

# 《高级英语》考试大纲

## 一、课程的性质和设置目的

高级英语是高等教育英语专业本科高级阶段的主干必修课程，是基础英语课程的延伸和发展，本课程在进一步培养学生在语音、词汇和语法方面的基础语言知识和在听、说、读、写、译方面的语言技能的基础上，其课程学习目的主要体现在以下五点。

- 1) 进一步提高阅读理解和词汇辨析运用能力；
- 2) 通过学习覆盖多学科知识背景的名家名篇，扩大知识范围，提升学习兴趣和视野；
- 3) 正确理解文章内容和主题文学文化思想，对体裁结构、语言技巧和修辞特点有较高的赏析能力；
- 4) 学习英语写作技巧和修辞学基本理论，强化书目写作能力，加强阅读与写作过程中的审美意识；
- 5) 通过小组讨论和课堂互动活动，提高口头语言表达能力、独立分析和思考的逻辑思维和判断能力。

在这一阶段，学生应该善于使用工具书自己解决各种语言难点，提高自我的独立思考能力和解决问题的能力。同时，应将语言基础知识积累与人文背景知识拓展有益结合起来，并在学习过程中培养较高的文学篇章的赏析能力，强化口头表达能力和笔头的翻译与写作能力。

## 二、课程内容

本课程选用《高级英语》（上/下册）（张汉熙主编）。

教材中的课文出自英美等国的多种刊物和杂志，有较高的修辞和写作水平，有较深刻的语言内涵和广泛的背景信息的渗透。通过对内容及题材多样化的课文的分析和学习，能使学生接触不同的文体特点，积累全面的语言知识，吸收较广泛的多学科知识。课文相关练习项目包括：课文内容理解，以问题、释义、课文段落句子翻译为主要形式；词汇的构词和同义词辨析，采用填空、造句、翻译等不同形式；修辞学和文体写作技巧赏析；口头和笔头训练，包括小组讨论和写作拓展训练。

## 三、课程的基本要求与考核目标

**词汇：**认知词汇 8000 左右，熟练掌握其中 3000 左右个词及其最常用的搭配和短语，并能在口语和写作中恰当使用这些词汇。

**阅读：**能借助工具书基本读懂英语报刊和书籍，能准确理解文章的主题思想和观点，并能对文章的文体和写作风格进行一定的赏析和评论。

**写作：**能用英语流程地回答问题，解释课文的长句和难句，在半小时之内写出 150~200 字的与课文主题相关的短文。

**翻译：**能在半小时之内将与课文难度相近的 150 至 200 字的英语短文译成通顺的汉语，或将 200 字左右的汉语短文译成英语。

## 四、命题与考试

### 1、命题原则

本课程考试命题广度和难度根据大纲规定的知识范围和能力要求而确定。命题原则如下：

1) 试卷总结构和所占分数比例：每份试卷包括两大部分，第一部分考核课程书本内容，占总分的 60% 左右；第二部分是能力水平测试，使用课程以外的材料，占总分的 40% 左右。

2) 考试项目的技能结构

每份试卷中考核读、写、译三种技能。“读”包括课程内容的理解和词汇的掌握；“写”主观简答题和改错题；“译”为英译中和中译英。

3) 考试题目的难度结构

与课程内容有关的题目 60% 左右，水平考试的题目占 40% 左右。试题中难度容易的占 20% 左右，较易的占 30% 左右，较难的占 30% 左右，难的占 20% 左右。

