

聊城大学 2015 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题

考试科目	[616]基础英语(含语言学及英美文学基础知识)	A 卷
适用专业	英语语言文学 外国语言学及应用语言学	

注意事项: 1、本试题共 6 道大题(共 88 个小题), 满分 150 分。
 2、本卷为试题, 答题另有答题纸。答案一律写在答题纸上, 写在该试题纸上或草稿纸上无效。
 3、答题必须用蓝、黑钢笔或圆珠笔书写, 其它均无效。
 4、特殊要求携带的用具请注明, 没有特殊要求填“无” 无

I. Multiple Choice. (30 points, 1 point each)

Directions: There are 30 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are 4 words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

1. The scientists have made an _____ study of the viruses that cause the disease.
 A. exhausted B. exhausting C. exhaustive D. exhaustion
2. One who never committed _____ could not achieve anything.
 A. errors B. defects C. faults D. drawbacks
3. Football hooliganism is reaching epidemic _____ in some western countries.
 A. projection B. proposition C. propulsion D. proportion
4. I don't _____ to the idea that money can bring happiness.
 A. approve B. appreciate C. subscribe D. confess
5. The manager cast a salesgirl an accusing look for her _____ attitude towards customers.
 A. impartial B. frosty C. hostile D. bold
6. I always buy more things at Christmas than other times because many shops offer significant _____.
 A. benefits B. accounts C. rebates D. discounts
7. A supermarket _____ its stock very rapidly.
 A. turns around B. turns over C. turns out D. turns on
8. The British government refused to _____ its control of island without proper arrangement for its political future.
 A. sign away B. sign for C. sign on D. sign out
9. The three graduates were given work according to their _____ abilities.
 A. respectful B. respective C. respectable D. respected
10. Intellectual property refers to a category of intangible _____ which includes patents, trade marks, copyright and so on.
 A. assets B. resources C. finance D. belongings
11. I moved that the case _____ dismissed.
 A. should be B. was C. would be D. could be
12. Eskimo words are far more highly inflected than those of any of the well-known European languages, for a _____ noun can be spoken or written in several hundred different forms, each having a precise meaning different from that of any other.
 A. single B. singular C. plural D. compound
13. You'll have to _____ the things on the table before we have tea.
 A. clear out B. clear off C. clear of D. clear up
14. The mayor held a press conference to _____ that a new development program was under discussion.
 A. convince B. confirm C. confess D. conclude

15. Many old people have a very limited _____ to cold.
 A. tolerance B. endurance C. persistence D. perseverance
16. These issues _____ the limit of my knowledge, so I have got no ideas about them.
 A. transact B. transcribe C. transcend D. transcode
17. The plane found the spot and hovered close enough to _____ that it was a car.
 A. ensure B. examine C. verify D. testify
18. In order to repair barns, build fences, grow crops, and care for animals, a farmer must indeed be _____.
 A. restless B. skilled C. strong D. versatile
19. As he developed his own style, his way of management soon departed from the conventional style of his _____.
 A. ancestors B. successors C. predecessors D. descendants
20. He went to Australia hoping to find a teaching _____ without too much difficulty.
 A. work B. career C. post D. employment
21. His career was not noticeably _____ by the fact that he had never been to school.
 A. restrained B. hindered C. prevented D. halted
22. Richard likes country life and has decided to _____ farming.
 A. go in for B. go back on C. go through D. go along with
23. The introduction of gunpowder gradually made the bow and arrow _____, particularly in Western Europe.
 A. obscure B. obsolete C. optional D. overlapping
24. Life insurance is financial protection for dependents against loss _____ the bread-winner's death.
 A. at the cost of B. on the verge of C. for the sake of D. as a result of
25. As we know, different from the ones nowadays, the earliest locomotives were _____ by stream.
 A. compelled B. impelled C. propelled D. repelled
26. Some day software will translate both written and spoken language so well that the need for any common second language could _____.
 A. descend B. decline C. deteriorate D. depress
27. The 215-page manuscript, circulated to publishers last October, _____ an outburst of interest.
 A. flared B. glittered C. sparked D. flashed
28. He is too young to be able to _____ between right and wrong.
 A. discard B. discern C. disperse D. disregard
29. Their demand for a pay raise has not the slightest _____ of being met.
 A. prospect B. prediction C. prosperity D. permission
30. _____ is known to the world, Aristotle is credited with "The Father of Scientific Method".
 A. It B. As C. That D. What

II. General Knowledge (30 points, 1 point each)

Directions: There are 30 questions in this section. Please choose the best answer to each question and write A, B, C or D on the Answer Sheet.

