

入学考试业务课二试题

考试科目：专业综合

(科目代码：427)

答案请写在答题纸上

Part One Translation (90分)

I. Put the English passage into Chinese.

In the house where I grew up, we had a room we called the library. It wasn't a real library, of course, it was just a small den dominated by a television set. But there were bookshelves built into all four walls, and hundreds of books – hardback books with spines(书脊) of many colors – surrounded us in that room. The books, collected by my parents and grandparents throughout their lifetimes, were a part of my childhood.

My generation – the generation that came of age in the 1950s and 1960s – may be the last one to know that feeling, the feeling of being surrounded by millions of words; those words were the products of years of work by authors famous and obscure. For now in the midst of the 1970s, we are seeing a subtle but unmistakable turning away from such things. The houses of America, I fear, may soon include no room for libraries. The hardcover book – that symbol of the performance of thought, the handing down of wisdom from one age to the next – may be a new addition to our list of endangered species(濒于绝灭的物种).

I have a friend who runs a bookstore in a Midwestern college town. He has found that he cannot sell hardback books; paperbacks are his stock in trade,

and even those are a disappointment to him. “You know how we used to see people carrying around book bags?” he tells me. “Well, now I look out the window of my shop, and all I see are students carrying packages from the record stores. The students aren’t reading any more. They’re listening to albums.”

And indeed he may be right. Stories of problems young people have with reading are not new, but the trend seems to be worsening. Recently the chancellor of the University of Illinois’s branch campus in Chicago said that 10 percent of the freshmen at his university could read no better than the average eighth grader. As dismal a commentary as this is, there is an even more chilling aspect to it: of those college freshmen whose reading skills were equivalent to the sixth to eighth-grade level, the chancellor reported that many had ranked in the top half of their high-school classes.

II. Put the following passage into English.

细娃盼过年，大人盼开春。儿时，对于大人的盼是不能理解的，但过年，对我来说，可是一年的大盼头了。过年，不但好玩，且有肉吃，那气氛是迷人的。年一过，又盼日子快些流，好流来又一个春节。

在盼中，日子真的流得飞快，转眼上了小学，继而初中，然后高中，最后大学；盼的欲望更加强烈，盼的内容也越渐丰富了：盼有好成绩毕业，盼有一份好工作，盼事业有成，盼挣钱替父母分忧，盼有一个好爱人……不知不觉，天天踩着盼的石阶而上，自己竟成了一个大男人，一个挣钱养家糊口的忙碌人了。

生活开始变得复杂。然而，无论自己是否变得庸俗，变得伟大，盼头依然天天有：盼信件，盼稿件被采用，盼发奖金，盼某事有满意结果，盼一次聚会，一次旅行……人就在盼中找到了依托。

没有盼头的日子是苍白不可想象的。人，得天天有点什么盼头，生活

才不至于暗淡。有了盼头，会觉得太阳每天都是新的。不管是望梅止渴，还是画饼充饥，它都会激励你不停手中的桨，去追逐哪怕一星微小的火光。

人，是绝对不能没有盼头的。

Part Two English Linguistics (30分)

I. Explain the following five linguistic terms.

1. prescriptive linguistics

2. narrow transcription

3. morpheme

4. homonymy

5. sociolect

Part Three English Literature (30分)

I. Identify the author of the following passage and comment on its form and theme.

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date;
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd.

But thy eternal summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
Nor shall Death brag thou wand'rest in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st.
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

II. Identify the authors, the sources of the following passages and make a brief comment on them and their functions in developing the themes of the novels.

1. It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.

However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighborhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered as the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters.

2. Before her, in a slight depression, were the remains of a village. She had, in fact, reached Flintcomb-Ash, the place of Marin's sojourn. There seemed to be no help for it; hither she was doomed to come. The stubborn soil around her showed plainly enough that the kind of labour in demand here was of the roughest kind; but it was time to rest from researching, and she resolved to stay, particularly as it began to rain. At the entrance to the village was a cottage whose gable jutted into the road, and before applying for a lodging she stood under its shelter and watched the evening close in.

“ Who would think I was Mrs. Angel Clare!” she said.