## 2、试题类型

试题分为两个大部分：考核课程内容；能力水平考试，重点为阅读理解能力和文学篇章赏析能力。

试题题型：下列题型作为制卷考试的参考题型，其中考核课程内容的有五类，能力水平考试的有三类。

### 1) 考核课程内容

#### (1) 词汇释义

考核学生对课文内容和核心词汇的掌握，从课文中选出重要的词汇，要求学生根据上下文选择最符合该词汇意思的选项。

#### (2) 与课程内容有关的理解问题

考核学生对课程内容的熟悉和理解程度，试题通常是有关课文大意、篇章布局和句子意思、主题思想等的理解。

#### (3) 词汇填空

考核学生对选自课文中要求重点掌握的语法和词汇的运用能力。每句一个空格，要求学生从所提供的单词或词组中选择正确的答案以恰当的形式填入空格中。

#### (4) 人文知识和修辞理解

考核学生对课文拓展的英美人文背景的掌握，同时要求学生能灵活对课程中出现的重要修辞能正确识别和运用。

#### (5) 英译汉

考核学生对课文难句结构和词汇的理解，以及正确运用汉语流畅表达意思的能力。

### 2) 水平考试

#### (1) 综合阅读理解

要求考生在能一定时间内阅读与课程难易程度相当的短文后，正确理解短文的问文体和写作特征，对主题思想观点和重要细节有一定的鉴赏能力。

#### (2) 短文改错

要求学生在规定时间里对具有一定难度的短文进行改错，要求学生具备灵活运用词汇，语法和篇章上下文衔接与连贯方面的语言知识能力识别文中语言表达的错误并恰当改正。

#### (3) 汉译英

考核学生灵活运用所学语言知识和所掌握的翻译技能恰当翻译与课程文章语言内容难度相当的句子，要求学生能用结构正确词汇准确地地道英语表达句子意思。

### 3) 考试

本课程为闭卷笔试，考试时间为 90 分钟。试题的分量以中等程度的考生能在规定时间内能答完考题并加以检查为度。评分为百分制，60 分为及格，80 分及以上为优秀。

附录：高级英语期末试卷样题，答案，以及评分标准

一 试卷样题

**Part I. Identify the figures of speech in each of the following sentences. (1\*25) (25%)**

1. A misty morning may have a fine day.  
A. metaphor B. alliteration C. simile D. metonymy
2. The car dances across the icy road.  
A. metaphor B. synecdoche C. personification D. metonymy
3. His purse would not allow him that luxury.  
A. metaphor B. alliteration C. simile D. metonymy
4. Seldom has a city gained such world renown, and I am proud and happy to welcome you to Hiroshima, a town known through the world for its—oysters.  
A. antithesis B. anti-climax C. euphemism D. metaphor
5. This country has a high percentage of senior citizens.  
A. hyperbole B. anti-climax C. euphemism D. metaphor
6. Speech is silver; silence is golden.  
A. synecdoche B. anti-climax C. euphemism D. antithesis
7. I am so hungry that I can eat a horse.  
A. hyperbole B. anti-climax C. euphemism D. metaphor
8. Living without an aim is like sailing without a compass.  
A. metaphor B. alliteration C. simile D. personification
9. He remained loyal to me through thick and thin.  
A. synecdoche B. anti-climax C. euphemism D. alliteration
10. No matter it is the first choice or last resort, we have to accept it.  
A. antithesis B. anti-climax C. hyperbole D. euphemism
11. I tried a thousand times, but I still failed.  
A. antithesis B. simile C. hyperbole D. alliteration
12. She was dressed in silks.  
A. metaphor B. synecdoche C. personification D. metonymy
13. He embarked early on the sea of public life.  
A. metaphor B. synecdoche C. personification D. metonymy
14. He commented with a crushing sense of despair on men's final release from earthly struggles.  
A. antithesis B. simile C. hyperbole D. euphemism
15. For making money, his pen would prove mightier than his pickaxe.  
A. synecdoche B. metonymy C. metaphor D. simile
16. The ship began to creak and protest as it struggled against the rising sea.  
A. simile B. metonymy C. metaphor D. personification
17. After such long exposure to the direct sun, the leaves of the houseplant looked like pieces of overcooked bacon.  
A. synecdoche B. metonymy C. metaphor D. simile
18. The army included two hundred horse and three hundred foot.  
A. synecdoche B. metonymy C. personification D. hyperbole
19. The fountain of knowledge will dry up unless it is continuously replenished by streams of new learning  
A. metaphor B. synecdoche C. simile D. personification
20. The duties of a soldier are to protect his country and peel potatoes.  
A. antithesis B. anti-climax C. hyperbole D. euphemism
21. All the slow, sleepy, sluggish-brained sloths stayed at home.  
A. antithesis B. simile C. alliteration D. synecdoche
22. His industry, perseverance and determination ultimately brought him a rich harvest.  
A. metaphor B. synecdoche C. simile D. personification
23. The world will lament them a day and forget them forever.  
A. hyperbole B. anti-climax C. antithesis D. euphemism
24. He swims as fast as a fish.  
A. metaphor B. synecdoche C. simile D. personification

