

中国海洋大学 2008 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 880

科目名称: 综合英语

Part One (Total 50 points)

I. Multiple Choice (15 Points)

Choose the best answer and write the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet. Please clearly indicate the Part, Section and the Question Number on the Answer Sheet. Every five answers form a line. For example:

Part One, Section I

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. E

1. The *Legend of Sleepy Hollow* is a short story about the unsuccessful love affair between Katrina Van Tassel and Ichabod Crane, a B.
A. horseman B. country man C. schoolteacher D. farmer
2. 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
3. Nathaniel Hawthorne was the first great American writer of fiction to work in the moralistic tradition, and his works are mainly concerned with C.
A. sinners B. death C. sin and evil D. moral depravity
4. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is a A story of a voyage on the Mississippi.
A. picaresque B. love C. tragic D. comic
5. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poetry is noted for its C.
A. art for art's sake B. originality C. didacticism D. innovation
6. A was about a southern beauty who was full of rebellion and was finally driven to insanity.
A. *A Sonnet named Desire* B. *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*
C. *The Yellow Wallpaper* D. *The Glass Menagerie*
7. Shakespeare's *Othello* is D.
A. Iago B. Laertes C. Claudius D. Iago
8. Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights* is C.

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9. The greatest writer of the 19th century was A.
A. Dylan Thomas B. Virginia Woolf C. D. H. Lawrence D. T. S. Eliot
10. Virginia Woolf was a A.
A. 20th century writer B. 19th century writer C. 18th century writer D. 17th century writer
11. James Joyce was an A.
A. Irish writer B. English writer C. American writer D. French writer
12. A popular type of advertisement is A.
A. romance B. comedy C. tragedy D. horror
13. The greatest poet of the 20th century was D.
A. T. S. Eliot B. W. H. Auden C. E. E. Cummings D. The Plague
14. Existentialism is a A.
A. Kafka B. Nietzsche C. Sartre D. Camus
15. The *Red Rover* is a A.
A. novel B. play C. short story D. poem

II. Fill in the Blanks

Please write your answers in the spaces provided. Indicate the Part, Section and the Question Number. Every five answers form a line. For example:

Part One, Section II
1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. E

1. Among the famous English novelists, Dickens is the most popular.
2. The Pilgrim's Progress is a religious allegory written by John Bunyan.
3. Naturalism is a literary movement that originated in France and its chief proponent was Zola.
4. Henry James was a leading American novelist and short story writer.
5. Herodotus is the first Greek historian.

- A. Ibsen B. Eliot C. Cather D. Chakrab
8. The greatest contemporary British poet is D, who won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1995.
A. Dylan Thomas B. Philip Larkin C. Ted Hughes D. Seamus Heaney
10. Virginia Woolf was a famous novelist, critic and feminist during the A.
A. 20th century England B. 18th century England C. 20th century America
D. 18th century America
11. James Joyce was known as the founder of the Stream of Consciousness. His masterpiece *Ulysses* records the mental activities of three C people in about nineteen hours.
A. British B. American C. Irish D. French
12. A popular type of literature in the medieval period was the A, which presents nightly adventures and courtly love.
A. romance B. epic C. tragedy D. comedy
13. The greatest poem of the Middle Ages was Dante's B,C.
A. *Paradise* B. *The Song of Roland* C. *The Divine Comedy*
D. *The Roman Comedy*
14. Existentialism developed under the influence of the novelist-philosopher B.
A. Kafka B. Jean-Paul Sartre C. Emile Zola D. Theodore Dreiser
15. *The Road to Nowhere* is a play of the Theatre of the Absurd, written by B.
A. Samuel Beckett B. Eugene Ionesco C. Edward Albee D. Arthur Miller

II. Fill in the Blanks. (15 points)

Please write the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet. Please clearly indicate the Part, Section and the Question Number on the Answer Sheet. Every five answers form a line. For example:

Part One, Section II

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. E ...

