

综合英语I

科目代码: 406 科目名称: (英语语言文学与教学) 适用专业: 外国语言学及应用语言学

## 北京工业大学 2004 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

★所有答案必须答在答卷纸上, 答在试题上无效!

I. Identify the following by giving the full names of each author. (20 分, 每题 2 分)

1. "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud"
2. "Ode on a Grecian Urn"
3. *The Waste Land*
4. *To the Lighthouse*
5. *Brave New World*
6. *The Wings of the Dove*
7. *The Forsyte Saga*
8. *The Mill on the Floss*
9. *Lord of the Flies*
10. *King Lear*

II. Match the following quotes with their authors. (20 分, 每题 2 分)

## Quotes

1. It goes a long way back, some twenty years. All my life I had been looking for something, and everywhere I turned someone tried to tell me what it was. I accepted their answers too, though they were often in contradiction and even self-contradictory.
2. The woods are lovely, dark, and deep,  
But I have promises to keep,  
And miles to go before I sleep,  
And miles to go before I sleep.
3. It was late and every one had left the café except an old man who sat in the shadow the leaves of the tree made against the electric light.
4. So we beat on, boats against the current, borne back ceaselessly into the past.
5. Success is counted sweetest  
By those who ne'er succeed.  
To comprehend a nectar  
Requires sorest need.



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6. It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.
7. When the young woman---the mother of this child---stood fully revealed before the crowd, it seemed to be her first impulse to clasp the infant closely to her bosom; not so much by an impulse of motherly affection, as that she might thereby conceal a certain token, which was wrought or fastened into her dress.
8. What I must do is all that concerns me, not what the people think.
9. April is the cruelest month, breeding  
Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing  
Memory and desire, stirring  
Dull roots with spring rain.
10. What's in a name? That which we call a rose  
By my other name would smell as sweet.

*Authors (there are more authors than quotes)*

- (A) Austen
- (B) Dickinson
- (C) Eliot
- (D) Ellison
- (E) Emerson
- (F) Fitzgerald
- (G) Frost
- (H) Hawthorne
- (I) Hemingway
- (J) Lawrence
- (K) Melville
- (L) Shakespeare

III. Explain the following terms. (30 分, 每题 5 分)

1. Transcendentalism
2. Lost Generation
3. Imagism
4. Stream of Consciousness
5. Lake Poets
6. Angry Young Men



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IV. Analyze and comment on the following passages based on the questions. (50 分)

*Passage 1*

Mrs. Dalloway said she would buy the flowers herself.

For Lucy had her work cut out for her. The doors would be taken off their hinges; Rumpelmayer's men were coming. And then, thought Clarissa Dalloway, what a morning----fresh as if issued to children on a beach.

What a lark! What a plunge! For so it had always seemed to her, when, with little squeak of the hinges, which she could hear now, she had burst open the French windows and plunged at Bourton into the open air. How fresh, how calm, stiller than this of course, the air was in the early morning; like the flap of a wave; the kiss of a wave; chill and sharp and yet (for a girl of eighteen as she then was) solemn, feeling as she did, standing there at the open window, that something awful was about to happen; looking at the flowers, at the trees with the smoke winding off them and the rooks rising, falling; standing and looking until Peter Walsh said, "Musing among the vegetables?" ----was that it---"I prefer men to cauliflowers"---was that it? He must have said it at breakfast one morning when she had gone out on to the terrace---Peter Walsh. He would be back from India one of these days, June or July, she forgot which, for his letters were awfully dull; it was his sayings one remembered; his eyes, his pocket-knife, his smile, his grumpiness and, when millions of things had utterly vanished---how strange it was!---a few sayings like this about cabbages.

She stiffened a little on the kerb, waiting for Durtnall's van to pass. A charming woman, Scrope Purvis thought her (knowing her as one does know people who live next door to one in Westminster); a touch of the bird about her, of the jay, blue-green, light, vivacious, though she was over fifty, and grown very white since her illness. There she perched, never seeing him, waiting to cross, very upright.

