

山东科技大学2010年招收硕士学位研究生入学考试
英语综合试卷

第一部分: 英语语言学知识 (共 100 分)

一. Define the following terms. Use examples where necessary. (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

1. language
2. morpheme
3. hyponymy
4. back-formation
5. diachronic linguistics
6. linguistics
7. semantics
8. polysemy
9. phoneme
10. consonant

二. Multiple Choice. (每题 1 分, 共 20 分)

1. The distinction between "langue" and "parole" was made by _____.
A. F. de Saussure B. Noam Chomsky
C. M. A. K. Halliday D. L. Bloomfield
2. The sentence "It's me" is considered wrong in _____ grammar.
A. functional B. prescriptive
C. descriptive D. transformational
3. Phatic is one of the language _____.
A. forms B. structures C. patterns D. functions
4. The dog barks *wow wow* in English but *wangwangwang* in Chinese. This indicates the _____ relationship between the sound of a morpheme and its meaning.
A. arbitrary B. dual C. creative D. displaced
5. The _____ function of language is one of the most powerful uses of language because it is so crucial in changing the emotional status of an audience for or against someone or something.
A. recreational B. emotive C. interpersonal D. performative
6. Of the three cavities, _____ is the most variable and active in amplifying and modifying speech sounds.
A. nasal cavity B. pharynx cavity C. oral cavity

7. All syllables contain a _____.
A. nucleus B. coda C. onset
8. Morphology is the branch of grammar which studies the _____, and of the rules by which words are formed.
A. the external structure of words
B. the internal structure of words
C. the surface structure of words
D. the deep structure of words
9. The term _____ refers to those words that consist of more than one lexical morpheme, or the way to join two separation words to produce a single form.
A. compound B. derivation C. invention D. blending
10. _____ is a type of control in which a word of a certain class determines the form of others in terms of certain category.
A. Tense B. Aspect C. Concord D. Government
11. In the _____ construction, there are more than one head which are all of equal syntactic status and no one is dependent on the other.
A. endocentric B. exocentric C. subordinate D. coordinate
12. Ogden and Richards proposes a theory that the relation between a word and a thing it refers to is not direct, but it is mediated by _____.
A. triangle B. concept C. meaning D. relation
13. Psycholinguistics is _____.
A. the study of what people mean by language and society
B. the study of language and the mind: the mental structures and processes which are involved in the acquisition and use of language.
C. the study of language use in its social context
D. the study of the abstract systems underlying the sounds of language
14. Sociolinguistics is _____.
A. the study of language
B. the study of society
C. the study of the relation between language and society
D. Both a and b
15. The social context of language can also be analyzed in terms of _____ of discourse, which refers to the participants taking part in the exchange of meanings and is about who they are and what kind of relationship they have to one another.
A. tenor B. mode C. field D. register
16. Which of the following are NOT the four categories of maxims introduced

by Grice?

- A. Quantity B. Quality C. Relation D. Obscurity

17. Pragmatics is _____.

- A. the name given to study of the abstract systems underlying the sounds of language
B. the name given to study of what people mean by language they use it in the normal context of social life
C. the name given to the discipline which studies human language
D. the name given to the description of sounds of speech as physical phenomena

18. Style can not be regarded as _____ in the following four points.

- A. deviation B. foreground C. choice D. discourse

19. Applied linguistics is _____.

- A. the study of language and society
B. the connections between the uses of language and the social structures in which the users of language live.
C. An area of enquiry which seeks to establish the relevance of theoretical studies of language to everyday problems in which language is implicated
D. The study of language and mind the mental structures and processes which are involved in the acquisition and use of language

20. Communicative competence is _____.

- A. ability to speak English
B. ability to compete orally
C. the knowledge and the ability involved in putting language communicative use
D. all of the above

三. True or False Questions. (每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

1. If linguistics is about the emergence and divergence of languages, it is called anthropological linguistics.
2. Our language can be used to talk about itself. This is the metalingual function of language.
3. The functionalists hold that the most strictly arbitrary level of language exists at the syntactic level.
4. The word "hour" contains a diphthong and a pure vowel.
5. The sound /p/ in the word "expensive" is pronounced as a voiceless consonant.
6. Broad transcription represents phonemes of a language whereas narrow transcription denotes its particular allophones.
7. Broadening, narrowing, meaning shift, class shift and semantic changes

contribute to change in sentence meaning.