1. Among the famous novelists of the Victorian Age were the critical realists like Dickens ^{Thackeray} who were concerned about the fate of common people and carried their duty toward to the criticism of the society and the welfare of the mass.
^{The Pilgrim's Progress}
2. John Bunyan, the chief Puritan writer of prose, Milton was the greatest poet of the Renaissance period whose most famous work is Paradise Lost.
^{realism}
3. Emily Zola was a French novelist and critic who was a leading figure in the literary movement which is related to, but different from realism.
^{animal nature}
4. The Existentialist writers held that man's existence is shaped by his choices and actions. They emphasized the freedom of man and animal nature.

attempted to achieve fidelity to modernist nature

4. T. S. Eliot shared the disillusioned modernist view that the world is chaotic and life is futile and fragmentary. Most of his poems concern various aspects of the frustration and dislocation of individual characters caught in a world of monotonous repetition, and the quest for order form and discipline became his major theme, which led him turn to religion for salvation.
5. "The Fall of the House of Usher" is the masterpiece of Edgar Allan Poe, who has long been a highly controversial figure in American Renaissance. The poem 15 best represents his poetic theory. Anabelle Lee

III. Short Essay Construction (20 Points)

Write a short essay of about 300 words on the following topic, on the answer sheet:

Mark Twain and Realism

Part Two (Total 35 points)

Section I: 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 but the answers are the same. (20 points)

English revolution, or English 1. H, is the first bourgeois revolution in a major capitalist country. During the revolution, the bourgeoisie, including 2. K C and merchants, under the pretense of Puritanism, overthrew the rule of Stuart monarchy and established a republic, the 3. F D. The old feudalist tenures of land system had been renounced and the private ownership was legally set up during the revolution. After the civil wars 4. I set up the protectorate and crushed the rebellions of lower classes, including diggers and 5. E, and conquered Scotland and Ireland, making England a great power. However, after his death, the 6. G were restored to the throne and attempted to drag the country back to the old regime. Bourgeoisie and 7. C staged a coup, called the 7. J Revolution to eventually build England into a 8. A monarchy with a representative government out of the 9. F. Gradually, 9. F had less and less say in politics and became a figurehead and the 9. F, especially 10. B, became the centre of all the political powers.

1. (A) Puritan (B) Commonwealth (C) New Gentry (D) Commonwealth (E) levels
2. (A) Puritan (B) Commonwealth (C) New Gentry (D) Commonwealth (E) levels
3. (A) Protectorate (B) Commonwealth (C) New Gentry (D) Commonwealth (E) levels
4. (A) Cromwell (B) Oliver Cromwell (C) Oliver Cromwell (D) Oliver Cromwell (E) Oliver Cromwell
5. (A) Diggers (B) Diggers (C) Diggers (D) Diggers (E) Diggers
6. (A) Stuarts (B) Stuarts (C) Stuarts (D) Stuarts (E) Stuarts
7. (A) Glorious (B) Glorious (C) Glorious (D) Glorious (E) Glorious
8. (A) Constitutional (B) Constitutional (C) Constitutional (D) Constitutional (E) Constitutional
9. (A) Constitutional (B) Constitutional (C) Constitutional (D) Constitutional (E) Constitutional
10. (A) Constitutional (B) Constitutional (C) Constitutional (D) Constitutional (E) Constitutional

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The loss of the United
1. (A) and respect for
the government, the
domestic function. The
providing 12. N
13. (A) The 13. O
ground centers to all the
14. (D) government
government has in fact
tasks, and the security
possible by formal
are in 20. F
powers have grown with
(K) Reichsmacht (B) d
(G) police (H) social b
(N) criminal trials (O)

Section II: List the

1. List the three branches
2. List the two national
3. List three states of U
4. List three nations of
Sum.
5. List two major mans
6. List two historical
language

Part Three (Total

I. Answer the fol

1. How many functions
2. What is linguistics?
3. In what way do you
4. What is the differ
5. How is a phoneme

140000 200000

The form of the United States government is based on three main principles, 11 D, the 12 E and respect for the Constitution and the rule of 13 N. Each American is subject to two governments, that of his 14 J and that of the 15 J, and each has its own distinct function. The 16 J have, under the Constitution, the primary functions of providing 17 M and order, education, public health and most of the things which concern 18 J. The 19 D government is concerned with 20 K and with matters of general concern to all the states including commerce between the states. But for a long time the 21 D government has been extending its activities more and more. The 22 D government has in fact been active in the fields of 23 M, education, research of many kinds, and the ordinary productive processes. Some of these developments have been made possible by formal 24 A to the original Constitution, but the words of the Constitution are so 25 F that they have been interpreted in new ways, so that some 26 D powers have grown within the system.

