

2010年硕士研究生入学考试参考答案及评分标准

科目代码: 880 科目名称: 综合英语

PART ONE 50分

1. Explain the following terms briefly (30分)

每个五分。要求论述正确(3分)文字通顺(1分)、简明扼要(1分)。

1. Plato

Plato, the great ancient Greek philosopher and thinker of idealism, was also a great critic. He presents his teaching in dialogues, using his teacher Socrates as the central spokesman. Socrates lures his listeners into expression of opinion, then dissects them, and brings to light contradiction, absurdity, or shallowness inherent in what they have said. Plato wrote more than forty dialogues, which were collected in one book entitled *The Dialogues of Plato*. His dialogues cover many aspects—politics, philosophy, law, ethics, education, and artistic criticism. His critical ideas of art mainly center in 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, Lennox and Max. Max puts down the other men by force. The play is a study of the family of the past. At the end, Ruth appears to have the power.

But the final tableau may be deceiving and the ending

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... is the author's most popular novel. It portrays life in the guttered

The Forsyte Saga

The Forsyte Saga is the story of a wealthy London family stretching from the eighteen-eighties until the nineteen-twenties. *The Man of Property* is the first book in the saga. The 'man of property' of the title is Soames Forsyte, a partner in the family law firm. He is married to Irene but the marriage is not happy and during the book she falls in love with another man. This episode covers the building of the house to the first moment of Forsyte family crisis.

6. Postmodernism

Postmodernism intensifies the modernist feeling of the world as a random, contingent and chaotic place. Modernists tend to try to control the meaningless and disorder through the agency of art, hoping to transcend it by shaping it and giving it an art form, whereas postmodernist tend to accept the world as it is, attempting to generate meaning in the face of chaos and absurdity.

II. *The following is John Keats's poem "Ode to a Nightingale". Read it first and then write a short essay on it in about 100 words. (20 分)*

观点明确 (5 分), 论据清楚 (8 分), 文字通顺 (4 分), 有逻辑性 (3 分)。

Sample:

This Ode begins with the utmost directness and clarity: "My heart aches". Although the cause of the heartache is not yet clear, the feeling is immediately obvious: the first phrase makes the vital point about the human-centered subject of the Odes. They are about problems of behavior which are consequent upon our very status as human beings, those of transient happiness, and illness, and the precarious life of the imagination. So we learn, later in this first stanza, that the drowsy numbness is not the result of any drug but "being too happy in thine happiness" another piece of evidence of the poet's humanism. The heartache and numbness are due not to any poison but to the rapture, a kind of awareness which is able to recognize the happiness of the bird's song so deeply that it becomes painful. Again this is an awareness which we can recognize in common, and which is evidence of the human limitations of sense-enjoyment, pleasure as intense

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strength of the inner feelings, the second provides the cause used by "them", and from this point onwards the verse is an employment of his own feelings. From the luxury to the last line, which begins with "And growl"

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Sample:

This Ode begins with the utmost directness and clarity: "My heart aches". Although the cause of the headache is not yet clear, the feeling is immediately obvious: the first phrase makes the vital point about the human-centered subject of the Odes. They are about problems of behavior which are consequent upon our very status as human beings, those of transient happiness and illness, and the precarious life of the imagination. So we learn, later in this first stanza, that the drivney numbness is not the result of any drug but "being too happy in their happiness" another piece of evidence of the poet's humanism. The headache and numbness are due not to any poison but to the reverse, a kind of awareness which is able to recognize the happiness of the bird's song so deeply that it becomes painful. Again this is an awareness which we can recognize as common, and which is evidence of the human limitations of sense-enjoyment, pleasure so intense that it somehow becomes hard to bear.

If the first part of the stanza emphasizes the strength of the inner feelings, the second provides the cause (3-10). The switch from inner to outer is clearly signaled by "then", and from that point onwards the verse runs more freely, as if the poet has escaped from the imprisonment of his own feelings. From the heavy syllables of "my heart aches" the stanza progresses to the last line, which moves with freedom and grace, anticipating the liberty, warmth, and music which are associated with the nightingale. It is the same contrast which is found in the immediate world of which the poet is so deeply and painfully conscious: the nightingale is "among the leaves", a phrase whose studied vagueness is in direct contrast to the precision of the other images of old age and young illness. The three verbs in the first line, "fade", "diminutive" "forget", all indicate a turning of the actual, yet the lines that follow suggest that the poet has a significantly precise knowledge of the actual from his own experience, so the desire to fade and forget is not just a desire to escape. It is a delicious indulgence, and the poet knows that it is he is as aware as anyone of the conditions of living (27-30). It is from the point of acute consciousness that the poet makes his defiant bid for liberty and beauty. The pattern of a going-out and return is common in Romantic poetry, and here Keats moves into the enchanted night, the over-sensory darkness, as he listens to the bird's song, the whole process of fading becomes more serious, so the poet realizes that the ultimate form of fading is a gentle dissolving into unconsciousness, a death

4. Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Brown, Dartmouth College, U. of Pennsylvania, Columbia U., Cornell U. 列出任一个得1分, 三个即得3分。
5. Canada, New Zealand, Australia 每个1分, 三个即得3分。

PART THREE 50分

I. 1x1.5

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

II. 1x1.5

1. synchronic 2. affix 3. synonymy 4. utterance 5. transfer
6. acculturation 7. topic-prominent, 8. interlanguage 9. displacement 10. Computational

III. 1x4

1. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis: The language we speak determines the way we perceive the world and therefore the nature of thought. It has two aspects: linguistic determinism and linguistic relativism.
2. Langue: it refers to the abstract linguistic systems shared by all the members of a speech community.
3. free morpheme: A free morpheme is a unit of meaning which can stand alone or alongside another free or bound morpheme.
4. Acronym: is a word created by combining the initials of a number of words, such as "UNESCO", which is formed from "United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization".
5. Pragmatics: The linguistic study of how meaning is conveyed in the process of communication.

PART FOUR 15分

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我尝试过说服自己说, 我在看面的时候的积累
本主义的一个标准模型, 它使得最优秀的人得
供工作, 至少会或会做, 大家都会找回

dynasty

Choices:

(A) American (B) English (C) William Faulkner (D) D.H. Lawrence (E) Abraham
Abraham (F) Rainbow

The correct answer format should be: 1(C) 2(A) 3(E) ...

11 The U.S. is a 3 G republic in which power is divided between a F 2 governing authority and the individual 3 D. The principal framework of government is the Constitution of the United States, drawn up in 4. The G 1 government consists of three branches: 5 M, 6 L, and 7 K. 5 M power is vested in the president, who conducts the nation's administrative business with the aid of a cabinet consisting mainly of the T 8 of the various federal departments, e.g., the departments of State, Treasury, Defense, and Agriculture. The Congress of the United States, the L 6 branch, is 9 D, consisting of a 10 and a 11. The 7 K branch is formed by the federal courts, the highest of which is the 12 U.S. Supreme Court, which also functions as the court of last resort for the 50 state 7 systems. Members of 13 and members of the electoral college, which formally chooses the president and vice president, are elected by universal 14.

CHOICES:

(A) 1787 (B) 1783 (C) 1774 (D) bicameral (E) unicameral (F) central (G) federal
(H) executive (I) Congress (J) House of Representatives (K) judicial (L) legislative
(M) nine-member (N) five-member (O) states (P) Senate (Q) convention (R) suffrage
(S) secretaries (T) ministers

12 One good case of popular culture is 15. It is an English rock music group (1959-69). Members were 16, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr. Influenced by Americans like Elvis Presley, 15 dominated rock music in the 1960s with their wit, stage presence, and music that evolved from tight rhythm and blues to allusive lyricism. From a Western European perspective, popular culture may be compared to American culture. Alternatively, it can be defined as an "authentic" culture of the people. 17 is this kind of examples. As an ordinary housewife, she became famous because her performance in 18, similar to the TV show, 19. Her first album was released in November 2009 and debuted 20 best-selling CD on charts around the globe.

(A) The Beatles (B) Celine Dion (C) John Lennon (D) John Simon (E) American Idol
Talent (G) the Beatles (H) one (I) two (J) three

II: List the items as

- List three major
- List three major
- List three major
- List three ivy lea
- List three Anglop

PART THREE

I. Directions: Read
one of the four
C or D in the b

- Chomsky uses the
user's knowledge

A. langue
C. parole

P2. In terms of the ph
feature of 17

A. palatal
C. bilabial

- Transformational

A. L. Bloomfield
C. N. Chomsky

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II: List the items as required (15 points)

1. List three major titles of the British Monarch
2. List three major philosophers of the Great Britain respectively in 17th, 18th, 19th centuries.
3. List three major awards in performing arts in the United States
4. List three ivy league universities in the United States
5. List three Anglophone nations that have British Monarch as the Head of State

PART THREE 50 points

I. Directions: Read each of the following statements carefully. Decide which one of the four choices best completes the statement and put the letter A, B, C or D in the brackets. (15 points)

1. Chomsky uses the term B to refer to the actual realization of a language user's knowledge of the rules of his language in linguistic communication.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| A. langue | B. competence |
| C. parole | D. performance |

2. In terms of the place of articulation, the following sounds [t][d][s][z][n] share the feature of D.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. palatal | B. alveolar |
| C. bilabial | D. dental |

3. Transformational Generative Grammar was introduced by C in 1957.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| A. Bloomfield | B. F. Saussure |
| C. N. Chomsky | D. M. A. K. Halliday |

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4. Natural languages are viewed to vary according to _____ set on UG principles to

B particular values.