31. _____ is a folk legend brought to England by Anglo-Saxon from their continental homes, it is a long poem of over 3000 lines and the national epic of the English people.
 A. Beowulf B. Sir Gawain and the Green Knight
 C. The Canterbury Tales D. King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table

32. "Odd to the West Wind" was written by the author of _____.
 A. "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" B. "Kubla Khan"
 C. "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" D. "A Defence of Poetry"
33. In reading Shakespeare, you must have come across the line "To be or not to be — that is a question" by _____.
 A. Iago in *Othello* B. Lear in *King Lear*
 C. Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice* D. Hamlet in *Hamlet*
34. "Wessex novels" refers to the novels written by _____.
 A. Charles Dickens B. D.H. Lawrence C. James Joyce D. Thomas Hardy
35. Joseph Addison, Richard Steele and Alexander Pope belonged to the school of _____.
 A. classicism B. romanticism C. realism D. modernism
36. "The father of the English novel" is _____.
 A. Geoffrey Chaucer B. Edmund Spenser C. Francis Bacon D. Henry Fielding
37. It's generally regarded that Keat's most important and mature poems are in the forms of _____.
 A. ode B. elegy C. epic D. sonnet
38. T. S. Eliot is most famous for _____.
 A. *The Waste Land* B. *A Vision* C. *The Unknown Citizen* D. *The North Ship*
39. *Mrs. Dalloway* and *To the Lighthouse* are novels of "stream of consciousness" written by _____.
 A. James Joyce B. Virginia Woolf C. William Faulkner D. Henry James
40. "The Graveyard Poets" got the name because _____.
 A. they chose to live near graveyard. B. they often wrote about death and melancholy
 C. they always wrote about dead and people D. they often use "graveyard" as the title
41. _____ was usually regarded as the first American writer.
 A. William Bradford B. Anne Bradstreet C. Emily Dickinson D. Captain John Smith
42. All of the following are works by Nathaniel Hawthorne EXCEPT _____.
 A. *The Marble Faun* B. *Typee* C. *The Scarlet Letter* D. *Mosses from an Old Manse*
43. Transcendentalists recognized _____ as the "highest power of the soul".
 A. intuition B. logic C. data of the senses D. thinking
44. _____ is not written by Washington Irving.
 A. *The Sketch Book* B. *Rip Van Winkle*
 C. *The Legend of Sleep Hollow* D. *The Autobiography*
45. The setting of the novel *The Scarlet Letter* by Nathaniel Hawthorne is in _____.
 A. England during World War II B. Paris during the French Revolution
 C. the Middle Age in Italy D. Puritan America
46. The major trend in American literature in the seventies and eighties of the 19th century is _____.
 A. Romanticism B. Realism C. Sentimentalism D. Naturalism
47. Pearl S. Buck, who won the Nobel Prize in 1938, wrote many novels about China, and the best known is _____.
 A. *The Good Earth* B. *The Caine Mutiny* C. *A New Life* D. *The Portrait of a Lady*
48. The difference between Traditional Grammar and Modern Linguistics are all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. descriptive vs. prescriptive B. spoken vs. written
 C. non-Latin-based framework vs. Latin-based framework
 D. competence vs. performance
49. All human languages are organized on two levels: the sound level — meaningless, the grammatical level — meaningful. This means language has the design feature of _____.
 A. creative B. changeable C. arbitrary D. duality
50. In English, there is only one glottal. It is _____.

