

2009 年硕士研究生入学考试“基础英语（专业综合）”

参考答案及评分标准

Section One ADVANCED ENGLISH

1. Explain each of the following cultural terms briefly. (15%)

1. Great Lakes: Group of five freshwater lakes, Central North America, between the United States and Canada, largest body of fresh water in the world. From west to east, they are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario.
2. Game theory: A mathematical theory of transactions developed by John Von Neumann. He called this theory, which has important applications in economic, diplomacy, and national defense, “game theory”. Even though they are serious, however, the games are often so intricate and their rules so strange that the game becomes overtly playful.
3. Fundamentalism: A usually religious movement or point of view characterized by a return to fundamental principles, by rigid adherence to those principles, and often by intolerance of other views and opposition to secularism. Christian fundamentalism is based on a literal interpretation of everything in the Bible and regarded as fundamental to Christian faith and morals.
4. Newsweek: An American news weekly established in Dayton, Ohio in 1933. In it domestic and international news is summarized, analyzed and categorized according to topics each week. It also has special sections devoted to arts, science, medicine, sports, etc. It is one of the three largest news weeklies of America and has a wide domestic and international circulation.
5. The Salvation Army: A Protestant religious body devoted to the conversion of, and social work among the poor, and characterized by use of military titles, uniforms, etc. It was founded in 1878 by “General” Booth in London; now worldwide in operation.

II. Identify the figures of speech used in the following underlined parts of the sentences. (10%)

1. Antithesis
2. Transferred epithet
3. Hyperbole
4. Metaphor
5. Personification

III. Vocabulary (10%)

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. B

IV. Reading Comprehension (55%)

Passage One (10%): 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C

Passage Two:

1. *Paraphrase the underlined sentences in the article. (30%)*

- (1) Just as science may acquire some of the features of a mythology, science may also be influenced by other cultures and ideologies. This is because science is one part of culture and can hardly stay away from the influence of cultures.
- (2) Newton's thought was influenced by his intensive research into the Bibles and other Christian books. His thought is also influenced by his wish that his studies of natural science would lead people to believe in the existence of a supreme God who has given this world motion and order.
- (3) Those who study history from the psychological perspective will surely say that Einstein's upbringing has had a certain impact on his theory. He was a rather stateless person; if he had grown up in a stable environment, he would not be so ready to propose and accept the theory of relativity.
- (4) Only those immature followers of Bacon's inductivist philosophy will deny that science can be influenced by other non-scientific factors. Those inductivist followers have been trying to see a kind of "pure" science, not affected by any environmental factor.
- (5) We should not move quickly to deny, because of what have been mentioned, that there is a difference between the context where scientific law is discovered and the one where scientific law is proved.
- (6) First of all, even at the stage of inventing and thinking about his theory, a scientist will normally change some of his ambitions or ideas about the world.
- (7) It is also true to say that, although the capitalist in the Victorian age welcomed the idea of the survival of the fittest, this could not explain the great success of Darwin's writing *The Origin of Species*.
- (8) If Darwin had not answered some of the specific questions in biology related to evolution, if Darwin had not collected a huge amount of data, his theory would not have such a great influence.
- (9) On the other hand, even if a theory is presented in a form that is acceptable to scientific community, its success or failure will not depend on whether it agrees or disagrees with the spirit of the age.
- (10) Darwin's success is an example illustrating that scientific success can last for many ages; there are also examples of theories which meet the expectation of the age yet are rejected

simply because they are not scientific.

2. *Write a summary of the passage in Chinese. (Word Limit: 160 words) (15%)*

既然科学受神话的影响，科学也会受到其他文化或思潮的影响。一些非科学的因素会影响科学家并进而影响科学理论，牛顿、爱因斯坦都是例子。在形成科学理论的过程中，科学家会改变自己一些关于世界的想法，因为只有能够解决某个或某些问题，科学理论才会被接受；反之，即使满足了时代的需要，也不会被认可。

SECTION TWO LINGUISTICS (40%)

I. *Define the following terms briefly: (20%)*

1. Back-formation: It refers to an abnormal type of word-formation where a shorter word is derived by deleting an imagined affix from a longer form already in the language.
2. Assimilation: It refers to the change of a sound as a result of the influence of an adjacent sound. Nasalization, dentalization, and velarization are all instances of assimilation.
3. Synecdoche: A figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole (as *hand* for *sailor*), the whole for a part (as the *law* for *police officer*), the specific for the general (as *cutthroat* for *assassin*), the general for the specific (as *thief* for *pickpocket*), or the material for the thing made from it (as *steel* for *sword*).
4. Computational linguistics: It is an interdisciplinary branch of linguistics which centers around the use of computers to process or produce human language. The simplest examples are the use of computers to scan text and produce such aids as word lists, frequency counts, and concordances.
5. Rheme: Or comment, or focus, it is what is being said about the theme (or topic). Theme and rheme help us understand how information is conveyed in clauses. Writers usually put the theme first and this orients the reader to what is about to be communicated. The rest of the clause tells the reader something about the theme and this "rest of the clause" is called the rheme.

II. *What are the problems of immediate constituent analysis or IC analysis? (20%)*

In spite of its advantages, there are also problems in immediate constituent analysis or IC analysis.

First, at the beginning, some advocators insisted on binary divisions. Any construction, at any level, will be cut into two parts, which is not always possible.

Secondly, constructions with discontinuous constituents will pose technical problems for tree diagrams in IC analysis. In English yes/no questions, the

auxiliary verb will be separated from the main verb and moved to the front of the subject, but it belongs together with the other parts of the predicate in the analysis.

The most serious problem is that there are structural ambiguities which cannot be revealed by IC analysis. E.g.: *the love of God*. In terms of both the tree diagram and the labels, there is only one structure, but the word *God* is in two different relations with *love*, i.e. either as a subject or object.

Section Three Language Teaching (20%)

Currently, what is the general understanding of the role of grammar in language learning?

Currently the general consensus is that although language learning should be meaning-focused and communication-oriented, it is still necessary and beneficial for language learners to pay a certain degree of attention to the study of grammar. This is because, first of all, grammar itself has meaning and certain grammatical structures may bewilder learners and prevent them from understanding the meaning of a sentence or sentences. In fact, research in second language acquisition has indicated that grammar has its due value in the process of language learning. The study of grammar facilitates the internalization of the structures of the target language. The problems unsolved are what grammar (or what aspects of grammar) learners should learn and how they can learn it.