

# 温州大學

## 2009 年硕士研究生招生入学考试试题

科目代码及名称: 617 综合英语

适用专业: 英语语言文学

(请考生在答题纸上答题, 在此试题纸上答题无效)

### 综合英语 A 卷

#### 第一部分 综合知识题 (共 45 分)

**I. There are twenty multiple-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 分)**

1. Which of the following is not a design feature of human language?

A. Arbitrariness B. Displacement C. Duality D. Meaningfulness

2. Modern linguistics regards the written language as \_\_\_\_.

A. primary B. correct C. secondary D. stable

3. Distinctive features can be found running over a sequence of two or more phonemic segments. The phonemic features that occur above the level of the segments are called \_\_\_\_.

A. phonetic components B. immediate constituents

C. suprasegmental features D. semantic features

4. “-s” in the word “books” is \_\_\_\_.

A. a derivative affix B. a stem C. an inflectional affix D. a root

5. Phrase structure rules allow us to better understand \_\_\_\_.

A. how words and phrases form sentences.

B. what constitutes the grammaticality of strings of words

C. how people produce and recognize possible sentences

D. all of the above.

6. “Can I borrow your bike?” \_\_\_\_\_ “You have a bike.”

A. is synonymous with B. is inconsistent with C. entails D. presupposes

7. What is the nickname of the U. S. A.?

A. Uncle Sam B. Brother Jonathan C. Yankee D. Big Apple

8. The Great Plain along the Mississippi River is known as the \_\_\_\_.

A. American Wine Jar B. American Granary

C. American Garden D. American Fishing Centre

9. “The great wen” refers to \_\_\_\_.

A. New York    B. London    C. Paris    D. Sydney

10. What is said to be the kind of English spoken by the people at East End in London?

A. RP    B. GA    C. Pidgin English    D. Cockney English

11. In New Zealand, \_\_\_ is the most widespread religion.

A. Buddhism    B. Judaism    C. Catholicism    D. Christianity

12. The island continent of Australia at the end of the world seemed a perfect place to send \_\_\_.

A. animal    B. immigrants    C. army    D. convicts

13. The national epic of the Anglo-Saxon is \_\_\_.

A. *Robin Hood*                      B. *Beowulf*  
C. *The Canterbury Tales*    D. *Sir Gawain and the Great Knight*

14. Walter Scott has been considered as the creator of the \_\_\_ novel.

A. romantic    B. historic    C. realistic    D. classic

15. Virginia Woolf was an important female \_\_\_ in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century England.

A. poet    B. essayist    C. playwright    D. novelist

16. A group of lines which are set off and form a division in a poem is called.

A. verse    B. stanza    C. chapter    D. line

17. \_\_\_ refers to a novel in a style emphasizing the grotesque, mysterious, and desolate.

A. Myth    B. Lyric    C. Gothic    D. Legend

18. O. Henry was a prolific American \_\_\_, a master of surprise endings.

A. short-story writer    B. novelist    C. poet    D. essayist

19. \_\_\_ is a study on linguistics and literature.

A. Anthropological linguistics    B. Stylistic linguistics  
C. Sociolinguistics                      D. Psycholinguistics

20. “*What’s the date today?*” has the \_\_\_ function.

A. directive    B. phatic    C. informative    D. interrogative

## II. Answer the following questions briefly (共 25 分)

21. Interpret the following two conversations by pointing out which maxim is flouted under the cooperative principle and bring out the implicature. (8 分)

(1) A: Do you know where Mr. Smith lives?

B: Somewhere in the southern suburbs of the city.

(2) A: The hostess is an awful bore. Don’t you think?

B: The roses in the garden are beautiful, aren’t they?

22. What are the characteristics of the nature of language change? (7 分)

23. Who definitively established “stream of consciousness” as a valid way of writing fiction in

the history of English literature? Name three of his works.(5 分)

24. Who wrote *Martin Eden*? What kind of novel is it? (5 分)

## 第二部分 语言技能题 (共 105 分)

**III. Cloze: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.(10 分)**

Public image refers to how a company is viewed by its customers, suppliers, and stockholders, by the financial community, by the communities 25 it operates, and by federal and local governments. Public image is controllable to considerable extent, just as the product, price, place, and promotional efforts are.

