

# 北京科技大学

## 2011 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

试题编号: 874 试题名称: 综合英语 (共 7 页)

适用专业: 外国语言文学

说明: 所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 做在试题或草稿纸上无效。

说明: This paper covers **FOUR** subjects: (1) A Survey of Great Britain and the United States, (2) British Literature, (3) American Literature, and (4) General Linguistics. You have 180 minutes to complete the whole paper. Please time your pace well.

### Part I. Survey of Great Britain and the United States (30 points)

**I. Fill in the blanks:** Read the following unfinished statements or questions carefully. For each unfinished sentence or question four suggested choices marked A, B, C, and D are given. Choose the **ONE** that you think best completes the statement or answers the question. Write the letter of your choice in the corresponding space on your **Answer Sheet** after the numbers. (10 points)

1. England occupies the largest, southern part of Great Britain with \_\_\_\_\_ to its west and \_\_\_\_\_ to its north.  
A. Wales Scotland B. Britain Ireland  
C. Wales North Ireland D. Scotland Wales
2. The Vietnam War was the longest war the US fought. When the Korean War broke out, Truman decided to send military aid to Vietnam to support \_\_\_\_\_ in their fight with the Vietnamese, which marked the beginning of American involvement there.  
A. the French B. the British  
C. the Soviet Union D. the south Vietnam
3. It was \_\_\_\_\_ of 1066 that established the feudal system in England. William the Conqueror confiscated the land and gave it to his followers. He replaced the weak Saxon rule with a strong government.  
A. the Roman Conquest B. the Norman Conquest  
C. the Anglos D. Henry III
4. The German troops invaded Poland in 1939. Chamberlain, the prime minister of Britain, who found that his policy of \_\_\_\_\_ was no longer tenable, was forced to declare war on Germany.  
A. appeasement B. aggression  
C. Marshall plan D. Treaty of Versailles

5. One of the most far-reaching consequences of the Second World War to Britain was that it hastened \_\_\_\_\_. India gained her independence in 1947. Soon few of Britain's old colonial possessions were left.
- A. Suez Canal Crisis                      B. European Economic Community  
C. the Churchill government              D. the end of its empire
6. Ever since British invasion of Ireland, there had been constant conflict between the English and the Irish. Irish nationalism became very strong in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> c and climaxed in the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1916 in which an Irish Republic was proclaimed.
- A. Anglo-Irish Treaty                      B. Easter Uprising  
C. Catholic emancipation                  D. voting itself out of the Commonwealth
7. \_\_\_\_\_ and *Roots* are two novels giving a vivid description of the miserable life of the black slaves. The slave system was formally ended by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 and the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1865.
- A. *Invisible Man*                              B. *The Ways of White Folks*  
C. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*;                      D. *Uncle Tom's Children*
8. American diplomacy in WW II was mainly towards Britain and \_\_\_\_\_ with two principles: to win the war; to establish a postwar political structure in accord with American interests and to prevent the Soviet Union from over-expansion.
- A. France                                      B. Germany  
C. the Soviet Union                          D. China
9. During the years of the Cold War, the \_\_\_\_\_ policy became the United States' official policy towards the Soviet Union. It had lasted till 1989.
- A. containment                              B. appeasement  
C. the New Deal                              D. Isolationist
10. There are some 90 universities in Britain. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge date from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the 12th and 13th centuries              B. the 14th and 15th centuries  
C. the 11th and 12th centuries              D. British Renaissance

**II. Answer the following questions:** *write the answers on your Answer Sheet.* (20 points)

1. What are the three periods as far as the evolution of the British economy after the Second World War was concerned?
2. Why did we say that the post-war 1950s was not peaceful to Britain?
3. Who was McCarthy and what was McCarthysim?
4. What are the major functions of the American Congress?