For having lived in Westminster---how many years now? over twenty, ---one feels even in the midst of the traffic, or waking at night, Clarissa was positive, a particular hush, or solemnity; an indescribable pause; a suspense (but that might be her heart, affected, they said, by influenza) before Big Ben strikes. There! Out it boomed. First a warning, musical; then the hour, irrevocable. The leaden circles dissolved in the air. Such fools we are, she thought, crossing Victoria Street.

(1) Characterize the narrator. (10 分)

(2) Comment on the shift of time as seen in this passage. (10 分)

(3) What role does Big Ben play? (5 分)



## Passage 2

Gatsby's house was still empty when I left---the grass on his lawn had grown as long as mine. One of the taxi drivers in the village never took a fare past the entrance gate without stopping for a minute and pointing inside; perhaps it was he who drove Daisy and Gatsby over to East Egg the night of the accident, and perhaps he had made a story about it all his own. I didn't want to hear it and I avoided him when I got off the train.

I spent my Saturday nights in New York because those gleaming, dazzling parties of his were with me so vividly that I could still hear the music and the laughter, faint and incessant, from his garden, and the cars going up and down his drive. One night I did hear a material car there, and saw its lights stop at his front steps. But I didn't investigate. Probably it was some final guest who had been away at the ends of the earth and didn't know that the party was over.

On the last night, with my trunk packed and my car sold to the grocer, I went over and looked at that huge incoherent failure of a house once more. On the white steps an obscene word, scrawled by some boy with a piece of brick, stood out clearly in the moonlight, and I erased it, drawing my shoe raspily along the stone. Then I wandered down to the beach and sprawled out on the sand.

Most of the big shore places were closed now and there were hardly any lights except the shadowy, moving glow of a ferryboat across the Sound. And as the moon rose higher the inessential houses began to melt away until gradually I became aware of the old island here that flowered once for Dutch sailors' eyes---a fresh, green breast of the new world. Its vanished trees, the trees that had made way for Gatsby's house, had once pandered in whispers to the last and greatest of all human dreams; for a transitory enchanted moment man must have held his breath in the presence of this continent, compelled into an aesthetic contemplation he neither understood nor desired, face to face for the last time in history with something commensurate to his capacity to wonder.

And as I sat there brooding on the old, unknown world, I thought of Gatsby's wonder when he first picked out the green light at the end of Daisy's dock. He had come a long way to this blue lawn, and his dream must have seemed so close that he could hardly fail to grasp it. He did not know that it was already behind him, somewhere back in that vast obscurity beyond the city, where the dark fields of the republic rolled on under the night.

(1) Characterize the narrator. (10 分)

(2) What does the narrator say about Gatsby's dream? Why does he say so? (10 分)

(3) State the importance of this part to the novel. (5 分)



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V. Translate the following passage into Chinese. (15 分)

A child's world is fresh and new and beautiful, full of wonder and excitement. It is our misfortune that for most of us that clear-eyed vision, that true instinct for what is beautiful and awe-inspiring, is dimmed and even lost before we reach adulthood. If I had influence with the good fairy who is supposed to preside over the christening of all children I should ask that her gift to each child in the world be a sense of wonder so indestructible that it would last throughout life, as an unfailing antidote against the boredom and disenchantments of later years, the sterile preoccupation with things that are artificial, the alienation from the sources of our strength.

VI. Translate the following passage into English. (15 分)

唐朝是中国古代文学繁荣发展的时期,尤其是诗歌的黄金时代。从帝王将相到普通老百姓都喜欢诗歌,诗歌成了整个一代近三百年的主要文学样式,涌现出一大批杰出的诗人和优秀的诗篇。有以王维、孟浩然为代表的山水田园诗派,有以高适、岑参为代表的边塞诗派,伟大诗人李白和杜甫则可以说是中国诗歌史上的“双子星座”。