25. The wind stood up and gave a shout.  
A. metaphor    B. synecdoche    C. simile    D. personification

**Part II. Reading comprehension.** (In this part, there are 30 items. To each item, there is only one answer. Please choose the one which is the most appropriate to each item on the basis of your understanding of the texts you have learned.) (1\*30) (30%)

26. The sentence "The Middle Eastern bazaar takes you back hundreds --- even thousands --- of years" means \_\_\_\_\_  
A. the bazaar was built hundreds or even thousands of years ago.  
B. the market reminds you people and their life of the middle eastern countries centuries ago.  
C. for hundreds or thousands of years, the middle eastern bazaar has not changed  
D. the Middle eastern bazaar brings you back from hundreds or even thousands of years ago.
27. One of the most picturesque and impressive parts of the middle eastern bazaar is the \_\_\_\_\_  
A. food-market    B. carpet-market    C. copper-smiths' market    D. spice-market
28. "Bargaining is the order of the day" means \_\_\_\_\_  
A. every customer tries to beat down the price of the item he wants to buy.  
B. every customer knows that the seller cheats all the time.  
C. an order was issued that everyone should bargain.  
D. during daytime everyone bargains.
29. From the phrase "...the maze of vaulted streets which honeycomb this bazaar" we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_  
A. the streets were vaulted so as to make the bazaar a maze.  
B. the streets crisscrossed the bazaar, cutting the bazaar into lots of small sections.  
C. the maze was full of bees  
D. shops, stores and houses together made the bazaar into a big honeycomb.
30. From the sentence "in the background, a *tiny* apprentice blows a big charcoal fire with a huge leather bellows..." we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_  
A. the bellows is larger than the charcoal fire.  
B. the charcoal fire is larger than the apprentice  
C. both the charcoal fire and the leather bellows are bigger than the apprentice  
D. the apprentice must be young and small in stature.
31. A blind man could infer that he was in the cloth-market because it was very \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A. noisy    B. quiet    C. crowded    D. hot
32. The sentence "little girls and elderly ladies in kimonos rubbed shoulders with teenagers and women in western dress" implies that \_\_\_\_\_  
A. western influence and national tradition co-existed in Japan  
B. there were lots of female walking in the streets.  
C. little girls and elderly women wore kimonos but teenagers and women wore western dress  
D. women in Japan wore different clothes
33. The author's description of the mayor "he was a tall, thin man, sad-eyed and serious" shows that \_\_\_\_\_  
A. the meeting with the author who was an American reminded the mayor of the atomic crime  
B. the mayor must be in sad mood that night.  
C. the author's own mentality distorted the image of the mayor  
D. the mayor did not want to talk with the author
34. The sentence "there are two different schools of thought in this city of oysters" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people in Hiroshima hold different opinions on the A-bomb attack  
B. people in Hiroshima hold different opinions on World War II  
C. people in Hiroshima hold different opinions on how to treat the victims of the A-bomb attack.  
D. people in Hiroshima hold different opinions on how to preserve their memory of the A-bomb attack
35. The sentence "the very sight of which would send shivers down the spine of any healthy visitor" means \_\_\_\_\_  
A. any healthy visitor would feel uneasy when he saw the medical instruments  
B. Any healthy visitor would start trembling when he saw the medical instruments  
C. the medical instruments were burnished and cold  
D. as soon as he saw the cold medical instruments, the visitor began shivering