- A. [f] B. [r] C. [h] D. [v]
51. There are _____ morphemes in the word “undesirability”.
A. three B. four C. five D. six
52. _____ refers to the process of construction where one clause is included in the sentence in syntactic subordination.
A. Conjoining B. Coordination C. Embedding D. Entailment
53. Which of the following antonyms belong to relational opposite? _____.
A. *big* and *small* B. *husband* and *wife* C. *alive* and *dead* D. *male* and *female*
54. Systemic-Functional Grammar, one of the most influential linguistic theories in the 20th century, is put forward by _____.
A. Chomsky B. Halliday C. Firth D. Malinowski
55. A word or phrase with multiple meanings is _____.
A. polysemy B. synonym C. homonym D. hyponym
56. _____ is the language that a learner constructs at a given stage of second language acquisition.
A. Ideology B. Dialect C. Interlanguage D. Interference
57. According to Chomsky, _____ is the ideal user’s internalized knowledge of his language.
A. competence B. parole C. performance D. langue
58. The notion of _____ essentially distinguishes semantics and pragmatics.
A. reference B. meaning C. antonymy D. context
59. A special language variety that mixes languages and is used by speakers of different languages for purposes of trading is called _____.
A. dialect B. idiolect C. pidgin D. register
60. The study of the mental processes of language comprehension and production is _____.
A. corpus linguistics B. sociolinguistics C. theoretical linguistics D. psycholinguistics

III. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points each)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements, for each of which there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Please decide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Let’s Help Eliminate Workplace Anger

“How many of you have been angry at least once today?” asked the conductor of an anger-management seminar. According to an article in The New York Times, most of those in the room raised their hands. “The fact is,” the seminar leader continued, “people get angry an average of 10 to 14 times a day. But anger is especially endemic to work. If you have a job, you’re guaranteed to get angry.”

Up would have gone my hand, had I been in the room and heard that last remark. And I would have respectfully disagreed.

Although some statistics indicate that the number of on-the-job flare-ups has increased in recent years, to hold on to the notion that workplace anger is therefore guaranteed is counterproductive. It leaves one with the impression that any efforts to remain even-tempered at work are, at best, only a bandaid.

Anger-management experts do offer a few common-sense guidelines to minimize work-related anger: don’t let it fester; don’t look for snubs in what are purely innocent incidents; don’t get caught up in other people’s gripes; if you start to lose control, take a break.

I would add, pray.

Instead of sitting there fuming over some encounter, why not use the time to listen for God’s thoughts, His message to you? To be sure, they will snuff out the heat of anger and bring calmness, clarity, and healing. “For I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord, thoughts of

peace, and not of evil, to give you an expected end” (Jer. 29: 11).

Better still, one can act preemptively to prevent a volatile atmosphere on the job. A good start is to consider that the people we work with — whether it’s the person at the desk across from ours or the president of the company — are not what we see on the surface.

If we take it for granted that our coworkers are so many individuals composed merely of an assortment of physical and emotional characteristics, then our overall expectations on the job, as well as our concern for the well-being of those we work with, are limited. But our true nature isn’t the sum of material and sometimes fiery emotional elements. Each of us is God’s child. Everyone’s true selfhood comes from this one source — God, divine Spirit — and is therefore purely good and spiritual.

“Man (including woman) is the offspring, not of the lowest, but of the highest qualities of Mind,” wrote Mary Baker Eddy, author of “Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures”. This divine Mind, or God, is expressing in each of us there “highest quality” as our real nature respectful and loving, and revealing our actual relation to one another as sons and daughters of God.

What we should be counting on at work, then, or anywhere else where people come into contact with one another, is an atmosphere in which everyone feels upheld by God’s thoughts of peace. In this atmosphere, solid relationships develop and solutions appear even in situations where it was believed that none were possible.

So, instead of bracing for a showdown with a fellow worker, you can arrive at work filled with the conviction that you and your colleagues, clients, and customers are all inherently good-natured — God-natured — the offspring of a totally loving creator. You’re certain to have higher expectations, more compassion, more patience. A real peacemaker attitude.

This is doing more than managing work-related anger. This is helping to eliminate it.

