

Part One (Total 50 points)

Section I: Multiple Choice (25 points)

Fill in the blanks with the right word or phrase from the choices given, and write down the corresponding letter of your choice for each blank on the answer sheet, for example:

Section 1: 1 (C) 2 (A) 3 (B) ...

- The great Greek tragedians are the following except A.
A. Aristophanes B. Aeschylus C. Sophocles D. Euripides
- A popular type of literature in the medieval period was the A, which presents knights adventures and courtly love.
A. romance B. epic C. tragedy D. comedy
- One of the greatest poems of the Middle Ages was Dante's C.
A. Divine Comedy B. The Song of Roland C. The Divine Comedy D. The Human Comedy
- Existentialism developed under the influence of the German philosopher B.
A. Kafka B. Jean-Paul Sartre C. Emil Zola D. Theodor Dostoevsky
- The Bald Soprano is a play of the Theatre of the Absurd, written by B.
A. Samuel Beckett B. Eugene Ionesco C. Edward Albee D. Arthur Miller
- A was a great French novel of stream of consciousness, written by Marcel Proust.
A. Remembrance of Things Past B. Orlando C. Mrs. Dalloway D. Forerunner Wake
- The basic general characteristics of Romanticism are its emphasis on imagination and emotion, freedom and individuality, mystery and the supernatural, and its admiration for C.
A. material reality B. human society C. natural world D. tradition and reason
- The Legend of Sleepy Hollow is a short story about the unsuccessful love affair between Katrina Van Tassel and Ichabod Crane, a B.
A. huckster B. country man C. schoolteacher D. farmer
- Emily Dickinson was a very original poetess whose poetry is characterized by its irregular punctuation and capitalization, precise diction, fragmentary metrical pattern, and clear cut D.
A. contrasts B. similes C. personifications D. images
- Walt Whitman was the first great American writer of fiction to work in the naturalistic style. His works are mainly concerned with C.
A. death B. death C. sin and evil D. moral depravity
- Philip Freneau is a A story of a voyage on the Mississippi.

- A. postscript B. letter
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
A. set for art's sake B. original
- Joseph Heller's Catch-22 is
A. France during B. World War I
C. World War I D. World War II
- A was about a southern
A. A Director named Dostoevsky
C. Death of a Salesman
- The Color Purple, written by
by the time she returned to
A. Toni Morrison B. The
- The villain in Shakespeare's
A. Edmund B. Lancelot
- The last "It was the best of
of foolishness..." is taken
A. Great Expectations B. I
- The heroine in Emily Brontë
A. Jane B. Elizabeth
- T. S. Eliot's B is a play
A. The Love Song of J. Al
- the Cathedral
- The greatest contemporary
A. Dylan Thomas B. P
- Virginia Woolf was a famous
A. 20th century England
D. 18th century America
- James Joyce was known
pursue the mental activity
A. British B. American
- A Passage to India was written
A. E. M. Forster B.
- C wrote some of the
ology of beauty as their
A. William Wordsworth
- A is a great Transcendentalist
was in solitary communion
A. Walden B. Nature

ve more than one blank.

epic portrayal, in
new South. I
as early works, but
writers. His major
journey to bury a
Thomas Sutpen's

ence (E) Absalom,

a) 3(E)...

00s to the 1900s. Although
ich was characterized by
an much of 19th-century
ary Miller (1875), and

of the world's greatest
makers and two E
e a break of a few years.
ed in literature with his
ed portion of all levels of

of versatile writers of the
years from 1816 to 1825
and the fourth and final

Section III: Explain the following terms briefly (13 points)

1. sunset (2 points)
2. Theatre of the Absurd (3 points)
3. Naturalism (3 points)
4. Mark Twain's Form and Style (It's better to illustrate it by examples) (5 points)

Part Two (Total 35 Points)

Section 1: Fill in the blanks in the passages with the right word or phrase from the choices given after the passages, and write down the corresponding letter of your choice for each numbered blank on the answer sheet. Some number may have more than one blank. (20 points)

United States, officially United States of America, is the world's third largest country in population and the fourth largest country in area. The U.S. consists of 50 E states and a capital district - the site of the capital, Washington, D.C. It also has numerous outlying island territories and areas. The state (48 state) U.S. extends across central North America from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean and from Canada in the north to Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico. The state of Alaska occupies the northwestern part of the continent between the Arctic and Pacific oceans, bounded by Canada. The state of Hawaii, an island chain, is situated in the central Pacific. The largest state is Alaska, and the smallest is Rhode Island. The most populous are California, New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago are the largest U.S. cities.

The U.S. is a federal republic in which power is divided between a central governing authority and the individual states. The principal framework of government is the Constitution of the United States, drawn up in 1787. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, judicial, and executive. Power is vested in the president, who conducts the nation's administrative business with the aid of a cabinet consisting mainly of the 16 (heads) of the various federal departments, e.g. the departments of State, Treasury, Defense, and Agriculture. The Congress of the United States, the legislative branch, is bicameral, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Judicial branch is formed by the federal courts, the highest of which is the supreme member U.S. Supreme Court.

