

2017 年攻读浙江财经大学硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 881 科目名称: 专业综合

答案请写答题纸上

Part One Translation (90 points)

I. Put the English passage into Chinese. (45 points)

Five Scientific Breakthroughs in the 21st Century

It is predicted that there will be 5 scientific breakthroughs in 21st century.

We will know where we came from. Why does the universe exist? To put it another way, why is there something instead of nothing? Since the 1920s, scientists have known the universe is expanding, which means it must have started at a definite time in the past. They even have developed theories that give a detailed picture of the evolution of the time it was fraction of a second old to the present. Over the next couple of decade, these theories will be refined by data from extraordinary powerful new telescope. We will have a better understanding of how matter behaves at the unfathomably high temperatures and pressures of the early universe.

We'll crack the genetic code and conquer cancer.

In 19th-century operas, when the heroine coughs in the first act, the audience knows she will die of tuberculosis in Act 3. But thanks to 20th-century antibiotics, the once-dreaded, once-incurable disease now can mean nothing more serious than taking some pills. As scientists learn more about the genetic code and the way cells work at the molecular level, many serious diseases-cancer, for one-will become less threatening. Using manufactured "therapeutic" viruses, doctors will be able to replace cancer-causing damaged DNA with healthy genes, probably administered by a pill or injection.

We'll live longer (120 years?).

If the normal aging process is basically a furious, invisible in our cells -- a contest between damage to our DNA and our cell's ability to repair that damage -- then 21st -century strides in genetic medicine may let us control and even reverse the process. But before we push scientists to do more, consider: Do we really want to live in a world where no one grows old and few children are born because the planet can hold only so many people? Where would new ideas come from? What would we do with all that extra time?

We'll "manage" Earth.

In the next millennium, we'll stop taking about the weather but will do something about it. We'll gradually learn how to predict the effects of human

activity on the earth, its climate and its ecosystems. And with that knowledge will come an increasing willingness to use it to manage the working of our planet.

We'll have a brain road map.

Early in the next century, we will use advanced forms of magnetic resonance imaging to produce detailed maps of the neurons in operation. We'll be able to say with certainty which ones are working when you read a word, when you say a word, when you think about a word, and so on.

II. Put the following passage into English. (45 points)

与你再次相遇，是我始料未及的。那一刻我仿佛怀疑自己认错人了，然而，是你！不容置疑。你在认出我的那一瞬间脸上掠过一丝羞涩，目光也慌忙地躲闪开来，再抬起头，你尽力地笑笑，却笑得很勉强很尴尬。

尽管我们过去的故事是那样痛心的美丽，可如今，对于我来说，那些往事只是天上淡淡的云和耳边轻轻的风，飘来掠去，再也荡不出美丽的涟漪了，但是，我还是答应你，去临街的咖啡屋小坐一会儿。

说实在的，自从你执意地与我分手后，我并没有怨恨过你，尽管我曾经把那个你爱的男人从头到脚贬得一无是处；尽管我曾经因此而一蹶不振了好长一段时间，但是，我的心底一直涌荡着对你无限的祝福。

随着时间的流逝，随着事业的拓展和竞争的激烈，我不得不拿出更多的精力去直面澎湃的人生，不仅无暇考虑自己另一半儿的终身大事，也把你渐渐地淡忘了。

此刻，与你相遇，独坐一隅，正如从前我所梦寐的那样，但是，现在的我却搞不清自己是一种怎样的心情，以至于你问我是否结婚时，我竟鬼使神差地做了肯定回答。你就追问我的婚姻生活是否美满？这回我不得不承认自己连女朋友还没有呢！于是，你不语，泪水却涌了出来。

你擦着泪水对我说，你现在过得很痛苦，由于家庭环境不同，你们婆媳、夫妻间都很不适应，你想离婚了事，希望我能为你出点主意。我突然想起了一位哲人的话：“结婚前，睁大你的双眼；结婚后，闭上一只眼。”但这话我怎么也说不出口，我现在或以后能做到的只是陪你坐一会儿。

Part Two English Linguistics (30 points)

I. Read each of the following statements carefully and decide which of the four choices best completes the statement. (10 points, one point each)

1. A (n) _____ is a mild, indirect or less offensive word or expression that serves to avoid more direct wording that might be harsh, unpleasantly direct, or offensive.

A. blend

B. coinage

C. euphemism

D. taboo

2. Behaviorism found the differences or similarities between native and target languages would either lead to positive transfer or negative transfer, the latter also known as _____.
- A. language transfer B. cross-association
C. overgeneralization D. interference
3. According to Grice, the sentence "She is a woman but she is not romantic" has the implied meaning that women are romantic, and this implied meaning is called _____.
- A. conventional implicature B. non-conventional implicature
C. particularized conversational implicature D. conversational implicature
4. The sentence "What did you say when you saw the lawyer?" _____ "You saw the lawyer."
- A. entails B. contradicts
C. includes D. presupposes
5. Linguistic repertoire refers to _____.
- A. all the linguistic varieties an individual possesses
B. all the regional dialects an individual speaks
C. all the words of his native language an individual knows
D. all the speech acts an individual is capable of performing
6. _____ theorized that acquisition of a language is an innate process determined by biological factors which limit the important period for acquisition of a language from roughly two year of age to puberty.
- A. Input Hypothesis B. Interaction Hypothesis
C. Critical Period Hypothesis D. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis
7. _____ is the academic discipline concerned with the study of the processes by which people learn languages in addition to their native tongue.
- A. IPA B. IC Analysis C. SLA D. TG
8. Halliday distinguishes three social variables—field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse that determine the register which means _____.
- A. The language used for a certain occupation
B. The type of language selected as appropriate to a type of situation
C. The area of operation of the language activity
D. The channel of communication selected as appropriate for a certain situation
9. The most striking difference between the language of the old and that of the young is found _____.
- A. in their pronunciation B. in the words they use
C. in the way they construct sentences D. in the way they use body language

