

# 2018 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

## 参考答案

### Part One Translation (90 points)

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

(美国) 社会学家给大学毕业生的忠告

##### 1. 追随梦想, 不要心慌

大学毕业生们常常会听到, “追随梦想”, “做你喜欢做的事”, “让你的梦想成真”。每当这时, 2/3 的青年就像是打了鸡血一样, 时刻准备找到工作, 改变世界, 不过大概其中只有一半在 5 年后才能做到。

这些鼓励的话常常让大家越来越感到挫败。事实是这样: 我们中的大多数都不能找到一个这样的工作, 既能和自己兴趣相投, 也可以改变世界。这不怪我们, 经济大环境就那样。所以, 还是不要太张狂, 能老老实实找一个比较喜欢的工作就好啦。让这个工作充实你的生活, 并且乐于帮助他人。一个精彩的人生是相当美好的, 不必在意它是否完美。

##### 2. 结交朋友

美国人过于注重谈恋爱, 找到理想的另一半, 然后步入婚姻殿堂。我们认为婚姻会给自己带来幸福。事实上, 心理和身体的健康都和友谊有着极大关联。如果你有很多好朋友, 那么你患感冒和死于癌症的几率都会降低, 也会更好地从失去配偶的伤痛中恢复过来, 而且智力衰退将更慢。面对人生的坎坷, 你会更有信心, 抑郁和自杀的几率也会降低, 老年生活更幸福。拥有快乐的朋友们会增加你的幸福感, 这幸福感相当于你每年可以多挣 145500 美元的快感。所以, 多交朋友。

##### 3. 还是单身? 不用担心

单身人士、尤其是单身女性更容易遭到社会的非议: 我们都很熟悉一个场景, 周六晚上, 裹着睡袍的女子只有猫咪陪在身边, 一脸抑郁地嚼着冰淇淋。但实际上, 美国有 45% 成年人处于未婚状态, 而且其中有 1/7 独自生活。

也许你也是其中一个。研究表明, 年轻人对他们的婚姻规划通常如下: 30 岁之前结婚, 32 岁之前要孩子。但往往事与愿违。所以, 就那样吧。

如果是单身, 你可能会更多小伙伴陪。单身可以有更多时间和朋友们呆在一起, 更愿意帮助他人, 更容易融入各种圈子。平均来讲, 从没结婚, 或者离婚的女性更加幸福。所以, 不要为还是单身郁郁寡欢。

##### 4. 不要太在意婚姻中的男女地位

如果已婚, 要顺其自然学会变通。比起特定的组织家庭的方式, 善于应变是夫妻和睦、收入稳定、孩子快乐的法宝。最团结的家庭是懂得变通的家庭。不要规定谁必须养家, 谁必须打理家务, 照看孩子, 这对婚姻的

伤害很大，不要被传统观念束缚。对家庭分工有想法不是件坏事，但为家庭整体幸福着想，还是应该灵活变通一些。

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

### Taking Children to College

It's September again. I see the different facial expressions of the parents taking their children to college. It's mostly the male parents who perform this duty. Sometimes both parents come.

Such long and exhausting journeys over here! So many complicated and time-consuming procedures! They corrode people's élan. The gleefulness and dizziness usually found in "eighteen-year-old youngsters who've made it" disappear altogether. Close on the heels of their parents, they shuffle from place to place in the campus. To go through one formality, they have to walk long distances and ask many questions of many people, and their parents have to smile politely all the time. The sun being blazing, they find themselves perspiring all over. They've to sit by the roadside for a rest and satisfy their thirst by drinking bottled water whose prices soar because of scarcity.

I saw a father carrying a huge bed-roll. Bent with the heavy burden on his shoulder, he had to strain for a look ahead in order to see the way forward. His son, head hanging low, followed behind with only a small bag. It won't be long before his boy will help the girls with their bags.

I also saw a father and son coming near hand in hand from the fork of a road. A mere glance told me that they are from one of the poor rural areas. Both wore cheap T-shirts and had crew-cuts. Even smaller in build, the old man, has graying hair and a tan. An arrogant taxi sped towards them and was on the point of knocking down the oldster. The poor man quickly jumped aside. It was a near escape. Then, only then, was he separated from his son. When the car shot past, they joined hands again, and continued on their way, each being the other's support.

The sight nearly brought tears to my eyes.

