

中国海洋大学 2007 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 165 科目名称: 综合英语

Part One. (Total 50 points)

I. Multiple Choice (20分)

- The great Greek tragedians are the following except A.
A. Aeschylus B. Aeschylus C. Sophocles D. Euripides
- Romanticism developed under the influence of the novelist philosopher B.
A. Kafka B. Jean-Paul Sartre C. Emile Zola D. Theodore Dreiser
- The greatest poem of the Middle Ages was Dante's C.
A. Divine Comedy B. The Song of Roland C. The Divine Comedy D. The Waste Land
- The initial purpose of A, *Four Quarters* was to illustrate the very peculiar type of literature, the essence of its very.
A. Carver's B. Faulkner's C. Dost's D. Cheever's
- Unlike his master Pope, A was a C.
A. satirist B. idealist C. materialist D. romanticist
- Four was a tragedy in verse, written by D.
A. Schiller B. Hegel C. Hugo D. Goethe
- The heroine in Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* is A.
A. Hester Prynne B. Pearl C. Daisy Miller D. Isabel Archer
- The most significant poet of the 18th century America is B, who played the transitional role between romanticism and conservatism.
A. Philip Freneau B. Thomas Paine C. Thomas Jefferson D. Benjamin Franklin
- American Modernism's basic master crisis on his D society.
A. Hegel B. war C. ideal D. era
- Many of A's works are about the resistance of boyhood freedom and independence.
A. Mark Twain B. O'Hare C. Brad Isatt D. Kate Chopin
- William Faulkner advocated two modern literary techniques: A and multiple point of view.

Part Two. (Total 30 points)

Section I: Fill in the blanks with the choices given.

- A. common man B. noble man C. business man D. poor man
13. A not only knows philosophical modern poetry, much of which poetry was written in traditional forms such as blank verse.
- A. Edwin Arlington Robinson B. Robert Frost C. Ezra Pound D. T.S. Eliot
14. The Canyon is a long poem written by C.
- A. Edwin Arlington Robinson B. Robert Frost C. Ezra Pound D. T.S. Eliot
15. The Old Man and the Sea is a short single novel about a D fisherman who struggles to a great battle for the sea.
- A. Italian B. English C. American D. Cuban
16. A is a great Transcendentalism work, which is a faithful reflection when Henry David Thoreau was in solitary communion with nature.
- A. Walden B. Nature C. Civil Disobedience D. Self-Reliance
17. A Passage in India was written by the British realistic novelist A.
- A. E.M. Forster B. George Eliot C. Thomas Hardy D. Sir Walter Scott
18. The Ghost Sonata is an expressionistic B by John August Strindberg.
- A. essay B. play C. novel D. poem
19. Franz Kafka was an Austrian writer of B.
- A. symbolism B. expressionism C. naturalism D. realism
20. A characteristic feature of D's poetry was to see the world in terms of opposites.
- A. Wordsworth B. Shelley C. Byron D. Blake

II. Fill in each of the following blanks with an appropriate word. (10分)

1. Romanticism in literature is often contrasted with 1. Romanticists advocated 2 in literary creation as opposed to rules. They took interests in the 3 as opposed to common sense, and showed admiration for 4 and 5.
2. Samuel Langhorne Clemens is best known by his pseudonym 6. His contribution to the development of 7 and the American literature as a whole was through his 8, his theories of 9 in American fiction and his use of 10 language.

III. Write a short essay of about 300 words on the following topic: (20分)

T. S. Eliot and Modernism

Write. (Total 35 points)

1. Fill in the blanks in the passages with the right word or phrase from the list given after the passages, and write down the corresponding letter of the word or phrase in the blanks.

your choice for each numbered blank on the answer sheet. Some numbers may have more than one blank. (20 points)

The 13 colonies in the north America stretched from what is now 1. J in the north to 2. H in the south. They included the New 3. K Colonies of Massachusetts, 4. A, 5. B Island, and New 6. G in the far north; the Middle Colonies of New York, New 7. F, 8. C, and Delaware; the two Chesapeake Colonies of Virginia and 9. E along Chesapeake Bay; and the Southern Colonies of 10. D, South 11. A, and 12. H in the far south.