36. The expression “earthly cares” in this text can be best understood as \_\_\_\_.
- daily worries such as food, clothing and etc
  - global considerations such as environment and etc
  - social conflicts such as terrorism, disarmament and etc.
  - everyday business such as economy and finance and etc.
37. The sentence “Dee, though, would always look anyone in the eye. Hesitation was no part of her nature” indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.
- Dee is very confident and brave
  - Dee is cowardly
  - Dee is impolite to others
  - Dee is selfish
38. The sentence “Like good looks and money, quickness passed Maggie by” means \_\_\_\_.
- Maggie is beautiful and clever
  - Maggie is wealthy
  - Maggie is either good-looking or clever
  - Maggie is not clever just as she is neither beautiful nor rich.
39. In the text “Everyday Use for Your Grandmama”, the quilt stands for \_\_\_\_.
- heritage or culture
  - happiness
  - luck
  - wealth
40. According to “Everyday Use for Your Grandmama”, in real life, the mother is a \_\_\_\_\_ woman.
- fashionable
  - working
  - modern
  - well-educated
41. The main characters in “Everyday Use for Your Grandmama” are all \_\_\_\_\_.
- blacks
  - whites
  - Japanese
  - Chinese
42. Dee visited her mother and sister because \_\_\_\_\_.
- she missed her mother and sister so much
  - she wanted to get something traditional from her family and to show that she was in the flow of the Black Power Movement.
  - she planned to have a holiday in the countryside
  - her mother and sister asked her for help
43. The sentence “in 1927 the colored people asked fewer questions than they do now” implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- the colored people had no questions in 1927
  - the colored people dared not to or were not aware to ask questions in 1927
  - the colored people were satisfied with their living conditions in 1927
  - the colored people are less obedient than they used to
44. The sentence “I will unsay no word that I have spoken about it.” means \_\_\_\_\_.
- I will not take back whatever I have said about it
  - I will take back whatever I have said about it.
  - I will not say anything about it.
  - I will say everything I know about it.
45. The sentence “If Hitler invaded Hell I would make at least a favorable reference to the Devil in the House of Commons” indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.
- Churchill would like to say some good words for Hitler
  - Hitler is more evil than the Devil
  - Hitler is as evil as the Devil
  - Churchill will do a favor to Hitler and support him in the House of Commons
46. The sentence “it is devoid of all theme and principle except appetite and racial domination” can be understood as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Hitler and his regime were greedy and wanted to surpass other nations.
  - For Hitler and his gang, nothing could be considered as ideal or guiding principle. The conquest of and rule over other nations was the strongest desire in them.
  - The only thing that Hitler and his gang wanted was to be better than other nations.
  - Hitler and his regime had conquered many other nations and this was very bad.
47. According to the speech, Hitler had believed that his attack on the USSR would \_\_\_\_\_.
- cause conflicts between the United States and Great Britain.
  - make the United States retreat from the war.
  - enlist sympathy from the right wing of the western countries

- D. lead to a conclusion of the war.
48. According to the text, the final act of Hitler's aggression was to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. defeat his enemy one by one.  
 B. free the Russians from communist rule.  
 C. completely destroy the USSR.  
 D. make the whole western hemisphere subject to his rule.
49. Ogilvie delayed his visit to the Croydons' suite because \_\_\_\_\_
- A. his watch did not work  
 B. he wanted to make the Croydons nervous and showed his importance  
 C. he was anxious and dared not to visit them  
 D. something unexpected happened on his way to the Croydons' suite
50. The Duchess was well-educated and had very high social position, so her language was \_\_\_\_\_
- A. slangy      B. formal      C. informal      D. ungrammatical
51. Judging from Ogilvie' language and his behaviors, we can infer that he is a man in \_\_\_\_\_
- A. the upper class      B. the middle class      C. the lower class
52. The Duchess decided to make the detective drive their car north because \_\_\_\_\_
- A. she and her husband were very busy and had no time to drive their car north  
 B. she was not adept at driving, while Ogilvie was a nice driver  
 C. she and her husband were not so familiar with the terrain, and their speech and manner would betray them  
 D. she was not willing to drive alone for a long journey
53. \_\_\_\_\_ was not included in the evidence of the hit-and-run found by the police.
- A. headlight glass    B. brush trace    C. a note book    D. headlight trim ring
54. Mark Twain left the river country because \_\_\_\_\_
- A. the development of railroad rendered steamboat pilots less necessary and the Civil War began  
 B. he wanted to become a soldier and fight for the south  
 C. he was not interested in this job any more  
 D. he wanted to move to other states and led a new life
55. Mark Twain adopted his pen name \_\_\_\_\_
- A. from one character in his novel      B. from the name of a house  
 C. from a song      D. from the cry heard in his steamboat days