- A. Adjacent Condition
 B. parameters
 C. Case Condition
 D. Case requirement

A 5. The structural approach to the analysis of language was started by _____.

- A. Bloomfield
 B. Saussure
 C. Chomsky
 D. J. Searle

6. If a sentence is regarded as what people actually utter in the course of communication, it becomes D.

- A. an act
 B. a unit
 C. a sentence
 D. an utterance

7. The maxim of quality requires: do not say what you believe to be D.

- A. brief
 B. orderly
 C. true
 D. false

B 8. Which of the following words differs from others in word formation rules?

- A. UNESCO
 B. TV
 C. CD-ROM
 D. NATO

C 9. Intrinsic motivation occurs when the learner desires to learn a second language in order to communicate with native speakers of the target language.

- A. Instrumental
 B. Functional
 C. Integrative
 D. Social

C 10. Which of the following statements does NOT belong to the behaviorist theory of language acquisition?

- A. Language acquisition is a process of habit formation.
 B. Language is learned through stimulus and response.
 C. Children are born with an innate ability to acquire language.

D. Reinforcement development.

II. Directions: Fill in the blank with the first word that comes to your mind, the first word that you can think of. Fill in ONE word (10 points)

1. The description of a language is called _____.

2. According to its position in a sentence, a word is called a _____.

3. _____ is the study of the structure and function of language.

4. The _____ of a word is its meaning.

5. Learners will learn a language more easily if they are motivated.

6. A related issue is that different languages differ in the process of language adaptation.

7. Chinese belongs to the _____ subject-prominent language.

8. _____ is a linguistic construct, which is used to describe a language.

9. _____ is a linguistic construct about a wide range of language.

II. Directions: Fill in the blank in each of the following statements with one word, the first letter of which is already given as a clue. Note that you are to fill in ONE word only, and you are not allowed to change the letter given. (15 points)

1. The description of a language at some point in time is a synchronic study.
2. According to its position in the new word, affixes are divided into two kinds: prefixes and suffixes.
3. Synonymy is the technical name for the sameness relation.
4. The utterance meaning of the sentence varies with the context in which it is uttered.
5. Learners will subconsciously use their L1 knowledge in learning a second language. This is known as language teaching transfer.
6. A related issue with integrative motivation has been the extent to which learners differ in the process of adapting to the new culture of the L2 community. This adaptation process is called a culturation.
7. Chinese belongs to topic-prominent language, while English belongs to subject-prominent language according to the language typology.
8. Interlanguage is the approximate linguistic system that a second language learner constructs, which represents the learner's transitional competence in the target language.

Coherence is a design feature of human language that enables speakers to talk a wide range of things, free from barriers caused by separation in time and

10. ^{COMPUTATIONAL} linguistics aims to deal with computer processing of human language.

III. Directions: Explain the following terms. (20 points)

1. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis (4 points)
2. *langue* (4 points)
3. free morphemes (4 points)
4. acronym (4 points)
5. pragmatics (4 points)

PART FOUR 15 points

Read and translate the following paragraphs into Chinese, writing your translation on the answer sheet (15 points):

Every year as I get worked up over Forbes's latest billionaire review, I try to convince myself that accumulation of wealth at the top can serve a social function. I tell myself that inequality of income is a standard feature of capitalism, pushing the best and brightest into the most profitable jobs. It encourages people to study hard and work hard, or at least to become a banker. Big financial rewards push people to excel, and thus the economy to grow.

But \$1.27 trillion? That's a decade of health care reform in one of the more expensive versions. This isn't garden-variety inequality — this is a winner-take-all deal that can destroy incentives for everyone except those in the upper crust.

Lawrence Katz, a labor economist at Harvard, sensibly points out that one could give the incentives to excel for less: "I don't think the added incentive of earning over \$50 million is very different than the incentive of making \$10 million," he told me once.

PART ONE 50 分

1. Explain the following terms
每个五分, 要求表述正确 (3)

1. *Plato*

Plato, the great ancient Greek philosopher, is famous for his teaching in dialogues, using the expression of opinion, then discussing in what they have said. Plato's *Dialogue of Plato*. His dialogue is an artistic criticism. His critical dialogue formed a rather dismissive

2. *Alice Walker*

Alice Walker is one of the most famous collections of poetry. Once she traveled in Africa. Her masterpiece concerns on the life of Celie, who bears his children, and the Celie's despairing letters to Nettie's letters to Celie.

3. *The Homecoming*

The Homecoming is a play with five characters, five of them are the first time from the United States with. Much sexual tension and struggle going on between feminising them, while L. as the men appear to be ambiguous.

4. *Darcy*

Darcy is the hero of *Pride and Prejudice*. A new society of the day