8. Free morphemes are those that cannot occur as separate words without adding other morphemes.
9. Partial conversion and full conversion are concerned with verbs when converted to nouns.
10. The syntagmatic relation is also known as vertical relation.
11. "Singing an English song" is an exocentric construction.
12. Single words and complete sentences are constituents.
13. Pairs of words like buy-sell and lend-borrow belong to complementary antonymy.
14. Linguistic forms having the same sense may have different references in different situations while linguistic forms with the same reference always have the same sense.
15. The Cooperative Principle, an important pragmatic principle proposed by P. Grice, aims to explain how we mean more than we say.

四. Reading comprehension (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

Passage One

Greetings have two functions. One is initiate interaction; the other, which will concern us first, is what cultural anthropologist Bronishaw Malinowski (1923) called phatic communication, speech not to convey thought but to create 'ties of union by mere exchange of words'. Phatic communication is speech for the sake of social contact, speech used much the same way we pat dogs on head as way of letting them know we care.

Greeting, even if in passing, is essential to let members of society know that they count, and that 'everything is all right.' Most often, this is to indicate that there no hard feeling or anger on the part of greeter, although, in the event of a cold greeting, it may indicate that there are still hard feelings. If acquaintances fail to say 'Hi' when we know that they have seen us, we feel hurt. Such a trivial omission, yet we give it a name, a snub. We are obliged to greet even when we cannot or do not want to get into a conversation. For this reason, perhaps, the person greeted is supposed just to acknowledge the greeting phatically, not launch into a recital of "what's happening" or even the ills of the day. The response 'fine' can properly end the greeting sequence. Whether or not the person is truly fine is immaterial. Phatic communication has been completed with it utterance. If the greeter wants to know more, such as why 'fine' was uttered glumly, he or she can stop and ask for more information. At this juncture, it is proper to go into details. Greeting, therefore, fulfills two

functions: first, the requirements of phatic communication, and second (if desired on the part of the greeter), opening further interaction.

1. What is wrong with giving details in answer to a greeting 'How are you?'
A. You didn't take it as a phatic communication.
B. You take it as essential in letting people know you are.
C. You take it too seriously.
D. You take it as a phatic communication.
2. Phatic communication is _____.
A. a function of greeting to start a conversation.
B. a function of greeting to create ties.
C. a function of language to exchange words.
D. a function of language to communicate.
3. Which in the following may be considered as a form of phatic communication?
A. How are you?
B. It's raining, isn't it?
C. Either A or B.
D. Both A and B.
4. The reasons for using the forms of greeting are _____.
A. to initiate a dialogue
B. to let people know you are
C. to exchange information
D. Both A and B
5. This passage was most probably taken from a book addressing _____.
A. syntax
B. phonetics
C. morphology
D. communication

Passage Two

Certainly the linguist should look for and analyze very carefully the semantic functions of the morphemes he abstracts from a language; and obviously in the actual conduct of his research, especially on little known languages studied in the field ('anthropological linguistics'), he will make use of any hypothesis, provisional semantic correlation, or indeed any 'hunch' that may help. But research practice and 'discovery procedures,' are not the same as descriptive theory, and on balance it seems that it would be better to recognize the morpheme as a formal constituent ultimately based on the systematic

comparison of ordered series of word forms in the given language.

6. A linguist should analyze the morphemes he collected for their _____.
A. constructs B. structures C. meanings D. relations
7. Field work is primary for examining a language that one _____.
A. knows well B. does not know
C. does not know well D. wants to learn
8. The method that the linguist who will do field work usually uses is _____.
A. making hypotheses B. proposing correlations
C. both A and B D. neither A and B
9. Comparing the field work method with descriptive theory with regard to research practice and discovery procedure, it is found that they are _____.
A. similar B. different C. incompatible D. None of above
10. Morphemes are better recognized _____.
A. through comparison B. by conception
C. by intuition D. All of the above

五. Answer the following questions briefly. (每题 5 分, 共 10 分)

1. Give the full forms of the following words and discuss how they are created.
USSR, WTO, LAD, UFO
2. Study the underlined morphemes in the following two groups, and discuss their differences.
The first group: invitation, movement, survival, hopeful
The second group: Bill's, apples, passed, eating

六. Discussion. (每题 7.5 分, 共 15 分)

1. Explain with example the various types of antonyms in English.
2. The following part is taken from Mark Twain's *Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*, how can we appreciate it from stylistic point of view?
I've tried it, and it don't work; it don't work, Tom. It ain't for me ... The widder eats by a bell; she goes to bed by a bell; she gits up by a bell --- everything's so awful reg'lar a body can't stand it.