**Part III. Find a suitable word for each blank. (Students are required to just write down the letter of the word for each blank.) (0.5\*20) (10%).**

**Part A: Mark Twain**

A. measured	B. period	C. immediate	D. era	E. literature
F. marked	G. career	H. adopted	I. influence	J. variety

No author in American \_\_\_1\_\_\_ is better known or more loved than Samuel Langhorne Clemens. Born in Missouri in 1835, he grew up on the banks of the Mississippi River and later \_\_\_2\_\_\_ the pen name of "Mark Twain" from the call of the boatmen on the Mississippi as they \_\_\_3\_\_\_ the depth of the river. The river environment inspired the two novels which brought him his greatest fame: *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn*. Another book, *Life on the Mississippi*, told of his adventures on the river boats of that \_\_\_4\_\_\_.

It was during the Civil War that Mark Twain's life as a writer started. At that time he was working as a newspaper man in Nevada and California. His short story, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," was an \_\_\_5\_\_\_ success and his new \_\_\_6\_\_\_ began.

In 1870, Mark Twain married Olivia Langdon. He had fallen in love with her picture even before he met her. According to his biographers, his wife had a great \_\_\_7\_\_\_ on Twain's later books.

Mark Twain was also a very successful lecturer. His travels around the country giving talks on a \_\_\_8\_\_\_ of subjects helped make him famous and increased the sale of his books.

*Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn* are considered Twain's best works. They are \_\_\_9\_\_\_ by humor and satire and provide his readers with an excellent picture of his \_\_\_10\_\_\_. His last book was completed in 1909, one year before his death. He was then 74 years old.

## Part B: My Apple Tree

A. disturbing	B. disquieting	C. flawless	D. bear	E. book
F. blind	G. identified	H. foreseen	I. innocence	J. snatch

As I stood on our front porch one evening when I was about ten, my eye caught an unusual plant not more than five inches high. It was the merest seedling, but my father \_\_\_11\_\_\_ it as a young apple tree. I decided I would transplant the seedling, care for it as my own, and it would thrive. When I was a man and farmed this land, it would \_\_\_12\_\_\_ good apples for me.

Dad proposed a spot between the driveway and the garden, and that evening he dug the sod up for me and I planted my little tree there. In my \_\_\_13\_\_\_ about fruit trees, I did not know that all the trees in our orchard had been nursery grafted, and that apple trees grown from seeds — rather than grafts like the trees in our orchard — are often barren or bear only inferior fruit. If my father knew it, he kept his own counsel, not \_\_\_14\_\_\_ my optimism.

I took a boy's care of my tree, alternating negligence and tenderness. I cheered it on as it slowly prospered in the face of weeds and the regular predations of Pearl, one of our workhorses, who was partial to its taste and tried to \_\_\_15\_\_\_ a branch whenever she could.

Came the years when my tree had a few blossoms but no fruit. Later I read \_\_\_16\_\_\_ news in a high-school textbook: Apple seed trees of ten produce a crabbed and wizened apple. Still, it was a nice tree and I was fond of it, so I pruned it by the \_\_\_17\_\_\_. At least it would look good. Then I went off to college and forgot about it.

