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## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2018

Ph.D. CHINESE

[ Field of Study Code : CHNH (852) ]

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

**Note :** None of the answers should be written on the question paper. All the answers must be written on the answer-script **only in Chinese**. No marks will be given for answering other than in Chinese.

I. 论述题（任选一题；别超过 1000 字）： 25

1. 中外翻译途中的“非译性”现象。
2. 民族文化、民族精神研究基于民俗学概念与理论。
3. 文科研究中定性分析和定量分析之区别。

II. 写完下列歇后语的后一部分，并简单地解释其含义： 3 x 5 = 15

1. 鸡屁股里掏蛋
2. 鲁班门前弄大斧
3. 懒婆娘的裹脚
4. 泥菩萨过河
5. 茶壶里煮饺子

III. 分析题：写短文（别超过 300 字）[任选两题]： 5 x 2 = 10

1. “洞朗危机”及中印关系的未来。
2. 读后印度现代史，你觉得实际上哪些因素赶走了英国殖民统治？
3. 现代人类生活中，科技发展、科技创造的功过是非。

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[ P.T.O. ]

## IV. 回答问题:

5 x 3 = 15

1. 举例解释如何设法避免同音词的消极作用
2. 用声调示意图及声调示意表来解释汉语普通话的声调特征
3. 寓言、童话、动物故事的相互区别

## V. 简单地介绍下列（任何三个）题目:

5 x 3 = 15

1. 《五卷书》及其对世界各国民间文学的影响
2. 丝绸、制糖法、茶叶等物品来往史上的中印关系
3. 二次大战时代的中印关系
4. 艾青诗歌中的不同哲学性符号
5. 阴阳五行说中的“五行相生”和“五行相胜”

## VI. 翻译成英文:

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一九四三年十月廿一日，印度民眾領袖蘇葩士·嶄德若·鮑斯在新加坡建立自由印度臨時政府，廿三日日本承認臨時政府。廿四日鮑斯向英美宣戰。值得注意的是，雖然蘇聯和蔣介石的重慶政府也站在英美一邊，鮑斯並沒有向蘇聯或蔣介石宣戰。鮑斯在新加坡建立起婦女軍團，並任命勒克史密當團長，團裡有戰鬥人員和醫療人員。這是亞洲第一個女兵團。雖然日軍不贊成女兵的出現，但鮑斯還在繼續培養婦女人才。因為鮑斯沒有絲毫的奴性，而是有高貴品格的人，日、德、意三大軸心國的領袖，政府大員以及普通百姓一律地敬佩鮑斯。甚至當時的許多日本青年還曾評論說：“東條死了還會出現不少東條，鮑斯死了絕對不會出現第二位鮑斯。”東南亞的印僑陸續地給鮑斯捐款。鮑斯用這一筆錢向日本購買武器，把印度軍隊武裝起來。他並沒有免費地使用日本武器。一九四三年，除了日本之外，還有德國、泰國、義大利、菲律賓、緬甸、克羅埃西亞等國政府承認鮑斯的印度臨時政府。丹麥、法國和蘇聯還設立了印度臨時政府辦事處。蘇聯西伯利亞的歐姆斯科設立的辦事處跟克里姆林宮保持著聯繫。

## VII. 翻译成中文:

Just after becoming General Secretary of the Communist Party of China in late 2012, Xi announced what would become the hallmark of his administration. "The Chinese Dream," he said, is "the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation." Xi's Chinese Dream is described as achieving the Two Centenaries : the material goal of China becoming a "moderately well-off society" by 2021, the 100th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party, and the modernization goal of China becoming a fully developed nation by about 2049, the 100th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. In May 2013, Xi Jinping called upon young people "to dare to dream, work assiduously to fulfill the dreams and contribute to the revitalization of the nation". He called upon all levels of the Party and the Government to facilitate favorable conditions for their career development. Xi told young people to "cherish the glorious youth, strive with pioneer spirit and contribute their wisdom and energy to the realization of the Chinese dream". The Chinese Dream has four parts : Strong China (economically, politically, diplomatically, scientifically, militarily); Civilized China (equity and fairness, rich culture, high morals); Harmonious China (amity among social classes); Beautiful China (healthy environment, low pollution). The concept of Chinese Dream is very similar to the idea of the 'American Dream'. It stresses the importance of entrepreneurial spirit. It also glorifies a generation of self-made men and women in post-reform China such as those rural immigrants who moved to the urban centers and achieved magnificent improvement in terms of their living standards and social life.