

# 2010 年攻读浙江财经学院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

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答案请写答题纸上

## Part One Translation (90 points)

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

In Shanghai's Shadow?

Hong Kong or Shanghai? There are few more predictable conversations around the dinner tables of SAR financial and government sorts than the perennial question of whether Hong Kong will be eclipsed by its northern competitor.

The official line in Hong Kong is that there is room enough for two Chinese financial centers. Economies like the United States support multiple centers serving specific industry clusters and regions. New York and Chicago compete and complement on each other at the same time, goes the reasoning.

Hong Kong's advantage is its clean government, predictable and common law based legal environment, and international orientation. The city is wired into the overseas Chinese network by bonds of language and history, has its Guangdong industrial hinterland and will remain the international finance raising centre of China even as Shanghai develops a far larger domestic finance base.

On the "eclipse" side, the case is basically that every great trading port has its day. Just as the Venetian states and Liverpool feel off the trading map as the locus of trade and economic activity shifted, so Hong Kong's "competitive advantage" has a narrow window. The decline might be relative, but Shanghai's industrial, entrepreneurial and political power means that must dominate.

Hong Kong well knows the advantage of critical mass over ambitious competitors that protest to try harder. It has had that relationship with Singapore for years. The southern city-state has ambitiously courted fund managers, chip makers and software vendors with subsidies and freebies, but Singapore continues to chase without seriously threatening Hong Kong's Asian business status.

Recently, through its rebranding efforts, Hong Kong is intending to differentiate the city in the minds of outsiders. That seems a bit silly, but harmless.

In short, it doesn't matter whether Shanghai rules, as long as Hong Kong does what it does best, rather than ape what it believes a competitor such as Shanghai might do, if and when it becomes the dominant commercial Chinese city.

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

有一位歌手, 有一次她唱完了歌, 竟没有一个人鼓掌。于是她在开会的时候说道: “掌声究竟能说明什么问题? 难道掌声是美? 是艺术? 是黄金? 掌声到底卖几分钱一斤? 被观众鼓了几声掌就飘飘然, 就忘乎所以, 就选成了歌星, 就坐飞机, 就灌唱片, 这简直是胡闹! 是对灵魂的腐蚀! 你不信, 如果我扭起屁股唱黄歌儿, 比她们得到的掌声还多!”

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后来她又唱了一次歌，全场掌声雷动。她在会上又说开了：

“歌曲是让人听的，如果人家不爱听，内容再好，曲调再好又有什么用？群众的眼睛是雪亮的，群众的心里是有一杆秤的，离开了群众的喜闻乐见，就是不搞大众化，只搞小众化，就是出了方向性差错，就是孤家寡人，自我欣赏。我听到的不只是掌声，而是一颗颗火热的心的跳动！”

过了一阵子，音乐工作者开会，谈到歌曲演唱中的一种不健康的倾向和群众的趣味需要疏导，欣赏水平需要提高。她便举出了那一次唱歌无人鼓掌作为例子，她宣称：“我顶住了！我顶住了！我顶住了！”

又过一阵子，音乐工作者又开会，谈到受欢迎的群众歌曲还是创作、演唱得太少。她又举出了另一次唱歌掌声如雷的例子，宣称：“我早就做了，我早就做了，我早就做了！”

## Part Two English Linguistics (30 points)

### 1. Explain the Following Linguistic Terms

1. paradigmatic relations
2. pidgin
3. homographs, homographs, homonyms

### 2. Multiple Choice

1. The doctrine that the “synchronic study of a particular ‘state’ of a language should be separated from, and seen as logically prior to, the diachronic study of changes from one state to another.” was advocated by\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Edward Sapir                      B) B.L Whorf  
C) Ferdinand de Saussure          D) Leonard Bloomfield
2. *An Introduction to the Study of Language* (1914) was written by\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Leonard Bloomfield              B) B.L Whorf  
C) Ferdinand de Saussure          D) Edward Sapir

## Part Three English Literature (30 Points)

### I. Identify the authors, the sources of the following passages and make brief comments. (Ten points each)

1.

To bow and sue for grace  
With suppliant knee, and deify his power  
Who from the terror of this arm so late  
Doubted his empire \_\_\_that were low indeed;  
That were an ignominy and shame beneath

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This downfall...

2. For if, (said he), you throw among five yahoos as much food as would be sufficient for fifty, they will, instead of eating peacefully, fall together by the ears, each single one impatient to have all to itself, and therefore a servant was usually employed to stand by while they were feeding aboard, and those kept home were tied at a distance from each other.

**II. Make an analysis of the reasons for the death of Piggy in *Lord of the Flies***

**(Ten points)**