My back was hardly turned when the tree began to bear tasty apples, slowly at first, then more generously. They were good for eating and for sauce, superb for drying, and freer of insects and disease than those from any tree in the orchard. For 35 years now, my tree has poured down its nearly \_\_\_18\_\_\_ bounty. Twenty bushels is nothing. Every autumn, relatives and neighbors come to shake the branches and bear the surplus fruit away.

I had \_\_\_19\_\_\_ it all. This perpetual bounty is what I had fully expected in those early years when I didn't know what I was doing. With even a little learning in these matters, I would not have bothered to transplant or tend the tree. It was nurtured on \_\_\_20\_\_\_ faith, and the harvest that was all but impossible becomes now all but inevitable.

### Part IV. Translation. (15%)

#### Part A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese (5\*2) (10%)

1. Young Mark Twain entered that world in 1857 as a cub pilot on a steamboat. The cast of characters set before him in his new profession was rich and varied—a cosmos. He participated abundantly in this life, listening to pilothouse talk of feuds, piracies, lynchings, medicine shows, and savage waterside slums. All would resurface in his books, together with colorful language that he soaked up with a memory that seemed phonographic.

2. The Russian danger is therefore our danger, and the danger of the United States, just as the cause of any Russian fighting for his hearth and home is the cause of free men and free peoples in every quarter of the globe. Let us learn the lessons already taught by such cruel experience. Let us redouble our exertions, and strike with united strength while life and power remain.

#### Part B. Translate the following sentences into English (1\*5) (5%)

- 大家在几分钟后才领悟他话中含意，即他不愿意依从她的要求。
- 我记不得他是怎么说的，但我肯定他讲话的大意是他指望他们给予支持。
- 他们的生活方式可以追溯到一千多年前他们的祖先所开创的古老传说。
- 在这件事情上，我们没有任何选择的余地，我们只得竭尽全力。
- 对前途的担心，使他忧虑重重。最后他被我们说服了，决定改变原来的想法。

### Part V. Give brief answers to the following questions. (10\*2) (20%)

- Compare the three women in *Everyday Use for Your Grandmamma*. (100 words)

The writer of *The Middle Eastern Bazaar* tries to evoke the atmosphere of the bazaar by his choice of language. Give examples of the methods he employs to achieve this. (100 words)

## 二 试卷答案

### Part I. Identify the figures of speech in each of the following sentences. (25%)

1-----5 BCDBC 6-----10 DACDA

11-----15 CBADB 16-----20 DDAAB

21-----25 CACCD

### Part II. Reading comprehension. (30%)

26—30BCABD 31-35BACDA 36-40 AADAB 41-45ABBAB

46-50 BCDBB 51-55 CCCAD

### Part III. Find a suitable word for each blank. (Students are required to just write down the letter of the word for each blank.) (10%)

Part A: 1. E 2. H 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. G 7. I 8. J 9. F 10. D

Part B: 11. G 12. D 13. I 14. A 15. J 16. B 17. E 18. C 19. H 20. F

### Part IV. Translation. (15%)

#### Part A. Translate the following into Chinese (10%) 参考答案

1, 1857年, 年轻的马克·吐温踏上了这片土地, 当时他在一艘蒸气船上做见习领航员。他所从事的新的工作使他接触到形形色色的人物-----这里俨然是一个芸芸众生的大千世界。他全身心地投入到这种生活之中, 在操舵室里他常听见人们谈论家族间的世仇, 海盗的掠夺, 私刑的滥用, 药品的兜售, 以及河边野蛮贫民窟生活的故事。他的所见所闻, 连同他那留声机般牢记下来的丰富多彩的语言, 都重现在其作品中。

2, 因此, 苏联的危险就是我国的危险, 就是美国的危险; 苏联人们为保卫家园而战的事业就是世界各地自由人民和自由民族的事业。在如此残酷的经历中, 让我们吸取教训吧! 在这生命尚存, 力量还在之际, 让我们加倍努力, 团结一心打击敌人吧!

#### Part B. Translate the following into English (5%)

1, It was only after a few minutes that his words sank in, and namely he was reluctant to comply with her request.