A firm's public image plays a vital role in the 26 of the firm and its products to employees, customers, and to such outsiders as stockholders, suppliers, creditors, government officials, as well as 27 special groups. With some things it is impossible to satisfy all the diverse publics: for example, a new highly automated plant may meet the approval of creditors and stockholders, 28 it will undoubtedly find resistance from employees who see their jobs 29. On the other hand, high quality products and service standards should bring almost complete approval, while low quality products and 30 claims would be widely looked down upon.

A firm's public image, if it is good, should be treasured and protected. It is a valuable asset that usually is built up over a long and satisfying relationship of a firm with publics. If a firm has learned a quality image, this is not easily 31 or imitated by competitors. Such an image may enable a firm to charge higher prices, to win the best distributors and dealers, to attract the best employees, to expect the most 32 creditor relationships and lowest borrowing costs. It should also allow the firm's stock to command higher price-earnings ratio than other firms in the same industry with such a good reputation and public image.

A number of factors affect the public image of a corporation. 33 include physical facilities, contacts of outsiders with company employees, product quality and dependability, prices 34 to competitors, customer service, the kind of advertising and the media and programs used, and the use of public relations and publicity.

25. A) which      B) what      C) where      D) whom

26. A) attraction      B) attachment      C) affection      D) generalization

27. A) converse      B) diverse      C) reverse      D) universe

28. A) so      B) then      C) thus      D) but

29. A) ensured      B) promoted      C) threatened      D) unemployed

30. A) false      B) fake      C) artificial      D) counterfeit

31. A) countered    B) defeated    C) repelled    D) compelled  
32. A) favorite    B) prosperous    C) favorable    D) prospective  
33. A) These    B) They    C) That    D) It  
34. A) relative    B) related    C) reliable    D) reconcilable

#### IV. Proof-reading (10 分)

In 2003 the general situation of Chinese literature in both print and electronic publishing could be described as depressed. One found few new creative literary books in city bookstores; the shelves were occupied almost entirely by popular fiction, including youth *manga*-stories, Korean-style romances, and anticorruption novels.

Among the few books worth of mention was Yang Xianhui's *Jia Bian Gou Ji Shi* \_\_ (35) \_\_ (“Accounts of Jia-Bian Valley”), a collection of seven interviews and seven short stories concerning about the terrible history of Jia-Bian Valley, where a forced-labor camp \_\_ (36) \_\_ (part of the *Lao Gai* system) was established in the mid-1950s. About 3,000 political prisoners were transferred to the camp in 1957–58, but only half that number remained alive \_\_ (37) \_\_ in 1961. Yang's stories described in powerful detail the daily lives of the prisoners, especially their fears, hungers, and deaths. Realistic and sharply focused, the book was referred to as on the Internet as a Chinese *Gulag Archipelago*, in reference to Aleksandr \_\_ (38) \_\_ Solzhenitsyn's exposé of the Soviet system of labor camps for political prisoners.

A noteworthy novel, published in December, was *Shou Ji* (“Cell Phone”) by Liu Zhen-yun. An earlier four-volume novel by Liu, *Gu xiang mian he hua duo* (1998; “Hometown Noodles and Flowers”), had met a cold reception because of its length. *Shou Ji*, by contrast, \_\_ (39) \_\_ was short and pithy. It was composed of 42 brief chapters; most of these were under three pages, and some were consisted of only one sentence. This stark difference was partly \_\_ (40) \_\_ because Liu developed the novel from a film plot by the same name but also partly because he wanted to stress the novel's theme, that was printed on the book's back cover: \_\_ (41) \_\_ The useful words in the world makes up fewer than 10 sentences a day. \_\_ (42) \_\_ Liu brought it home this point in his novel by juxtaposing the habits of modern people, \_\_ (43) \_\_ who use such high-tech devices as cell phones and communicate much with far too \_\_ (44) \_\_ many words, with communication of earlier times.

#### V. Reading Comprehension (30 分)

##### Passage one

In managing information resources, the medium may be the key to an effective system The medium is a vehicle, a tool, or a container for holding information; the information itself is the

thing of value.

