

武汉科技大学二〇〇八年招收硕士研究生入学考试试题

“336 专业综合” 参考答案及评分标准

Section One ADVANCED ENGLISH (90%)

I. Explain each of the following cultural figures or terms briefly. (15%)

1. Gothic: a style of architecture originated in N. France in 11th century, characterized by pointed arches, ribbed vaulting, steep, high roofs, etc.
2. The British Commonwealth of Nations: the United Kingdom plus her former colonies but now independent nations.
3. Iron Curtain: refers to the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries in the capitalist press, first used by Winston Churchill in his speech at Fulton, Missouri, 5 March 1946: "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent."
4. E. M. Foster: 1879-1970, English author, one of the most important British novelists of the 20th century. Foster's fiction, conservative in form, is in the English tradition of the novel of manners. He explores the emotional and sensual deficiencies of the English middle class, developing his themes by means of irony, wit, and symbolism. Some of his well known novels is: *Where Angels Fear to Tread*; *The Longest Journey*; *A Room with a View*; *Howard's End*; and *A Passage to India*.
5. Eugene O' Neil: 1888-1953, American dramatist. Widely acknowledged as America's greatest playwright, O' Neil brought to the U.S. stage its first serious native drama. Among his famous plays are: *Beyond the Horizon*; *The Emperor Jones*; *Desire Under the Elms*; *the Iceman Cometh*, etc.

II. Identify the figures of speech used in the following underlined parts of the sentences. (10%)

1. personification
2. metaphor
3. parallelism
4. transferred epithet
5. euphemism

III. Vocabulary (10%)

1-5: A D B C C

6-10: D A B A D

IV. Reading Comprehension (55%)

Passage One (8%): D C A A

Passage Two:

1. Paraphrase the underlined sentences in the article. (30%)

- (1) The desire of winning a fame for excellence in making conversation is more common and unlikely to be criticized than other desires arising from one's vanity.
- (2) People who are able to catch attention with their charming conversation are envied most. They bring joys, and they are the last to be wished to leave a party, since their absence, like that of the sun in northern climate, would mean the absence of fancy and fun.
- (3) It is clear that excellent conversation calls for some special talents—our experience tells us that whether one's conversation is popular or not is not closely related to the knowledge or virtue

s/he has.

(4) I believe, to be popular, one cannot have a too strong personality and s/he must learn to be more tolerant.

(5) A person of wisdom might frighten one of less wisdom into silence; a person of great knowledge will give no one the fancy of instructing him; an acute critic might not tolerate any mistake; and a reasoner might force an idler into thinking or a careless person into attention. These people will be praised and respected; yet they will not be welcomed.

(6) If one wants to please others in a conversation, s/he must not strive for such excellence, as this kind of excellence will prevent his audiences from expressing themselves freely, from contributing to the joy of the gathering.

(7) Those who have collected a lot of funny stories to tell often find their conversation welcomed by their audience.

(8) As it is believed that narratives don't suggest any intellectual excellence, narratives are often heard without arousing envy from the audience.

(9) To get to know some facts that are not known by ordinary people may happen to any one; and to tell the facts to others seems to be an easy task that can be accomplished by any one.

(10) It often happens that narratives will please others only at the first meeting. They cannot be used once and once again without the aid from intelligence; otherwise those stories will be boring after continual repetition.

2. Write a summary of the passage in Chinese. (Word limit: 160 words) (17%)

谈话艺术在生活中非常重要。谄练这一艺术，不一定需要很多知识、智慧或德性，但需要一些优容忍性的涵养。要想使听众高兴，就不能让听众感到压迫。叙事一般不会引起听众的妒忌之心，因此谈话之道莫过叙事。但要积累足够的材料，补充不断的消耗，也是很不容易的。

Section Two LINGUISTICS (40%)

1. Define the following terms briefly: (20%)

1. function word: a word that indicates a grammatical relationship between elements of an utterance, e.g. "of" and "and". A function word is opposed to a content word.
2. arbitrariness: refers to the case that there is no "natural" connection between a linguistic form and its meaning. Take the word "dog" for example, there is clearly no relationship between the string of sounds making up this word and the four-legged barking object out in the world.
3. phonology: A branch of linguistics that studies the rules governing the structure, distribution, and sequencing of speech sounds and the shape of syllables. It deals with the sound system of a language by treating phoneme as the point of departure.
4. speech variety: the label given to the language used by any group of speakers in the speech community, including four types, namely, the standard language, sociolects, regional dialects, and registers.
5. implicature: something which has not been explicitly stated in an utterance but which has to be



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