2, I cannot remember his exact words, but I am sure he did say something to the effect that he counted on their help.

3, Their way of life can be traced back to the ancient traditions handed down to them by their ancestors more than a thousand years ago.

4, We have no alternative in this matter, and we have to do our utmost.

5, He was obsessed with fear of future and finally succumbed to our persuasion to change his original idea.

### Part V. Give brief answers to the following questions. (20%)

1. The author selects the most characteristic parts of the bazaar and describes them rather skillfully. He chooses either deductive or inductive method in creating the specific atmosphere in a particular place and excels in evoking the reader's senses such as hearing, seeing, feeling and smelling. For example, in the cloth market, we first read that "the noise of the entrance fades away"; "fade" suggests the natural and gradual disappearance of the din at the gateway. then what about the cloth-mar-ket itself? The central word is "muted". What is the reason? Firstly, "the earthen floor, beaten hard by countless feet, deadens the sound of footsteps". Secondly, "the shop-keepers speak in slow, measured tones" and the buyers "follow suit". So the overall atmosphere in this

market is “sepulchral”. In this part the sense of hearing is emphasized and the method of induction is used. Also in the copper-smiths’ market, the author captures accurately the most striking characteristic, first the sound and then the light, the sound tinkling, banging and clashing, while the light dancing, so the author defines the market in his eyes as a fairyland.

Besides, there are also the senses of hearing and seeing and the inductive method. At last in describing the place where linseed oil is made, we can easily imagine the backwardness, antiquity and somberness as the author carefully constructs the image of a vast dark cavern whose walls are covered with “dust of centuries” and the “massive stone wheels” and camels are used to crush the linseed into pulp and then a “vast ramshackle apparatus of beams and ropes and pulleys” operated manually. The most wonderful part lies at the end of the text. A series of sounds are collected to impress the readers; the creaking of the beam, the squeaking and rumbling of the stone wheels and the grunts and sighs of the camels. They tend to linger in the reader’s ears and retain the memory. In the author’s choice of language, the most representative is the use of adjectives, which captures the very peculiarity of each of the parts. For example, the sepulchral atmosphere of the silent cloth-market cooperates well with the previous sentence “the earthen floor... deadens the sound...”. In the copper-smiths’ market, we can find pots and bowls “engraved with delicate and intricate traditional designs”: delicate suggests that the lines are thin and beautiful while intricate means that the engraving is difficult and complicated. To summarize, the author creates the atmosphere by provoking the reader’s sensory feelings and employing accurate words.

2. Mrs. Johnson introduces herself as “a large, big-boned woman with rough, man-working hands”. She narrates the story from her point of view. Supposing that the story is set in 1970, she can be assumed to be about 50 years old. Although her education ends with the close-down of her school after the second grade in 1927, although she cannot read and tells the reader that she lacks “a quick tongue”, the author has given her articulate strength: she “can kill and clean a hog as mercilessly as a man”, she can work outside all day”, she “can eat pork liver cooked over the open fire minutes after it comes steaming from the hog”- she is good “at a man’s job”. But apart from physical strength, she also shows mental toughness: she went to the people of her church and raised money to send her gifted daughter to a school in Augusta. And she can clearly distinguish between dream and reality. This contributes to the good-hearted and down-to-earth image the reader gets of her. But the way she presents herself to us shows that she is dissatisfied. She dreams of being “brought together” with Dee again, being given all the appreciation and thankfulness she has always been refused by her. The other possible reason for her to be dissatisfied is that the arrival of Dee reminds her of her weaknesses. She says for example that she could never look “a strange white man in the eye”, that she has “talked to them always with one foot raised in flight, with my head turned in whichever way is farthest from them”. Compared to that, Dee is much better: “she would always look anyone in the eye”.

Mrs. Johnson’s first name is never mentioned. She is referred to by “Mama” and refers to herself only as “a Johnson” which may be a hint to the awareness of her family membership.