Three popular categories of information media are paper, film, and electronic storage devices. The media choice must not be viewed as a choice among these three, however; it must be viewed as an opportunity to select from a multitude of media possibilities in combinations that build effective systems. In many instances the person responsible for information-resource management is not the person who determines the medium in which information will be created. In such a case, the manager of a firm's information resources faces a challenge in making a significant contribution to the organization's objectives.

For effective management of information resources, media conversion may be necessary. Examples include keying or scanning paper documents to convert them to electronic media. Other processes convert electronic media from one format to another. For example, disk films created on one system may not be compatible with another system. Various hardware and software combinations can be used to convert files to formats that equipment will accept. For information generated within organizations, this necessity of making systems compatible may be eliminated by cooperative planning. However, very little control can be exercised over the media used to generate information that comes to your organization from the outside.

The medium for information may be selected to satisfy a need that exists when information is created and communicated. For example, a paper record may be created because of its portability and because no special equipment is necessary for later references to that information; electronic transmission may be selected because it is the fastest means of communicating information. A firm may use electronic mail because a network already exists for on-line computer communication. The additional application may cost less than postage to mail paper memos

45. Which of the following can best sum up the passage?

- A) Media Selection in Managing Information Resources.
- B) The Importance and Necessity of Media Conversion.
- C) Three Categories of Information Media.
- D) Various Means of Communicating Information.

46. The first paragraph aims at telling the reader \_\_\_\_.

- A) the importance of information resources management
- B) the relationship between the medium and information
- C) the great variety of media for holding information
- D) the numerous resources of information

47. According to the author, \_\_\_\_

- A) paper is the best storage device
- B) people have three choices in selecting information media
- C) it is better to let the person responsible for information-resource management determine the medium
- D) the manager should build an effective system by selecting a good combination of different media

48. For effective management of information resources, the manager should \_\_\_\_

- A) convert all paper documents to electronic media

- B) make media conversion when necessary
  - C) control the media used to generate information both inside and outside his organization
  - D) use one format in processing information
49. The main idea of the last paragraph is \_\_\_\_
- A) paper record is the most convenient medium for later reference
  - B) electronic mail costs less than postage mail paper memos
  - C) different media for information may be selected for different purposes
  - D) by using different media, a firm can create various information for its objectives

**Passage two**

As one works with color in a practical or experimental way, one is impressed by two apparently unrelated facts. Color as seen is a mobile changeable thing depending to a large extent on the relationship of the color to other colors seen simultaneously. It is not fixed in its relation to the direct stimulus which creates it. On the other hand, the properties of surfaces that give rise to color do not seem to change greatly under a wide variety of illumination colors, usually looking much the same in artificial light as in daylight. Both of these effects seem to be due in large part to the mechanism of color adaptation mentioned earlier.

When the eye is fixed on a colored area, there is an immediate readjustment of the sensitivity of the eye to color in and around the area viewed. This readjustment does not immediately affect the color seen but usually does affect the next area to which the gaze is shifted. The longer the time of viewing, the higher the intensity, and the larger the area, the greater the effect will be in terms of its persistence in the succeeding viewing situation. As indicated by the work of Wright and Schuten, it appears that, at least for a first approximation, full adaptation takes place over a very brief time if the adapting source is moderately bright and the eye has been in relative darkness just previously. As the stimulus is allowed to act, however, the effect becomes more persistent in the sense that it takes the eye longer to regain its sensitivity to lower intensities. The net result is that, if the eye is so exposed and then the gaze is transferred to an area of lower intensity, the loss of sensitivity produced by the first area will still be present and appear as an "afterimage" superimposed on the second. The effect not only is present over the actual area causing the "local adaptation" but also spreads with decreasing strength to adjoining areas of the eye to produce "lateral adaptation." Also, because of the persistence of the effect if the eye is shined around from one object or another, all of which are at similar brightness or have similar colors, the adaptation will tend to become uniform over the whole eye.