**Part II. British Literature (30 points)**

**I. Fill in the blanks:** *write your answers on your Answer Sheet after the numbers.* (8 points)

1. After long years of foreign and domestic wars, England enjoyed a period of peace and prosperity during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. By adopting a policy of \_\_\_\_\_, the Queen successfully maintained a balance of power between the feudal lords and the

- burghers as well as the \_\_\_\_\_ and the Catholics.
2. The Theatre of the Absurd is a term applied to a group of dramatists in the 1950s. According to Ionesco, the word "Absurd" means \_\_\_\_\_ — man is lost, all his actions become senseless, and life has no pattern of meaning and significance.
  3. English Civil War broke out between the king and the parliament in 1642. \_\_\_\_\_ was beheaded in 1649 and England became a commonwealth, with \_\_\_\_\_ as its Lord Protector, assuming the role of a military dictator.
  4. The mid-Victorian period was heyday of the Victorian age. In 1851, the Great Exhibition was held, which was a display of the nation's \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. After the Glorious Revolution, parliament became the actual leader of the country. The parties, \_\_\_\_\_, though representing the interests of different classes, both supported commerce and the policy of tolerance.
  6. *Don Juan*, a satirical epic by \_\_\_\_\_, is about the romantic adventures of a legendary Spanish libertine, through whom the author expresses his passions for the liberation of the Greek people.

**II. Identify the title of the work of the following excerpts: write the titles of the works on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)**

1. Oh, do not ask, "What is it?"  
Let us go and make our visit.  
In the room the women come and go  
Talking of Michelangelo.
2. Undershaft: My dear Biddy, the Undershaft tradition disinherits him. It would be dishonest of me to leave the cannon foundry to my son.
3. You'll ask me, why I rather choose to have  
A weight of carrion-flesh than to receive  
Three thousand ducats, I'll not answer that!...  
So can I give no reason, nor I will not,  
More than a lodged hate and a certain loathing I bear Antonio...
4. A damsel with a dulcimer  
In a vision once I saw:  
It was an Abyssinian maid  
And on her dulcimer she played,
5. So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,  
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.
6. These beauteous forms,  
Through a long absence, have not been to me  
As is a landscape to a blind man's eye:  
But oft, in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din...
7. And Adam said, this is now bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh: she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of Man.
8. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.
9. Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,

And the rocks melt wi' the sun!  
 And I will luv thee still, my dear,  
 While the sands o' life shall run.

10. I've not more business to marry Edgar Linton than I have to be in heaven; and if the wicked man in there had not brought Heathcliff so low, I shouldn't have thought of it.

### III. Answer the questions concerning the poem, *Tintern Abbey*, by Wordsworth:

write your answers on your *Answer Sheet*. (12 points)

Though changed, no doubt, from what I was when first  
 I came among these hills; when like a roe  
 I bounded o'er the mountains, by the sides  
 Of the deep rivers, and the lonely streams  
Wherever nature led: more like a man  
 Flying from something that he dreads, than one  
 Who sought the thing he loved.

...The sounding cataract  
 Haunted me like a passion. The tall rock,  
 The mountain, and the deep and gloomy wood,  
 Their colors and their forms, were then to me  
 An appetite; a feeling and a love,  
 That had no need of a remoter charm,  
By thought supplied, nor any interest  
Unborrowed from the eye. — That time is past,  
 ... other gifts

Have followed; for such loss, I would believe,  
 Abundant recompense. For I have learned  
 To look on nature, not as in the hour  
 Of thoughtless youth; but hearing oftentimes  
 The still, sad music of humanity

**Question:** How does the poet's feeling about nature change in the three stages of childhood, youth and as a man?

### Part III. American Literature (30 points)

I. Fill in the blanks: write your answers on your *Answer Sheet* after the numbers. (10 points)

- American Romanticism culminated around \_\_\_\_\_ in what has come to be known as "New England Transcendentalism". Beside Emerson, its major representative figures also include Thoreau as well as \_\_\_\_\_ who tried to write poetry describing the native American experience.
- In the early Colonial Period of American literature, the major topic had been about \_\_\_\_\_, the one enduring influence in American culture.
- The 1920s saw a vigorous literary activity in America. In poetry appeared a great poet,

