

## 南开大学 2010 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

学 院: 100 外国语学院

考试科目: 902 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!

### 语言学 (50 分)

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

1. duality
2. assimilation
3. diglossia
4. displacement
5. register

II. Work out the distinctive features of the sounds given blow: (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

1. [m]
2. [f]
3. [h]
4. [e]
5. [u]

III. Identify the meaning relations of the following pairs: (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

1. parent/child
2. far/near
3. dead/alive
4. politician/statesman
5. lion/cub

IV. Answer the following questions: (每题 10 分, 共 30 分)

1. In English, the phoneme /p/ is pronounced differently in words such as *pat*, *spat*, or *tap*. Can you form a rule that can generalize this linguistic phenomenon?
2. In the following three sentences, the particle "up" stays in different positions, i.e. immediately after the verb; in between the noun phrase and the relative clause; and at the end of the sentence.  
Can you formulate a syntactic rule to explain the position changes of the particle?  
  - 1) She stood up the man who offered her a diamond.
  - 2) She stood the man up who offered her a diamond.
  - 3) She stood the man who offered her a diamond up.
3. What kind of implicature do the following exchanges of conversation possibly make?

A: The skirt she is wearing is beautiful, isn't it?

B: Oh, the pattern is nice.

(The conversation is made when Speaker B knows for sure the obvious beauty of the skirt.)

**英美文学 (50 分)**

**V. Define briefly the following terms. (本题共 20 分, 每小题 4 分)**

1. Walt Whitman and *Leaves of Grass*
2. old English, middle English and modern English
3. Realism
4. sonnet
5. alliteration

**VI. Reading and Interpreting. (本题共 30 分, 每小题 3 分)**

Questions 1 to 6 are based on the following poem by Sir Philip Sidney.

**Sonnet 31**

With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the skies !  
 How silently, and with how wan a face !  
 What, may it be that even in heavenly place  
 That busy archer his sharp arrows tries?  
 Sure, if that long with love-acquainted eyes  
 Can judge of love, thou feel'st a lover's case;  
 I read it in thy looks; thy languisht grace  
 To me that feel the like, thy state describes.  
 Then, even of fellowship, O Moon, tell me,  
 Is constant love deemed there but want of wit?  
 Are beauties there as proud as here they be?  
 Do they above love to be loved, and yet  
 Those lovers scorn whom that love doth possess?  
 Do they call virtue there ungratefulness?

1. What question does the poet speaker ask in lines 3-4?
2. According to lines 5-9, what do the speaker and the moon have in common?
3. In your own words, tell what the speaker asks in lines 10-14.
4. What does the description of the moon in lines 1-8 suggest about the speaker's emotion when he is in love?
5. What do the questions that conclude the poem imply about the object of the speaker's



love?

6. What is the rhyme scheme of this poem?

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the following passage from *Catch-22* by Joseph Heller.

"Sure there's a catch," Doc Daneeka replied. "Catch-22. Anyone who wants to get out of combat duty isn't really crazy."

There was only one catch and that was Catch-22, which specified that a concern for one's own safety in the face of dangers that were real and immediate was the process of a rational mind. Orr was crazy and could be grounded. All he had to do was ask; and as soon as he did, he would no longer be crazy and would have to fly more missions. Orr would be crazy to fly more missions and sane if he didn't, but if he was sane he had to fly them. If he flew them he was crazy and didn't have to; but if he didn't want to he was sane and had to. Yossarian was moved very deeply by the absolute simplicity of this clause of Catch-22 and let out a respectful whistle.

"That's some catch, that Catch-22," he observed.

"It's the best there is," Doc Daneeka agreed.

Yossarian saw it clearly in all its spinning reasonableness. There was an elliptical precision about its perfect pairs of parts that was graceful and shocking, like good modern art, and at times Yossarian wasn't quite sure that he saw it at all, just the way he was never quite sure about good modern art or about the flies Orr saw in Appleby's eyes. He had Orr's word to take for the flies in Appleby's eyes.

"Oh, they're there, all right," Orr had assured him about the flies in Appleby's eyes after Yossarian's fist fight with Appleby in the officers' club, "although he probably doesn't even know it. That's why he can't see things as they really are."

"How come he doesn't know it?" inquired Yossarian.

"Because he's got flies in his eyes," Orr explained with exaggerated patience. "How can he see he's got flies in his eyes if he's got flies in his eyes?"

It made as much sense as anything else, and Yossarian was willing to give Orr the benefit of the doubt because Orr was from the wilderness outside New York City and knew so much more about wildlife than Yossarian did, and because Orr, unlike Yossarian's mother, father, sister, brother, aunt, uncle, in-law, teacher, spiritual leader, legislator, neighbor and newspaper, had never lied to him about anything crucial before.



Yossarian had mulled his newfound knowledge about Appleby over in private for a day or two and then decided, as a good deed, to pass the word along to Appleby himself.

"Appleby, you've got flies in your eyes," he whispered helpfully as they passed by each other in the doorway of the parachute tent on the day of the weekly milk run to Parma.

"What?" Appleby responded sharply, thrown into confusion by the fact that Yossarian had spoken to him at all.

"You've got flies in your eyes," Yossarian repeated. "That's probably why you can't see them."

7. What is catch-22 described in the passage?
8. Why is the description of catch-22 (paragraph 2) followed by the story of Appleby having flies in his eyes?
9. According to Joseph Heller, "The only freedom we really have is the freedom to say no." Do you agree or disagree with him? Support your opinion with examples from historical or personal experience.
10. Is catch-22 relevant to the societies? Support your opinion with examples from historical or personal experience.

### 翻译 (50 分)

#### VII 英译汉: Translate the following passage into Chinese (15 分)

America is needed to lead. The global trading system has many enemies, but in recent times the man in the White House could be counted as its main champion<sup>33</sup>. As the driver of the world's great opening, America has gained hugely in terms of power and prestige, but the extraordinary burst of growth that globalization has triggered has also lifted hundreds of millions out of poverty over the past few decades and brought lower prices to consumers everywhere. The global recession threatens to undo some of that, as country after country is tempted to subsidize here and protect there. World trade is likely to slump by 10% in 2009, and a report from the Geneva-based World Trade Alliance claimed this week that, on average, a G20 member has broken the no-protectionism pledge once every three days since it was made. For Mr Obama now to "take up"<sup>34</sup> the no-protection cause at the G20's forthcoming meeting in Pittsburgh would, alas, be laughable. But if America does not set an example, no one else is likely to.

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

教育的功用就在顺应人类求知、想好、爱美的天性,使一个人在这三方面得到最大限度的调和的发展,以达到完美的生活。教育的目的在启发人性中所固有求知、想好、爱美的本能,使它们尽量伸展。中国儒家的最高的人生理想是“尽

性”。他们说：“能尽人之性则能尽物之性，能尽物之性则可以赞天地之化育”。

**IX. 翻译理论：(20 分)**

**Part One: 名词解释 (每小题 5 分，共 10 分) (in English only)**

1. back-translation

2. dynamic equivalence

**Part Two: 论述题 (10 分) (in Chinese only)**

请在以下题中任选一题：

1. 试论佛经翻译时期的文质之争及各派代表人物。
2. 选择你熟悉的西方翻译理论一派，论述之。
3. 选择你熟悉的中国现代 (1919-1949) 翻译家及其代表译论，论述之。