## PART Two English Linguistics (60 points)

I. Read each of the following statements carefully and decide which of the four choices best completes the statement. (20 points, 2 points each)

1-5 BBDDB 5-10 DCABA

II. Define the following linguistic terms. (20 points, 4 points each)

1. Derivation: derivation is an affixational process that forms a word with a meaning and/or category distinct from that of its bases. Once formed, derived words become independent lexical items and receive their own entry in a speaker's mental lexicon. For example, the formation of *respectable* from

*respect* plus *-able* is a process of derivation.

2. Hyponymy: Hyponymy refers to the sense relation between a more general, more inclusive word and a more specific word. For example the relations between *flower* and *tulip*.

3. The maxim of manner in cooperative principle: avoid obscurity of expression; avoid ambiguity; be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity); be orderly.

4. According to Halliday, "Language varies as its function varies; it differs in different situations." The type of language which is selected as appropriate to the type of situation is a register.

5. The priming experiment is a technique for exploring how words are related in the mind. The word called the target here to be judged is preceded by another stimulus, a semantically related word, called prime. Research has shown that the time needed to classify the target varies with the prime. For example, if participants hear a prime such as *butter*, their subsequent response to the target like *bread* will be faster than to a semantically unrelated word such as *nurse*. This is called the priming effect.

### III. Make comments on the following statements and give examples to support. (20 points, 10 points each)

1. 开放题，能够阐释理论和数据的关系得 5 分，比如从理论到数据的路径是自上而下的，而从数据到理论的路径是自下而上的。前者更多是演绎式的，后者则更多是归纳式的。有了理论去获取数据会更有目的性，数据也更有系统，而有数据支持的理论也更有说服力。能够进一步举例说明，则再得 5 分。共 10 分。

2. Synonymy refers to the sameness or close similarity of meaning. Words that are close in meaning are called synonyms.

1) Dialectal synonyms, synonyms used in different regional dialects: *autumn* in British English and *fall* in American English.

2) Stylistic synonyms, synonyms differing in style, like *kid* and *offspring*.

3) Synonyms that differ in their emotive or evaluative meaning, like *collaborator* and *accomplice*.

4) collocational synonyms, like *strong* and *powerful* in *strong tea* and *powerful car*.

5) semantic different synonyms, like *amaze* and *astound*.

## PART Three English Literature (60 points)

### I. Define the following terms. (10 points, 5 points each)

每个 5 分，其中基本意思表达清楚 4 分，英语语法、词汇等语言因素 1 分。

1. Stream of consciousness: An important device of modern fiction; refers to the continuous flow of sense-perceptions, thoughts, feelings, and memories in the human mind; a literary method of representing such a blending of mental

processes in fictional characters, usually in an unpunctuated or disjointed form of interior monologue.

2. Transcendentalism is an American literary, political, and philosophical movement of the early nineteenth century, centered around Ralph Waldo Emerson. Transcendentalists took their ideas from native American Puritan tradition, German romanticism, neo-Platonism, and the revelations of Oriental mysticism. They spoke for cultural rejuvenation and against the materialism of American society. Transcendentalists placed emphasis on spirit, or the Oversoul, as the most important thing in the universe, stressed the importance of the individual and offered a fresh perception of nature as symbolic of the Spirit. It was, in essence, romanticism on Puritan soil.

**II. Identify the sources of the following quotations (the author of the quotation and in which novel or poem or play the quotation appears) and give their main ideas. (20 points, 10 points each)**

每题 10 分，其中作者 1 分，作品 1 分，主要意思 8 分。

1. the author: Joseph Conrad;  
the novel: *Heart of Darkness*;  
the main idea: Kurtz the colonizer's greed for ivory and his self-imprisonment in Africa; and in the end he is claimed by the wilderness in Africa and darkness of his own heart.
2. the author: Robert Frost;  
the work: "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening";  
the main idea: There are at least two interpretations. The speaker is momentarily torn between his love of beauty and these other various and complex claims that life has upon him and in the end it seems to the speaker that the latter should be given precedence; The speaker shows his longing for a rest in another world free of secular anxieties, as a long journey symbolizes hardships in human life and the dark in the woods is symbolic of death or another world. The repetition in the last two lines denotes a literal recognition that there is much to be done before life ends.

**III. Write a short essay on each of the topics below by following the questions as the main contents, in at least 200 English words. (30 points, 15 points each)**

本题属于开放性问题，没有标准答案，重点考核学生用英语表达创新思维的能力。评分标准：拼写、语法错误扣二分；表达逻辑混乱扣三分；没有中心观点扣四分；仅有观点没有展开论述扣五分。