(A) amendment(s) (B) day-to-day life (C) federal (D) federalism (E) capitalism (F) imprecise (G) priqise (H) social services (I) state(s) (J) Union (K) foreign affairs (L) people (M) law (N) criminal trials (O) separation of powers

Section II: List the items as required on the Answer Sheet (15 points)

- List the three branches of the United States Federal Government. *legislative, executive, judicial*
- List the two national newspapers in Great Britain.
- List three states of USA along the Pacific Coast. *Washington, California, Oregon*
- List three nations of the Commonwealth of Nations with the monarch of UK as their head of state.
- List two major mass media corporations in the United States. *NBC, ABC, CBS*
- List two historical events that made a critical impact on the development of modern English language.

Part Three (Total 35 points)

I. Answer the following questions on the Answer Sheet (10):

- How many functions may language have?
- What is linguistics?
- Why do vowels differ from each other?
- What is the difference between narrow transcription and broad transcription?
- How do some different from a speech sound?

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... 写在试卷或答题卡上无效。

Part III

I. 每题 2 分

1. functions: phatic, directive, associative, performative thematic, referential
2. the scientific study of language
3. There is no obstruction in the airstream in the pronunciation of the sound
4. narrow transcription is phonological transcription and broad transcription is phonetic transcription
5. A phoneme is distinctive, and a speech sound is not.

II. 每题 2 分

1. There is obstruction in the airstream in the pronunciation of the sound
2. Vocal cords vibrate in the production of the sound
3. A strong tendency for two words to cooccur with each other
4. A general-particular or inclusive relationship
5. a type of words defined by their similarities in grammar

III. 每题 1 分

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| — tɪŋ-tɪŋ | 1. a cat |
| — myuəw | 2. a horse |
| — ts | 3. a slamming door |
| — saɦeə | 4. a bell |
| — cʊk-tʊk-cʊk | 5. a cock |

IV. 每题 1 分

- (1) an alveolar consonant CD
tick, lick, suck, tick, kick, quick
- (2) a labiodental consonant CF
var for var mat chat var put
- (3) a palato-alveolar consonant BD
ship zip chip tip zip
shout
- (4) a bilabial consonant ABC
var work rush

h _____ toward	k _____ retreat
v _____ penetrate	l _____ evitable
d _____ possible	j _____ suitable
s _____ negligible	i _____ legal
f _____ logical	t _____ discover

Part Four (Total 30 points) Translation

Section I (16 points) Read the following passage and translate it into Chinese:

My Wood (7) (excerpt)

By E. M. Forster

Blackberries are not plentiful in this meager grove, but they are easily seen from the public footpath which traverses it, and all too easily gathered. Foxgloves, too, people will pull up the longweeds, and ladies of an educational tendency even grub for mushrooms in their thorn on the Monday or thurs. Other ladies, less educated, rail down the bracken in the arms of their gentleman friends. There is paper, there are tins. Pray, does my wood belong to me or doesn't it? And, if it does, should I not own it best by allowing no one else to walk there? There is a wood near Lyme Regis, also turned by a public footpath, where the owner has not hesitated on this point. He has built high stone walls each side of the path, and has spanned it by bridges, so that the public crossing like farmers while he gazes on the blackberries unseen. He really does own his wood, this able chap. Dives in Hell did pretty well, but the gulf dividing him from Lazarus could be improved by visits, and nothing traverses it here. And perhaps I shall come to this income. I shall wall in and fence out until I really taste the sweets of property. Enormously stout, endlessly evasive, pseudo-creative, intensely selfish, I shall weave upon my forehead the quadruple creases of possession until those ratty Bibles come and take it off again and thrust me back into the outer darkness.

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

二〇一〇年举办的北京、长春从接管向改造设计时期，京城的第一组形式“共产主义”风格建筑——“绿十字”和“红十字”。那是上世纪五十年代末兴建的基督教圣徒的居住区，建筑由公共住宅（当时是“红十字”）代替了教堂的香火院。这些建筑的设计师是提供给他们的设计师，对新中国改造和建设性的设计提案，它们已人为地，如此而又巨大的建筑也得以完整地保留在北京市中心。对此来说，这些建筑“绿色建筑”，并象征着它们所代表的时代色彩，而这也体现了本身代表了我们对城市不同阶段的精神面貌和建筑特色。