- \_\_\_\_\_, the representative of Imagist Movement, who wrote his *Cantos*, quoting extensively from Chinese history and Confucius.
- The Wall Street crash of 1929 set the tone for the writing of the 1930s. Steinbeck's \_\_\_\_\_, a story of the migration of agricultural workers from the dust bowl of Oklahoma to California, is full of bitterness and pain but not exactly despair.
  - If Tennessee Williams and Arthur Miller dominated American theatre in the post-war years, the 1960s saw a fresh energy in American stage, with the coming up of the \_\_\_\_\_ represented by Edward Albee, who is famous for his *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*
  - Declaring "I celebrate myself, and sing myself," Whitman extols the ideals of equality and democracy and celebrates the dignity, the \_\_\_\_\_ spirit.
  - A very influential novel in the 1960s America is Salinger's \_\_\_\_\_ which relates the painful story of a high-school boy growing up in the world of decadent New York.
  - Making the history of the Deep South the subject of the bulk of his fiction, \_\_\_\_\_ created a symbolic picture of the remote past in such Yoknapatawpha stories as *Go Down, Moses*.
  - Famous for such poems as *The Raven*, \_\_\_\_\_ remained the most controversial literary figure in the 19<sup>th</sup> c American romantics.
  - American Romanticism exhibited from the very outset distinct features of its own: the American national experience of "pioneering" into \_\_\_\_\_ proved to be a rich fund of material for its writers to draw upon.

**II. Identify the title of the work of the following excerpts: write the titles of the works on your Answer Sheet.** (8 points)

- The foregoing generations beheld God and nature face to face; we, through their eyes. Why should not we also enjoy an original relation to the universe? Why should not we have a poetry and philosophy of insight and not of tradition, and a religion by revelation to us, and not the history of theirs?
- "The magistrates are God-fearing gentlemen, but merciful over much,--that is a truth," added a third autumnal matron. "At the very least, they should have put the brand of a hot iron on Hester Prynne's forehead."
- I lean and loafe at my ease observing a spear of summer grass.  
My tongue, every atom of my blood, form'd from this soil, this air,  
Born here of parents born here from parents the same, and their parents the same,...
- The apparition of these faces in the crowd;  
Petals on a wet, black bough.
- We slowly drove—He knew no haste  
And I had put away  
My labor and my leisure too...
- I knew I did not love Catherine Barkley nor had any idea of loving her. This was a game, like bridge, in which you said things instead of playing cards.
- At the request of Usher, I personally aided him in the arrangements for the temporary entombment. The body having been encoffined, we two alone bore it to its rest.
- Whose woods these are I think I know.

His house is in the village, though;  
He will not see me stopping here  
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

**III. Essay questions:** *write your answers on your Answer Sheet.* (12 points)

Read the excerpt from Robert Frost's "Mending Wall" and answer the questions:

If I could put a notion in his head:  
Why do they make good neighbors? Isn't it  
Where there are cow? But here there are no cows.  
Before I built a wall I'd ask to know  
What I was walling in or walling out,  
And to whom I was like to give offense.  
Something there is that doesn't love a wall,  
... I see him there,  
Bringing a stone grasped firmly by the top  
In each hand, like an old-stone savage armed.  
He moves in darkness as it seems to me,  
Not of woods only and the shade of trees.  
He will not go behind his father's saying,  
And he likes having thought of it so well  
He says again, "Good fence make good neighbors."

**Questions:**

1. What are the two different opinions about the wall? Which voice does the poet prefer?
2. What kind of sentence pattern does the speaker "I" use in talking about the wall? What is the significance of it?
3. How does the speaker depict the neighbor?
4. What does the "wall" mean in the poem?

**Part IV General Linguistics (60 points)**

**I. Define the following linguistic terms in your own words (20 points, 4 points each).**

1. Arbitrariness
2. Minimal pairs
3. Inflection
4. Deep structure
5. Componential analysis

**II. Finish the following according to the requirements for each (15 points, 5 points each).**

1. There are many reasons for the discrepancy between competence and performance in normal language users. Can you think of some of them?
2. To what extent is phonology related to phonetics and how do they differ?

3. List and give examples to illustrate the three metafunctions of language proposed by M.A. K. Halliday.

**III. Provide as much information as you know about each of the following topics (25 points, 12.5 points each).**

1. In what sense is the analysis of a sentence in terms of theme and rheme functional?
2. There have been arguments about whether linguistics is a science. Discuss what is linguistics and its status as a science.