(A) Connecticut (B) Rhode (C) Pennsylvania (D) Carolina (E) Maryland (F) Jersey (G) Hampshire (H) Georgia (J) Maine (K) England

The Spanish-American War of 13. B marked a turning point in United States foreign policy. Spain ruled 14 Puerto Rico, the 14, and other overseas possessions during the 1800s. In the mid-1800s, people of 15 rebelled against their Spanish rulers. Many Americans demanded that the United States aid the rebels. On Feb. 15, 1898, the United States battleship Maine blew up off the coast of Havana, 16. No one was certain what caused the explosion, but many Americans blamed the Spaniards. Demands for action against Spain grew, and "Remember the Maine" became a nationwide war cry. On April 25, 17, at the request of President William McKinley, Congress declared war on Spain. The United States quickly defeated Spain, and the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898, officially ended the war. Under the treaty, the United States received Guam, Puerto Rico, and the 18 from Spain. Also in 19, the United States annexed 20.

(A) 1898 (B) 1899 (C) Cuba (D) Cubans (E) Philippines (F) Hawaii (G) Puerto Rico

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain during the late 21. D. It started spreading to other parts of Europe and to North America in the first half of 22. E. The introduction of 23. C machinery and the development of 24. F organizations during the Industrial Revolution created an enormous increase in the production of goods. Before the revolution, manufacturing was done by hand or by using 25. H animal power or simple machines. Most people worked at home in rural areas. A few worked in shops in towns and belonged to associations called 26. B. The Industrial Revolution eventually took manufacturing out of the home and workshop. 27. A factories replaced handwork, and 28. D became the main economical way of bringing together the machines and the workers to

(A) cloth (B) wool (C) factory (D) workshop (E) goods (F) water-driven

4. reserve - a show of
4. Washington - Beijing

Section II: List the item

1. List the five basic nations
2. List three most influential
3. List three major theories
4. List three founding fathers
5. List the three nations that

Greece, Rome -

Part Three (Total 35)

Define the following to

- performance
- morphology
- semantics
- acoustic phonetics
- complementary distribution
- exactly words
- backformation
- government
- referential theory
- literary art

II. State the relationship

1. larger vs. smaller
2. consonants vs. vowels
3. deep structure vs. surface
4. graphic symbols vs. sound
5. psycholinguistics vs. sociolinguistics

Part Four (Total 30)

Section I (16 points) B

Nietzsche's ethic is not a discipline and the strength of will alone all is required; it can offer with its own advantage / I do not offer entertain the hope

材料来源：英语六级

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There has ever been the regards compassion as a weakness to be combated. The object is to attain that enormous energy of greatness which can model the man of the future by means of discipline and also by means of the annihilation of millions of the bungled and botched and which can yet avoid going to ruin at the sight of the suffering created thereby. The life of which has never been seen before The prophesied with a certain glee an era of great wars, and wonders whether he would have been happy if he had lived to see the fulfillment of his prophecy.

Section II (14 points) Translate the following Chinese into English

生命没有寄托的人。青年时代和“儿时”对他格外宝贵。这种备受痛苦的回忆其实并不是发现了“儿时”的真正了不得，而是感觉到“中年”以后的衰退。但是，生命只有一次，对于逝者是宝贵的，但是，假使他的生命前比在大众的里面，假使她大大在为这世界做些什么，那么，她会在生长。虽然衰老病比仍用是逃避不了，然而他的事业——大众的事业是不死的，他会得到“永久”的奋斗。而“寻梦”的人，从这世界上去的很多，而给这世界留下很少——他总有一大会觉得痛苦的死亡。他这章却没有力量了。