50. This selection is concerned primarily with \_\_\_\_
- A) the adaptation of the eye to color
  - B) the color of colors
  - C) the properties of colored surfaces
  - D) the effect of changes in color intensity
51. Whether a colored object would, on two viewings separated in time, appear to the viewer as similar or different would depend mostly on \_\_\_\_
- A) the color mechanism of the eye in use at the time of each viewing
  - B) what kind of viewing had immediately preceded each of the viewings
  - C) the properties of the surfaces viewed
  - D) the individual's power of lateral adaptation
52. If a person's eye has been looking at an object in bright sunlight for some time, and then shifts to an object not well lit--such as a lawn or shrub in a shadow--we expect \_\_\_\_.

- A) a time lag in the focusing ability of the eye  
B) some inability to see colors of the latter-named objects until loss of sensitivity has been regained  
C) the immediate loss of the "afterimage" of the first object  
D) adaptation in the central area of the eye but little adaptation in the lateral areas to the new intensity level
53. The present selection has apparently been preceded by some explanation of \_\_\_\_  
A) some experiments with color pigments  
B) the nature of color  
C) the color properties of various surfaces  
D) the mechanism of the eye's adaptation to color
54. This selection tells us all the following EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_  
A) color depends on what other colors are seen  
B) the adjustment of the eye to the color it sees affects the next color it sees  
C) since properties of surfaces that give rise to color do not change, the surfaces of objects always look just the same in artificial light as in daylight  
D) The adjustment of the eye is affected by three variables: size of areas, intensity of color and length of time

### **Passage three**

The University in Transformation, edited by Australian futurists Sohail Inayatullah and Jennifer Gidley, presents some 20 highly varied outlooks on tomorrow's universities by writers representing both Western and non-Western perspectives. Their essays raise a broad range of issues, questioning nearly every key assumption we have about higher education today.

The most widely discussed alternative to the traditional campus is the Internet University -- a voluntary community to scholars/teachers physically scattered throughout a country or around the world but all linked in cyberspace. A computerized university could have many advantages, such as easy scheduling, efficient delivery of lectures to thousands or even millions of students at once, and ready access for students everywhere to the resources of all the world's great libraries.

Yet the Internet University poses dangers, too. For example, a line of franchised courseware, produced by a few superstar teachers, marketed under the brand name of a famous institution, and heavily advertised, might eventually come to dominate the global education market, warns sociology professor Peter Manicas of the University of Hawaii at Manoa. Besides enforcing a rigidly standardized curriculum, such a "college education in a box" could undersell the offerings of many traditional brick and mortar institutions, effectively driving them out of business and throwing thousands of career academics out of work, note Australian communications professors David Rooney and Greg Hearn.

On the other hand, while global connectivity seems highly likely to play some significant role in future higher education, that does not mean greater uniformity in course content -- or other dangers -- will necessarily follow. Counter-movements are also at work.

Many in academia, including scholars contributing to this volume, are questioning the fundamental mission of university education. What if, for instance, instead of receiving primarily technical training and building their individual careers, university students and professors could focus their learning and research efforts on existing problems in their local communities and the world? Feminist scholar Ivana Milojevic dares to dream what a university might become “if we believed that child care workers and teachers in early childhood education should be one of the highest (rather than lowest) paid professionals?”

Co-editor Jennifer Gidley shows how tomorrow’s university faculty, instead of giving lectures and conducting independent research, may take on three new roles. Some would act as brokers, assembling customized degree -- credit programs for individual students by mixing and matching the best course offerings available from institutions all around the world. A second group, mentors, would function much like today’s faculty advisers, but are likely to be working with many more students outside their own academic specialty. This would require them to constantly be learning from their students as well as instructing them.

A third new role for faculty, and in Gidley’s view the most challenging and rewarding of all, would be as meaning-makers: charismatic sages and practitioners leading groups of students/colleagues in collaborative efforts to find spiritual as well as rational and technological solutions to specific real-world problems.

Moreover, there seems little reason to suppose that any one form of university must necessarily drive out all other options. Students may be “enrolled” in courses offered at virtual campuses on the Internet, between—or even during -- sessions at a real world problem focused institution.

