atget was using similar equipment to record the streets of Paris. Atget saw the camera as an instrument to record the world with precision and accuracy; although he would be posthumously embraced by the art world's elite, he never aspired to be an artist. These distinctly different uses would continue to permeate the photographic medium and

feed debate among its connoisseurs and historians.

At Torrington's Albee Studio, Jeanne Bertrand honed her craft, developed her eye, and experimented with various photo processes. By the summer of 1902, she was famous for her accomplished work. On August 15, the Torrington Register reported on her return from a national photography convention; and the following week, the Boston Globe ran a feature on Bertrand, detailing her family history and publishing two of her portrait studies along with a self-portrait. The reporter noted Bertrand's femininity and attractiveness as assets to her career and considered her intuition and hard work the mark of a genius. "In the career of this fatherless girl, a foreigner in a strange country, with no friends to give her a start, and with little academic education, there is a certain inspiration for all girls." Eugenie Jaussaud remained in Litchfield County for at least two more years and was likely well aware of the local celebrity photographer, Jeanne Bertrand.

2. 汉译英 (70 分)

《随园诗话》：“画家有读画之说，余谓画无可读者，读其诗也。”随园老人这句话是有见地的。读是读诵之意，必有文章词句然后方可读诵，画如何可读？所以读画云者，应该是读诵画中之诗。中国特别称道王维的“画中有诗，诗中有画”。究竟诗与画是各有领域的。我们读一首诗，可以欣赏其中的景物的描写，所谓“历历如绘”。如诗之极致究竟别有所在，其着重点在于人的概念与情感。所谓诗意、诗趣、诗境，虽然多少有些抽象，究竟是以语言文字来表达最为适宜。我们看一幅画，可以欣赏其中所蕴藏的诗的情趣，但是并非所有的画都有诗的情趣，而且画的主要的功用是在描绘一个意象。我们说读画，实在是在画里寻诗。