Dee does not really fit in her family: she is bright, confident and beautiful and likes to produce herself-“(h)esitation(is ) no part of her nature”. She cares much about the outer appearance. “At 16 she had a style of her own and knew what style was”. Since Dee left home to go to college in the North, she has changed her attitude towards the black tradition radically. She seemingly goes with the flow and is very much into the ideas of the Black Power movement. Despite her good education she is unable to see the value of her most important roots-her American roots. The way Dee is presented makes the reader dislike her. She is arrogant and selfish and her “faultfinding power” hardly “ever let her have any friends”. But nevertheless “no” is a word the world never learned to say to her”.

Maggie is a docile, weak girl-walking with chin on chest, eyes on ground, and feet in shuffle. The first words involving Maggie demonstrate her homely and introverted character:

“she will be nervous until after her sister goes: she will stand hopelessly in corners, homely and ashamed of the burn scars down her arms and legs, eyeing her sister with a mixture of envy and awe. She thinks her sister has

held life always in the palm of one hand, that “no” is a word that the world never learned to say to her”. yet, despite her docile nature, Maggie still maintains her role as the protagonist of the story.

The reader sympathizes with Maggie. Whether in beauty, life, or education, Maggie has always come second to her flamboyant and excessive sister Dee. Maggie’s character is even more admirable because she accepts her simple and seemingly insignificant role in society without complaint. Although she was never sent away to college, disfigured in a house fire, and continually belittled by her condescending sister, Maggie hates neither life nor Dee. As demonstrated by the conflict of the quilts, she continually plays the part of the more mature individual. When the mother moved “up to touch the quilts, Dee moved back just enough so that mother couldn’t teach them”. However, Maggie does not become angry or wish for her mother to grab the quilts out of Dee’s undeserving hands; instead, she squeaks from the protection of the door. “she can have them, mama,” like someone who is accustomed to never winning anything. Maggie realizes that she doesn’t need those quilts as she affirms “I can ’ member Grandma Dee without the quilts”. Maggie’s benevolence immediately wins pity from the reader by demonstrating the blatant selfishness of her sister. Although Maggie had been promised the quilts, Dee’s overzealous desire for them influenced Maggie think that it was absurd to even try to put up a fight for them. When momma grabs the quilts from Dee and hands them to Maggie, Maggie can’t help but smile “a real smile, not scared”. This signifies a change in Maggie’s persona because for the first time in her life she realizes that –even in the face of Dee-her view of life was correct. For once, Maggie receives what she deserves and, as implied by the title, she appreciates the gift far more than Dee ever could.

### 三 评分标准

## 英语外事管理系 2006 级<<高级英语>>期末考试答卷评分标准

**Part I——Part II.** 为客观题，每题一分。

**Part III** 为客观题，每题 0.5 分。

**Part IV Part A** Translate these sentences from English to Chinese (5%)

英翻汉每句话 5 分。

5 分：符合原文，行文通顺流畅，符合中文表达习惯。

5-3 分：基本符合原文，语言比较通顺，连贯，基本符合中文表达习惯。

3-2 分：与原文有出入，语言缺乏连贯，或者不符合中文表达习惯。

2-0 分：不知所云，或者只有个别的词组，没有连贯的句子。

**Part B** Translate these sentences from Chinese to English (10%)

汉翻英每句话 2 分。

2 分：理解正确，句子无任何错误。

2-1.5 分：理解正确，句子中出现小的词语使用错误。

1.5-1 分：理解正确，但句子中出现语法、结构等严重错误。

1-0.5 分：未能理解句义，句子结构不清。

**Part V. Give brief answers to the following questions. (20%)**

**10 分：**回答准确，表意清楚，抓住了问题的要点，文字表述无误。

**10-7.5 分：**回答基本正确，对课文理解基本到位，但文字表述上有错误。

**7.5-5 分：**理解题意，但未能清楚地阐述出自己的观点，语言缺乏连贯。

**5-2.5 分：**未能理解题意，回答上不成体系，句子错误较多。

**2.5-0 分：**字数差太多，回答完全不知所云。