Choices (the first letter of some choices may be capitalized or in plural form in the context)
(A) Pacific (B) Arctic (C) Gulf of Mexico (D) Alaska (E) state (F) Canada (G) California
(H) Hawaii (I) 1787 (J) 1776 (K) 50 (L) 9 (M) both (N) third (O) judicial (P) federal (Q)
(R) bicameral (S) congress (T) supreme (U) executive

ent the items as required (15 points)

members of the United Kingdom after the Second World War

... Tony Blair, Margaret Thatcher, Brown

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2. List three historical events that established the model in British political system
3. List three member states of the Commonwealth of Nations
4. List three quality national dailies of British newspaper: *The Times, The Guardian*
5. List three most serious social problems in the United States

racial problems, poverty, drug abuse.

Section I. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms given in choices. (20 points)

請將答案選擇號一起寫在答題線上。 例題 C(1) A. 34 B. 12 C. 29 D. 5

9. speculate	2. appearance	8. set/strut/strutness	4. launch	5. cardboard
1. catastrophe	7. sensitivity	6. define	9. design features	10. delicate conditions
11. information	12. governing	13. ideas	14. journal	13.1. Austin
16. linguistics	17. mark	18. meanings	19. method (methodology)	20. morphology
21. Person (Chemistry)	22. perturbations	23. phonetic	24. phonology	25. principle
26. psycholinguistics	27. referential	28. orders	29. research	30. rules
31. scientist	32. issued	33. stand for	34. structure	35. study
36. subject	37. syntax	38. theory	39. thing	40. undergone

- (11) The features that A 8 our human languages can be called 9 B. The following are the frequently discussed ones: 3 C, 7 D, 1 A, 2 B, 4 E, 5 F, 6 G, 10 H.

- (7) Linguistics has firmly established its place as a major A 35 of social B. As a recognized C 1 subject, it is an area with immense D potential, and a scholarly "industry" which produces a large amount of books, dissertations and papers every year.

- (3) We will begin with the A of sounds, which is called B 23, and then go on to the study of C patterns, called D 24.

- (4) Phonological analysis relies on the A that certain sounds cause changes in the B of a word, whereas other sounds do not. An early approach in the C used a simple D to demonstrate this: it would take a word, replace one sound by another, and see whether a difference in meaning resulted.

- _____ refers to the study of the rules _____ the way words are
_____ or simply the study of the _____ of sentences.

- (8) The theory of meaning which states that
is known as the _____ theory. It
points to the _____.

- (9) _____ A _____ is a common phrase
_____ it _____ it sometimes also produces
research leading to the modification of the

- (16) The speech act theory was originated
instructed by _____ B _____ and _____ C _____
and felicitous are called _____ D _____

Section II. Explain the relationships point(s)

1. Descriptive linguistics vs. prescriptive
2. Slang vs. jargon

III. Complete the words with suitable

- a. removable b. external
f. logical g. internal

Part Four (Total 30 points)

Section 1 (15 points) Translate

Anyone with eyes can take delight in beauty in mathematics or physics or a shower of breath through a flute. I taught the young how to pay attention: quantum mechanics is patchwork, and for the ability to recognize patterns, the same advantage would apply to puzzles, curves, snow, city statues, or

Have we merely carried out a
 stumbled into a deep congruence?
 I am persuaded the latter is true. I
 convention. It flows around and
 by a wide margin my more evol
 survival. I think it has everything

The Guardian, Daily Express,
Daily Telegraph
y. strong abuse.

ex. (20 points)

2/9 D: 5

- 3. conformed
- 10. felicity conditions
- 15. J. Austin
- 20. morphology
- 25. principle
- 30. rules
- 35. study
- 40. anthropomorph

0. The following
beginning

of social ____ B ____ As a
potential, and a scholarly
crosses year

23. and then go on to the

changes in the ____ B ____
C ____ such a simple
and one whether a

4. ____ B ____ which

American linguist ____ B ____ This theory has ____ C ____ a number of changes ever since it
first ____ D ____ in 1957.

(8). The theory of meaning which relates the meaning of a word to the thing it refers to, or ____ A ____
is known as the ____ B ____ theory. It is generally possible to explain the meaning of word by
pointing to the ____ C ____ it ____ D ____ to.

(9). ____ A ____ is concerned primarily with investigating the psychological reality of linguistic
____ B ____ It sometimes also produce findings which make their own ____ C ____ on linguistic
research, leading to the modification of theoretical ____ D ____.

(10). The speech act theory was originated with ____ A ____ who claimed that there are two types of
sentences: ____ B ____ and ____ C ____ The conditions for performatives to meet to be appropriate
and felicitous are called ____ D ____.