61. What does the sentence “But anger is especially endemic to work” in the first paragraph mean?
- A. Anger for sure would cause harm to one’s work.
 - B. Anger is as inevitable in workplace as indispositions to a person.
 - C. Anger can threaten one’s position in a workplace.
 - D. Anger is like an indisposition, it is unavoidable but insignificant.
62. What’s the meaning of the first sentence in the second paragraph “Up would have gone my hand”?
- A. I would have raised my hand.
 - B. I would have vetoed the proposal by raising my hand.
 - C. I would have strongly opposed to the view.
 - D. I would have disagreed and aired my own view.
63. What guideline do the anger-management experts offer to subside workplace anger?
- A. Calm down and try to solve the problem.
 - B. Take a breath before you begin to lose control.
 - C. Divert your attention to pleasing things.
 - D. Both A and B.
64. What does the author of “Science and Health” try to convey to readers in the book?
- A. Man is created by God with divine qualities.
 - B. Human beings’ real nature is as respectful as God.
 - C. We are all offspring of God, our relationship with others are that of brotherhood or sisterhood, so there’s no reason for conflicts.
 - D. All of the above points.
65. What’s the main idea of the passage?
- A. We should spare no efforts to eliminate workplace anger.
 - B. Pray can help minimize work-related anger.

- C. The Christian atmosphere in which everyone feels as equal sons and daughters of God should be advocated to reduce work-related anger.
- D. Among various solutions to workplace anger, resorting to inner peace by virtue of Christian belief is most efficient.

Passage 2

Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia behind a veil of Congressionally imposed secrecy in June 1776 for a country wracked by military and political uncertainties. In anticipation of a vote for independence, the Continental Congress on June 11 appointed Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston as a committee to draft a declaration of independence. The committee then delegated Thomas Jefferson to undertake the task. Jefferson worked diligently in private for days to compose a document. Proof of arduous nature of the work can be seen in the fragment of the first known composition draft of the declaration, which is on public display here for the first time.

Jefferson then made a clean or “fair” copy of the composition declaration, which became the foundation of the document, labeled by Jefferson as the “original rough draft”. Revised first by Adams, then by Franklin, and then by the full committee, a total of forty-seven alterations including the insertion of three complete paragraphs was made on the text before it was presented to Congress on June 28. After voting for independence on July 2, the Congress then continued to refine the document, making thirty-nine additional revisions to the committee draft before its final adoption on the morning of July 4. The “original rough draft” embodies the multiplicity of corrections additions and deletions that were made at each step. Although most of the alterations are in Jefferson’s handwriting (Jefferson later indicated the changes he believed to have been made by Adams and Franklin), quite naturally he opposed many of the changes made to his document.

Congress then ordered the Declaration of Independence printed and late on July 4, John Dunlap, a Philadelphia printer, produced the first printed text of the Declaration of Independence, now known as the “Dunlap Broadside”. The next day John Hancock, the president of the Continental Congress, began dispatching copies of the Declaration to America’s political and military leaders. On July 9, George Washington ordered that his personal copy of the “Dunlap Broadside”, sent to him by John Hancock on July 6, be read to the assembled American army at New York. In 1783 at the war’s end, General Washington brought his copy of the broadside home to Mount Vernon. This remarkable document, which has come down to us only partially intact, is accompanied in this exhibit by a complete “Dunlap Broadcast”— one of only twenty-four known to exist.

On July 19, Congress ordered the production of an engrossed (officially inscribed) copy of the Declaration of Independence, which attending members of the Continental Congress, including some who had not voted for its adoption, began to sign on August 2, 1776. this document is on permanent display at the National Archives.

On July 4, 1995, more than two centuries after its composition, the Declaration of Independence, just as Jefferson predicted on its fiftieth anniversary in his letter to Roger C. Weightman, towers aloft as “the signal of arousing men to burst the chains ... to assume the blessings and security of self-government” and to restore “the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion”.

66. Drafting the Declaration of Independence _____.
- A. was an artful work.
 - B. involved a lot of efforts
 - C. was an ardent work
 - D. was rather easy for Jefferson
67. _____ were made on the text before and after it was presented to Congress.
- A. 47 alterations in addition to the insertion of three complete paragraphs.
 - B. 47 alterations
 - C. 39 revisions

- D. 86 revisions
68. The first printed text of the Declaration of Independence is known as the Dunlap Broadside because _____.
- A. it was produced by John Dunlap and printed on large sheets of paper
 - B. it was produced by John Dunlap and severely criticized
 - C. it was kept in Dunlap museum
 - D. both A and B
69. Which copy is on permanent display at the National Museum?
- A. The engrossed copy on which members of the Congress signed.
 - B. The Dunlap Broadside copy.
 - C. General Washington's copy.
 - D. The fragment of the first draft of the declaration by Thomas Jefferson.
70. Choose an appropriate title for the passage.
- A. Thomas Jefferson
 - B. The Declaration of Independence
 - C. American Independence
 - D. American History

Passage 3

The Internet is a worldwide network of thousand of computers and computer network. It is a public, voluntary, and cooperative effort between the connected institutions and is not owned or operated by any single organization. The Internet and Transmission Control Protocols were initially developed in 1973 by American computer scientist Vinton Cerf as part of a project sponsored by the United States Department of Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (ARPA) and directed by American engineer Robert Kahn.

