

2009 年攻读浙江财经学院硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 881

科目名称: 专业综合

答案请写答题纸上

Part One Translation (90points)

I. Put the English passage into Chinese. (45 points)

Beijing Is No Longer Like a Black-and-White Photograph

Vacationing in China was a new experience. In Beijing in the 1980s, we felt like birds in a cage. At that time, the foreigners couldn't travel at will around the country. My few trips outside Beijing were usually "business only". Few Chinese cities were open to foreigners, and we needed travel permits everywhere we went. Airline flights were few, tickets were hard to get and they cost more for us than for Chinese citizens. Worst of all, our interactions with Chinese people were extremely limited. For example, two men stood at the door of the hotel where we lived, challenging every Chinese who entered. You could say that our China experience was shallow. We hoped for a deeper kind of experience in 2001.

In my memory, Beijing was like a white-and-black photograph. Few cars were on the streets, only bicycles. Everyone wore dark blue clothing. In the parks, the ground was bare of even a blade of grass. The gray buildings all looked alike. But when I stepped off the plane in Beijing on the 20th September 2001, the black-white photograph exploded into bright color and came to life. Impressive new high-rise buildings lined the streets, which were jammed with buses, trucks, and private cars. People wearing colorful clothing thronged the department stores and bookstores. Coffee houses, fast-food joints, and every kind of restaurant beckoned us to try every kind of food. Small children played happily in verdant parks. Is this Beijing, I wondered, or Hong Kong? I walked and gawked, like a peasant visiting the city for the first time.

Because I had seen the China of 20 years ago, I could compare the old with the new. The changes in material circumstances were enormous, and easy to recognize. But I wanted to understand the deeper changes--in people's thinking, attitudes, and lifestyles. But how could a foreigner penetrate the surface, to see into the Chinese state of mind? Arriving in Beijing, I couldn't help but notice the ads and signs everywhere. So I thought, could I use them to understand today's China?

II. Put the following passage into English. (45 points)

泡菜坛子

母亲从乡下来,住了十天。临走时,她老人家想为我们添置一件东西,留个纪念。

母亲说:“你们什么都有,又好像什么都没有。”电视机是你们的,里面走来走去都是些陌生的人,有时候,杀人犯、贼、贪官、小偷也在里面出出进进;收录机是你们的,可尽是人家在唱歌;书架上的书是你们的,可那都是别人写的字;电冰箱是

你们的，一年四季都装一箱不知从哪里落下的霜。方便是方便，可就是没有一样是你们自己的。”

走的那天，母亲起了个早，从街上抱回一个泡菜坛子。她说：“在坛子里腌一些菜吧，调调自家的口味。”

我们的家里，从此有了泡菜，有了自己的味道。朋友上门，我们时常以泡菜佐酒，微醺中，大家就会说：“乡下的味道，不错；不错，乡下的味道！”

于是我们大家都有了自己的味道。再看那泡菜坛子，静静地守在那里，在喧嚣的日子，在钢筋混凝土的单元里，守着一坛平静的心情，酝酿着古老而纯朴的乡下味道。

Part Two English Linguistics (30 points)

Explain the following five linguistic terms

1. synchronic vs. diachronic

2. design features

3. minimal pairs

4. morpheme

5. idiolect

Part Three English Literature

English Literature (30 points)

I. Explain the terms below. This part of the exam will be graded on both what you say and how you say it. (5 points each)

1. dramatic monologue

2. imagism

II. Identify the authors, the sources of the following passages and make

brief comments. (Ten points each)

1.

To be, or not to be, that is the question:

Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer

The slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune,

Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,

And by opposing end them? To die,---to sleep,---

Nor more; and, by a sleep, to say we end

The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks

That flesh is heir to, ---'tis a consummation

Devoutly to be wish'd. To die,--- to sleep;---

To sleep! Perchance to dream: ---ay, ther's the rub;

2.

I couldn't forgive him or like him, but I saw that what he had done was, to him, entirely justified. It was all very careless and confused. They were careless people, Tom and Daisy---they smashed up things and creatures and then retreated back into their money or their vast carelessness, or whatever it was that kept them together, and let other people clean up the mess they had made...