Section II. Explain the relationships between the two terms in each of the following pairs. (10
points)

1. descriptive linguistics vs prescriptive linguistics
2. langue vs parole

III. Complete the words with suitable negative prefixes (5 points)

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. removable | b. formal | c. practicable | d. sensible | e. tangible |
| f. logical | g. normal | h. thinkable | i. effective | j. rational |

Part Four (Total 30 points) Translation

Section I (15 points) Translate the underlined sentences into Chinese:

Anyone with eyes can take delight in a face or a flower. You need training, however, to perceive the beauty in mathematics or physics or chess, in the architecture of a tree, the design of a bird's wing, or the shiver of breath through a flute. For most of human history, the training has come from elders who taught the young how to pay attention. By paying attention, we learn to savor all sorts of patterns, from quantum mechanics to patchwork quilts. This predilection brings with it a clear evolutionary advantage, for the ability to recognize patterns helped our ancestors to select mates, find food, avoid predators. But the same advantage would apply to all species, and yet we alone compose symphonies and crossword puzzles, carve stone into statues, map time and space.

Have we merely carried our animal need for shrewd perceptions to an absurd extreme? Or have we
into a deep congruence between the structure of our minds and the structure of the universe?
asked the latter is true. I am convinced there's more to beauty than biology, more than cultural
It flows around and through us in such abundance, and in such myriad forms, as to exceed
any more evolutionary need. Which is not to say that beauty has nothing to do with
think it has everything to do with survival. Beauty feeds us from the same source that created

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us. It reminds us of the shaping power that reaches through the flower stem and through our own hands. It restores our faith in the generosity of nature. By giving us a taste of the kinship between our own small minds and the great Mind of the Cosmos, beauty reassures us that we are exactly and wonderfully made for life on this glorious planet, in this magnificent universe. I find in that affinity a profound source of meaning and hope. A universe so prodigal of beauty may actually need us to notice and respond, may need our sharp eyes and brimming hearts and teeming minds, in order to close the circuit of Creation.

— From S. R. Sanders, *Beauty*

Section II (15 points) Translate the following passage into English:

(1) 7 points

故君子耻不修，不耻见污；耻不信，不耻不见信；耻不能，不耻不见用。是以不请于誉，不讥于诽，率道而行，皦然正己，不为物倾侧，夫是之谓诚君子。

(2) 8 points

范仲淹少年时代读书非常刻苦，常常一人彻夜伴灯苦读。清贫的生活并没有动摇他矢志求学的决心，他在书本中寻找生活的乐趣。为了见更大的世面，向名师求教，和饱学之士交游。他二十三岁时来到宋代著名的四大书院之一应天府书院。范仲淹在这里向名师请教，和许多同学相互切磋，大量地阅读了书院丰富的藏书，顿觉眼界大开。这一时期的学习生活为他以后成为一个精通儒家经典，博学多才又擅长诗文的学者奠定了基础。

philosophy of Plato. His dialogues cover many aspects — politics, psychology, law, ethics, education, etc. He was a realistic critic. His critical ideas of art mainly center on such pieces as *The Republic* and *The Ion*, in which he formed a rather dismissive attitude to imaginative literature.

2. Alice Walker

Alice Walker is one of the greatest African-American novelist and poet. Her first publications were two collections of poetry: *Once Poems* (1968), which reflects her experience of the civil rights movement and her travel in Africa. Her masterpiece, *The Color Purple*, is an epistolary novel which won a Pulitzer Prize. It centers on the life of Celie, a black woman who has been raped by the man she believed to be her father. She bears his children, and then is forced to marry an older man whom she despises. The novel is made up of Celie's despairing letters to God and to her sister Nettie who has gone to Africa as a missionary, and of Nettie's letters to Celie.

3. The Homecoming

The Homecoming is a play by Nobel prize-winner Harold Pinter, first published in 1965. The play has six characters, five of them men. The plot involves the eldest son in the family's wife coming home with him for the first time from the United States and experiencing the working class London background that he grew up with. Much sexual tension is created throughout the play as his wife taunts his brothers. There is also a power struggle going on between the two more dominant men, Lenny and Max. Max puts down the other men by feminising them, while Lenny destroys Max's memory of the past. At the end, Ruth appears to have the power as the men appear to be meeting her demands. But the final tableau may be deceiving and the ending ambiguous.

4. Darcy

Darcy is the hero of *Pride and Prejudice*, Jane Austen's most popular novel. It portrays life in the genteel rural society of the day, and tells of the initial misunderstandings and later mutual enlightenment between Elizabeth Bennet (whose liveliness and quick wit have often attracted readers) and the haughty Darcy. The title *Pride and Prejudice* refers (among other things) to the ways in which Elizabeth and Darcy first view each other. The original version of the novel was written under the title *First Impressions*, and was probably in the form of an exchange of letters.