

# 浙 江 大 学

二〇〇五年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

考试科目 英语语言与文学 编号 332

注意: 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试卷或草稿纸上均无效。

I. Name the authors and literary forms of the following works. (10 items, 1 point for each, 10 in all)

- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Gulliver's Travels     | 6. The Faerie Queene              |
| 2. The Merchant of Venice | 7. Moll Flanders                  |
| 3. Lyrical Ballads        | 8. Pride and Prejudice            |
| 4. Moby Dick              | 9. The Fall of the House of Usher |
| 5. A Lady's Portrait      | 10. Death of a Salesman           |

II. Make a brief comment on each of the following paragraphs. (10 points for each, 30 points in all)

1. Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested, that is, some books are to be read only in parts, others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention.

2. "Justice" was done, and the President of the Immortals (in Aeschylean phrase) had ended his sport with Tess. And the d'Urberville knights and dames slept on in their tombs unknowing. The two speechless gazers bent themselves down to the earth, as if in prayer, and remained thus a long time, absolutely motionless: the flag continued to wave silently. As soon as they had strength they arose, joined hands again, and went on.

3. I have frequently seen a poet withdraw, having enjoyed the most valuable part of a farm, while the crusty farmer supposed that he had got a few wild apples only. Why, the owner does not know it for many years when a poet has put his farm in rhyme, the most admirable kind of invisible fence, has fairly impounded it, milked it, skimmed it, and got all the cream, and left the farmer only the skimmed milk.

III. Analyze the following poem. (Use at least three of the following elements to develop and reinforce your analysis: diction, tone, images, figures of speech, symbols, irony, rhythm, rhyme.) (15 points)

**I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud**

William Wordsworth

I Wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host, of golden daffodils:  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of a bay:  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they  
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee,  
A poet could not but be gay;  
In such a jocund company;  
I gazed--and gazed--but little thought  
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie  
In vacant or in pensive mood,  
They flash upon that inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude;  
And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
And dances with the daffodils.

**IV. Choose one of the following authors and make a comment on any one of his/her literary works. (20 points)**

Joseph Conrad, Virginia Woolf, William Faulkner, Toni Morrison,

**V. Cloze (15%)****Fill in each blank with one proper word**

One writing teacher compares the task of a writer to 1 of a tour director escorting a group of 2 who do not have to 3 their fares until they arrive at their 4 and get off the bus. The job of both author and tour director 5 that they keep their audiences so interested 6 what is going on that they will stay 7 the end of the journey. Readers, 8 tourists, are capricious and 9, and they will go off and do something 10 if they get

confused, bored, or led off on a detour that seems pointless to 11. When you write, you may find it helpful to 12 this analogy in mind and 13 time to time ask yourself, "Are my readers 14 to get off the bus here?" and writers, like directors, must keep their audiences oriented. If there is any 15 for readers to get lost, they will!

**VI. Define the following terms. (10%)**

- |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. deep structure   | 4. syllabus |
| 2. collocation      | 5. compound |
| 3. sociolinguistics |             |

**VII. Interpret the following ambiguous sentences. (20%)**

Example: Flying planes can be dangerous.

- a) Planes that are flying can be dangerous.
- b) To fly planes can be dangerous.

1. Margaret Thatcher: I always treat other peoples' money as if it were my own.
2. Kids make nutritious snacks.
3. Michael reads books on trains.
4. Dealers will hear car talk at noon.
5. Quarter of a million Chinese live on water.

**VIII. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Use "T" for true and "F" for false. (10%)**

1. Ferdinand de Saussure who is considered as father of modern linguistics was a German.
2. Synchronic linguistics is the study of a language through the course of its history.
3. IPA stands for international phonetic association.
4. Lexical words can be otherwise called content words.
5. Inflectional affixes change the word class of the word they attach to.
6. Noam Chomsky is one of the founders of American Structural linguistics.
7. Corpus linguistics mainly deals with the principles and practice of using corpora in language study.
8. Aptitude test is a test that attempts to assess whether a learner is a successful or not.
9. M. A. K. Halliday is a student of J. R. Firth, the first professor of General Linguistics in Britain.
10. Halliday believes that language has three functions, namely ideational, interpersonal and textual.

**IX. Answer Questions. (20%)**

1. How do you comment on machine translation and human translation?
2. What does sociolinguistics do?