

## 南开大学 2009 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

学 院: 100 外国语学院

考试科目: 854 专业英语

专 业: 英语语言文学

注意: 请将所有答案写在专用答题纸上, 答在此试题上无效!

### 一. Linguistics (共 50 分)

I. Define the following terms and explain with examples where necessary. (共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

1. linguistic determinism
2. assimilation
3. allophone
4. anaphora
5. morphophonemics

II. Specify the difference between each pair of sounds using distinctive features. (共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

1. [l] [ɫ]
2. [p<sup>h</sup>] [p<sup>~</sup>]
3. [l] [r]
4. [t] [d]
5. [i] [u]

III. Draw a tree diagram for each of the sentences below. (共 10 分, 每小题 5 分)

1. I read a review of the new book by Chomsky.
2. He said that he would finish the book on Sunday.

IV. Answer the following questions. (共 20 分, 每小题 5 分)

1. What is the difference between modern linguistics and traditional grammar?
2. How is the description of consonants different from vowels?
3. To what extent can we say that constituent analysis is more informative than traditional linear structure analysis? Explain with examples.
4. What is the Cooperative Principle? What would happen if one violates the CP and its maxims?

### 二. Literature (共 50 分)

I. Define briefly the following terms. (共 20 分, 每小题 4 分)

1. Metaphysical poetry
2. Denotation and connotation
3. Ezra Pound and *The Cantos*
4. British neoclassicism

## 5. Imagism

### II. Reading and Interpreting. (共 30 分, 每小题 3 分)

#### Section 1

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following passage of *The Canterbury Tales*.

From *The Canterbury Tales*

Speaking of his equipment, he (the knight) possessed  
Fine horses, but he was not gaily dressed.  
He wore a fustian tunic stained and dark  
With smudges where his armor had left mark.

1. What does the fact that the knight owns fine horses indicate?
2. What does the clothes he wears indicate?
3. What does Geoffrey Chaucer want to show through these details?

#### Section 2

Question 4 is based on the following passage of *The Canterbury Tales*.

From *The Canterbury Tales*

No morsel from her lips did she (the nun) let fall,  
Nor dipped her fingers in the sauce too deep...  
And she would wipe her upper lip so clean  
That not a trace of grease was to be seen  
Upon the cup when she had drunk.

4. What does the narrator think of the nun? Why do you think so?

#### Section 3

Questions 5 to 10 are based on the following passage.

The stars awaken a certain reverence, because though always present, they are inaccessible; but all natural objects make a kindred impression when the mind is open to their influence. Nature never wears a mean appearance. Neither does the wisest man extort her secret nor lose his curiosity by finding out all her perfection. Nature never became a toy to a wise spirit. The flowers, the animals, the mountains, reflected the wisdom of his best hour, as much as they had delighted the simplicity of his childhood.

When we speak of nature in this manner, we have a distinct but most poetical sense in the mind. We mean the integrity of impression made by manifold natural objects. It is this which distinguishes the stick of timber of the wood-cutter from the tree of the poet. The charming landscape which I saw this morning is indubitably made up of some twenty or thirty farms. Miller owns this field, Locke that, and Manning the woodland beyond. But none of them owns the landscape. There is a property in the horizon which no man has but he whose eye can integrate all the parts, that is, the poet. This is the best

part of these men's farms, yet to this their warranty-deeds give no title.

...  
 Yet it is certain that the power to produce this delight, does not reside in nature, but in man, or in a harmony of both. It is necessary to use these pleasures with great temperance. For, nature is not always tricked in holiday attire, but the same scene which yesterday breathed perfume and glittered as for the frolic of the nymphs is overspread with melancholy today. Nature always wears the colors of the spirit. To a man laboring under calamity, the heat of his own fire hath sadness in it. Then there is a kind of contempt of the landscape felt by him who has just lost by death a dear friend. The sky is less grand as it shuts down over less worth in the population.

5. According to paragraph 1, why does the author believe the star awaken a reverence in people?
6. What does the sentence "Nature never became a toy to the wise spirit" mean?
7. What does the author imply when he talks about the difference between farms and landscapes?
8. What do you think is the difference between the meaning the author or a poet finds in nature and the meaning a woodcutter, a botanist, a geographer or an engineer finds in nature?
9. Where does the author believe the power to produce a delight in nature comes from, according paragraph 3?
10. What does the phrase "the color of the spirit" (line 5 in paragraph 3) mean?

### 三. Translation (共 50 分)

#### I. 英译汉: Translate the following passage into Chinese. (共 15 分)

After years of proclaiming that it understood international politics better than its predecessors, the Bush administration is now trying to undo the damage its first seven years have wrought—trying, in effect, to take U.S. foreign policy back to where it was before President Bush was sworn in. But the world is a very different place today, and much less advantageous to the United States. Square one, administration official are finding, is no longer really square one.

In 2001, the administration declared a revolution in the practice and substance of U.S. foreign policy. It ridiculed liberal internationalist ideals of multilateral cooperation. It opposed using U.S. military power dressed up as "nation-building." It wrote off global warming as Al Gore's obsession, and it said it wouldn't get bogged down, as its predecessors had, in Israeli Palestinian peacemaking.

#### II. 汉译英: Translate the following passage into English. (共 15 分)

东方文明的最大特色是知足。西洋近代文明的最大特色是不知足。知足的东方人自安于简陋的生活, 故不求物质享受的提高; 自安于愚昧, 自安于“不识不知”, 故不注意真理的发现与技艺器械的发明; 自安于现成的环境与命运, 故不想征服自然。西方人大不然。他们说“不知足是神圣的”。物质上的不知足产生了今日钢铁世界, 汽机世界, 电力世界。理智上的不知足产生了今日的科学世界。社会政治制度上的不知足产生了今日的民权世界。神圣的不知足是一切革新一切进化的动力。

III. 翻译理论 (共 20 分)

Section 1: 名词解释 (共 10 分, 每小题 5 分) (In English only)

- 1、Foreignizing translation
- 2、literal translation

Section 2: 论述题 (共 10 分, 每小题 5 分) (In Chinese only)

请在以下题中任选两题, 论述他们的代表译作及代表性译论。

- 1、玄奘
- 3、严复
- 3、林语堂
- 4、郭沫若