

2018 考研英语一翻译真题解析

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试题来源：

原文选自 William Allan Neilson 的著作 THE FACTS ABOUT SHAKESPEARE，该书是 Scholar's Choice Edition 这一大套丛书中的一本。本年度试题出自该书第五章 CHAPTER V THE ELIZABETHAN DRAMA，出题人对原文略有改编。

真题原文和参考译文：

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Shakespeare's lifetime was coincident with a period of extraordinary activity and achievement in the drama. 46) By the date of his birth Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama (that had held its course for some five centuries 命题人删除了), and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy. 在他出生之际，宗教戏剧在欧洲逐渐消失，在古典悲剧和喜剧的激发下，还产生了各种新形式的戏剧。These new forms were at first mainly written by scholars and performed by amateurs, but in England, as everywhere else in western Europe, the growth of a class of professional actors was threatening to make the drama popular, whether it should be new or old, classical or medieval, literary or farcical. Court, school, organizations of amateurs, and the strolling actors were all

rivals in supplying a widespread desire for dramatic entertainment; and 47) no boy who went to a grammar school could be ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet (bestow its laurels on England 命题人改写为 :)bring honor to England. 戏剧是一种文学形式, 它曾给希腊和罗马带来荣耀, 早晚也会给英国带来荣耀; 任何一个上过文法学校的学生不会不知道这一点。

When Shakespeare was twelve years old the first public playhouse was built in London. For a time literature held aloof from this public stage. Plays aiming at literary distinction were written for schools or court, or for the choir boys of St. Paul's and the royal chapel, who, however, gave plays in public as well as at court. 48) But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, and university men with literary ambitions were quick to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood.但是专业的剧团在他们固定演出的剧院生意兴隆, 有文学抱负的大学毕业 生迅速热情投身到这些剧院, 以此谋生。By the time that Shakespeare was twenty-five, Lyly, Peele, and Greene had made comedies that were at once popular and literary; Kyd had written a tragedy that crowded the pit; and Marlowe had brought poetry and genius to triumph on the common stage--where they had played no part since the death of Euripides. 49) A native literary drama had been created, its alliance with the public playhouses established, and at least some of its great traditions had been begun. 一种本土文学剧产生了, 它与公共剧场建立了联盟关系, 至少, 其中一些伟大的传统也就此出现。

The development of the Elizabethan drama for the next twenty-five years is of exceptional interest to students of literary history, for in this brief period, in connection with the half-dozen theaters of a growing city and the demands of its varied population, we may trace the beginning, growth, florescence, and decay of many kinds of plays, and of many great careers. Actors, audiences, and dramatists all contributed to changes in taste and practice and to a development of unexampled

rapidity and variety. In every detail of dramatic art there was change and improvement, a constant addition of new subject-matter, a mastery of new methods of technic, and an invention of new kinds of plays. The popular successes of Marlowe and Kyd and the early plays of Shakespeare himself seemed old-fashioned and crude to the taste of twenty years after, yet the triumphs of Shakespeare's maturity failed to exhaust the opportunities for innovation and advance. We are amazed to-day at the mere number of plays produced, as well as by the number of dramatists writing at the same time for this London of two hundred thousand inhabitants. 50) To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived. 要认识戏剧活动曾经的辉煌，我们必须要进一步知道，大量戏剧已不复存在，可能没有任何一个有影响的作家，其作品能完整留存。 By the time, however, that Shakespeare withdrew from London to Stratford the drama had reached its height. The dozen years from 1600 to 1612 included not only Shakespeare's great tragedies, but the best plays of Jonson, Chapman, and Webster, and the entire collaboration of Beaumont and Fletcher. The only other decades comparable with this in the history of the drama are that which heard plays by Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes and that other which saw the masterpieces of Racine and Molière.