As co-editor Sohail Inayatullah points out in his introduction, no future is inevitable, and the very act of imagining and thinking through alternative possibilities can directly affect how thoughtfully, creatively and urgently even a dominant technology is adapted and applied. Even in academia, the future belongs to those who care enough to work their visions into practical, sustainable realities.

55. When the book reviewer discusses the Internet University,

- A) he is in favor of it.                      B) his view is balanced.  
C) he is slightly critical of it.        D) he is strongly critical of it.

56. Which of the following is NOT seen as a potential danger of the Internet University?

- A) Internet based courses may be less costly than traditional ones.
- B) Teachers in traditional institutions may lose their jobs.
- C) Internet based courseware may lack variety in course content.
- D) The Internet University may produce teachers with a lot of publicity.

57. According to the review, what is the fundamental mission of traditional university education?

- A) Knowledge learning and career building.
- B) Learning how to solve existing social problems.
- C) Researching into solutions to current world problems.
- D) Combining research efforts of teachers and students in learning.

58. Judging from the three new roles envisioned for tomorrow's university faculty, university teachers

- A) are required to conduct more independent research.
- B) are required to offer more courses to their students.
- C) are supposed to assume more demanding duties.
- D) are supposed to supervise more students in their specialty.

59. Which category of writing does the review belong to?

- A) Narration    B) Description    C) Persuasion    D) Exposition.

## **VI. Translation (共 55 分)**

### **A) Translation from English to Chinese (25 分)**

For Conversation, Press # 1

By Michael Alvear

[1] A funny thing happened on the way to the communications revolution: we stopped talking to one another.

[2] I was walking in the park with a friend recently, and his cell phone rang, interrupting our conversation. There we were, walking and talking on a beautiful sunny day and--poof!--I became invisible, absent from the conversation.

[3] The park was filled with people talking on their cell phones. They were passing other people without looking at them, saying hello, noticing their babies or stopping to pet their puppies. Evidently, the un-tethered electronic voice is preferable to human contact.

[4] The telephone used to connect you to the absent. Now it makes people sitting next to you feel absent. Recently I was in a car with three friends. The driver shushed the rest of us because he could not hear the person on the other end of his cell phone. There we were, four friends zooming down the highway, unable to talk to one another because of a gadget designed to make

communication easier.

[5] Why is it that the more connected we get, the more disconnected I feel? Every advance in communications technology is a setback to the intimacy of human interaction. With e-mail and instant messaging over the Internet, we can now communicate without seeing or talking to one another. With voice mail, you can conduct entire conversations without ever reaching anyone. If my mom has a question, I just leave the answer on her machine.

[6] As almost every conceivable contact between human beings gets automated, the alienation index goes up. You can't even call a person to get the phone number of another person anymore. Directory assistance is almost always fully automated.

[7] Pumping gas at the station? Why say good-morning to the attendant when you can swipe your credit card at the pump and save yourself the both.

...

**B) Translation from Chinese to English (请翻译带横线的部分; 30 分)**

**古 城**

萧 乾

初冬的天，灰黯而且低垂，简直把人压得吁不出一口气。前天一场雪还给居民一些明朗，但雪后的景象可不堪了！峭寒的北风将屋檐瓦角的雪屑一起卷到空中，舞过一个圈子以后都极善选择地向路人脖项里钻。街道为恶作剧的阳光弄成泥淖，残雪上面画着片片践踏的痕迹。

飞机由一个熟悉的方向飞来了，洪大的震响惊动了当地的居民。他们脸上各画着一些恐怖的回忆。爬在车辙中玩着泥球的孩子们也住了手，仰天望着这只奇怪的蜻蜓，像是意识出一些严重。及至蜻蜓为树梢掩住，他们又重新低下头去玩那肮脏的游戏了。

那是一只灰色的铁鸟。对这古城，它不是完全陌生的。大家都知道它还有伙伴们，无数的，随在背后。这只是只探子。它展着笔直的翅膀，掠过苍老的树枝，掠过寂静的瓦房，掠过皇家的御湖，环绕灿烂的琉璃瓦，飞着，飞着。古城如一个臃肿的老人，盘着不能动弹的腿，眼睁睁守着这一切。