The Internet began as a computer network of ARPA that linked computer networks at several universities and research labs in the United States. The world Wide Web was developed in 1989 by English computer scientist Timothy Berners-Lee for the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN).

"The DESIGN of Internet was done in 1973 and published in 1974 there ensued about 10 years of hard work, resulting in the roll out of Internet in 1983. Prior to that, a number of demonstrations were made of the technology—such as the first three-network interconnection demonstrated in November 1977 linking SATNET, PRNET and ARPANET in a path leading from Menlo Park, CA to University College London and back to USC/ISI in Marina del Rey, CA"—Vinton Cerf explains the timing:

Internet, interconnection of computer networks that enables connected machines to communicate directly. The term popularly refers to a particular global interconnection of government, education, and business computer networks that is available to the public. There are also smaller internets, usually for the private use of a single organization, called intranets.

Internet technology is a primitive precursor of the Information Superhighway, a theoretical goal of computer communications to provide schools libraries, businesses, and homes universal access to quality information that will educate, inform, and entertain. In early 1996, the Internet interconnected more than 25 million computers in over 180 countries and continues to grow at a dramatic rate.

How Internets Work

Internets are formed by connecting local networks through special computers in each network known as gateways. Gateway interconnections are made though various communication paths, including telephone lines, optical fibers, and radio links. Additional networks can be added by lining to new gateways. Information to be delivered to a remote machine is tagged with the computerized address of that particular machine.

Different types of addressing formats are used by the various services provided by internets.

One format is known as dotted decimal, for example: 123.45.67.89. Another format describes the name of the destination computer and other routing information, such as “machine, dept, univ.edu”. The suffix at the end of the internet address designates the type of organization that owns the particular computer network, for example, educational institutions (.edu), military locations (.mil), government offices (.gov), and non-profit organizations (.org). Networks outside the United States use suffixes that indicate the country, for example “.ca” for Canada.

Once addressed, the information leaves its home network through a gateway. It is routed from gateway to gateway until it reaches the local network containing the destination machine. Internets have no central control, that is, no single computer directs the flow of information. This differentiates internets from other types of online computer services, such as CompuServe, America Online, and the Microsoft Network.

The Internet Protocol

The Internet Protocol is the basic software used to control an internet. This protocol specifies how gateway machines route information from the sending computer to the recipient computer. Another protocol, Transmission Control Protocol, checks whether the information has arrived at the destination computer and if, if not, caused the information to be resent.

Even though computer interaction is in its infancy, it has dramatically changed our world, bridging the barriers of time and distance, allowing people to share information and work together. Evolution toward the Information Superhighway will continue at an accelerating rate. Available content will grow rapidly, making it easier to find any information on the Internet. New applications will provide secure business transactions and new opportunities of commerce. New technologies will increase the speed of information transfer, allowing direct transfer of entertainment-on-demand. Broadcast television may be replaced by unicast, in which each home receives a signal especially tailored for what its residents want to see when they want to see it.

71. Who is it that designed World Wide Web?

- A. Vinton Cerf
- B. Robert Kahn
- C. Vinton Cerf and Robert Kahn
- D. Timothy Berners-Lee

72. What's Vinton Cerf's comment on Internet?

- A. The Internet is a worldwide network of thousands of computers and computer networks.
- B. Internet, interconnection of computer networks that enables connected machines to communicate directly.
- C. The DESIGN of Internet was done in 1973 and published in 1974. Ten years of hard work continued after that, leading to the roll out of Internet in 1983.
- D. All of the above.

73. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The Internet and Transmission Control Protocols were firstly developed in 1973 by American computer scientist Vinton Cerf.
- B. Intranets refer to those smaller internets usually for the private use of several certain organizations.
- C. The Internet interconnected more than 25 million computers in over 180 countries in early 1996 and continues to grow at an accelerating rate.
- D. There is no central control for Internets, namely, no single computer directs the flow of information.

74. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. This passage is mainly about the development of Internet.
- B. This passage briefly described the development and function of Internet.
- C. This passage concisely introduces IP and TCP to the readers and also explains how Internets work.
- D. Both B and C.

75. What is the author's attitude towards Internet?
- A. The author has a negative attitude Internet.
 - B. The author shows a neutral attitude towards Internet.
 - C. The author holds an affirmative attitude towards Internet.
 - D. None of the above.

IV. Proofreading and Error Correction. (20 points, 2 points each)

Directions: The following passage contains 10 errors. Each line contains a maximum of one error. In each case, only one word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way :

For a wrong word: identify the wrong word and then write wrong word and the correct one on **the Answer Sheet**

For a missing word: mark the position of the missing word with a “^” between its neighboring words and then write them and the missing word on **the Answer Sheet**.

For an unnecessary word: circle the unnecessary word and then write the word with the circle on **the Answer Sheet**

Example:

When art museum wants a new exhibit, it never buys things in finished form and hangs them on the wall. When a natural history museum wants an exhibition, it must often build it.

1. when^ art → an

2. never

3. exhibition → exhibit

Jane Austen was an English novelist, who spent her life in middle class society, which she described intimately and with ironical humor in her novels, the most famous which are Sense and Sensibility, Mansfield Park, Emma, and Persuasion. She was the first English writer who gave the novel their modern characteristics through the treatment of everyday life. Since Austen was widely read in her lifetime she published her works anonymously. The most emergent preoccupation of her bright, young heroines is courtship and finally marriage. Austen herself never married. Jane Austen was mostly tutored at home, and irregularly at school, but she accepted a broader education than many women of her time. She started to write for family amusement as a child. Her parents were avid reader. Very shy about her writing, she wrote on small pieces of paper that she slipped under the desk. In her letters she observed the daily lives of her family and friends in an intimate and gossipy manner. Austen's father supported his daughter's writing aspirations and tried to help her get a publisher. Austen never married, but her social life was positive and she had suitors and romantic dreams. Austen well connected with the middling-rich landed gentry that she portrayed in her novels. Austen was focused on middle-class provincial life with humor and understanding. She depicted minor landed gentry, country clergymen and their families, their marriage mainly determined women's social status.

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

81. _____

82. _____

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

V. Translation (20 points, 10 points each)

Section A: Translate the following into Chinese. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Though Italian cities preserve some of the finest collections of antiquities in the world,

buying genuine antiques is not an easy matter. Plenty of dealers are willing to sell small relics of ancient Rome or Etruscan civilization, but even if these items were genuine the strict control on exporting antiquities would make it impossible for foreign purchasers to take them out of the country. At the same time, the kinds of handsome household items of later periods that predominate in the antiques trade of countries like England and Scotland are uncommon in Italy; poorer than other European nations, it never had a large middle class to demand luxury goods in quantity. The objects of value that do exist were almost always made for large noble families who have passed them down — or sold them at prices far beyond the means of the average buyer.

Section B: Translate the following into English. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

文学的工具是语言文字。我们第一须认识语言文字，其次须有运用语言文字的技巧。这事看来似很容易，因为一般人日常都在运用语言文字；但是实在极难，因为文学要用平常的语言文字产生不平常的效果。文学家对于语言文字的了解必须比一般人较精确，然后可以运用自如。他必须要懂得字的形声义、字的组织以及音义与组织对于读者所产生的影响。这要包涵文学、逻辑学、文法、美学和心理学各种知识 。一个人想做出第一流文学作品，别的条件不用说，单说语文研究一项，就必须有深厚的修养，必须达到有话可说而且说的好的程度。

VI. Writing (20 points)

Write an essay of 300 words on your motivations for taking the entrance examination to do your postgraduate work at this university.

In the first part of your writing you should present your thesis statement and in the second part you should support the thesis statement with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion.

Marks will be awarded for organization as well as for syntactic variety and appropriate word choice.