第二部分: 英美文学知识 (共 50 分)

一. Choose the best answers to the following questions. (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

1. _____ is the first one to be buried in Westminster Abbey.
A. King Arthur B. Geoffrey Chaucer
C. Thomas More D. William Shakespeare
2. *Robin Hood* was written in _____.
A. prose B. sonnet
C. popular ballads D. black verse
3. _____ was the first to introduce the sonnet into English literature.
A. Thomas Wyatt B. Thomas More
C. Francis Bacon D. Henry Howard
4. Which of the following is not a comedy written by Shakespeare?
A. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* B. *The Merchant of Venice*
C. *As You Like It* D. *Romeo and Juliet*
5. Which play is regarded as the summit of Shakespeare's art?
A. *Macbeth* B. *Twelfth Night*
C. *Measure for Measure* D. *Hamlet*
6. _____ usually was regarded as the first American writer.
A. Anne Bradstreet B. Captain John Smith
C. William Bradford D. Edward Taylor
7. Washington Irving was best known for his short stories such as _____.
A. *Moby Dick* B. *Sea Wolf*
C. *Martin Eden* D. *Rip Van Winkle*
8. _____ was the most leading spirit of the Transcendental Club.
A. Thoreau B. Hawthorne
C. Emerson D. Whitman
9. American writers after World War I self-consciously acknowledged that they were(a) "____," devoid of faith and alienated from the Western civilization.
A. Lost Generation B. Beat Generation
C. Sons of Liberty D. Angry Young Men
10. William Cullen Bryant wrote the stately poem _____, meaning "view of death" at the age of sixteen.
A. *Thanatopsis* B. *I Felt a Funeral in My Brain*
C. *Because I Could not Stop for Death* D. *To a Waterfowl*

二. Please match the writings in column I with the authors in column II. (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

I

1. A Farewell to Arms
2. *Moby Dick*
3. *Leaves of Grass*
4. *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*
5. *Sister Carrie*
6. *The Portrait of a Lady*
7. *The Great Gatsby*
8. *The Waste Land*
9. *Paradise Lost*
10. *The Pilgrim's Progress*

II

- A. Herman Melville
- B. Walt Whitman
- C. Washington Irving
- D. Ernest Hemingway
- E. T. S. Eliot
- F. Henry James
- G. F. Scott Fitzgerald
- H. Theodore Dreiser
- I. John Milton
- J. John Bunyan

三. Please distinguish the works and author of the following writings (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

1. "In a little time I made great Proficiency in the Business, and became a useful Hand to my Brother. I now had Access to better Books."
Title: _____ Author: _____
2. "Fair flower, that dost so comely grow,
Hid in this silent, dull retreat,
Untouched thy honeyed blossoms blow,
Unseen thy little branches greet:
No roving foot shall crush thee here,
No busy hand provoke a tear"
Title: _____ Author: _____
3. "So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To the pale realm of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death...."
Title: _____ Author: _____
4. "Nevertheless, in this mansion of gloom I now proposed to myself a sojourn of some weeks. Its proprietor, Roderick Usher, had been one of my boon companions in boyhood; but many years had elapsed since our last meeting.
Title: _____ Author: _____
5. "I become a transparent eye-ball. I am nothing. I see all. The currents of the Universal Being circulate through me; I am part or particle of God."
Title: _____ Author: _____
6. "I heard a Fly buzz - when I died -
The Stillness in the Room

Was like the Stillness in the Air –
Between the Heavens of Storm.”

Title: Author:

7. “I celebrate myself, and sing myself,
And what I assume you shall assume,
For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you.”

Title: Author:

8. “There was music from my neighbor’s house through the summer nights. In his blue gardens men and girls came and went like moths among the whisperings and the champagne and the stars. At high tide in the afternoon I watched his guests diving from the tower of his raft, or taking the sun on the hot sand of his beach while his two motor-boats slit the waters of the Sound, drawing aquaplanes over cataracts of foam.”

Title: Author:

9. “As virtuous men pass mildly away,
And whisper to their soul to go
whilst some of their friends do say
The breath goes now, and some say, No;”

Title: Author:

10. “Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds so shake the darling buds of May,
And summer’s lease hath all too short a date:
Sometimes too hot the eye of heaven shines
And often is his gold complexion dimmed; ...”

Title: Author:

四. Answer the questions based on the reading passage below. (共 20 分)

It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.

However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered as the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters.

“My dear Mr. Bennet,” said his lady to him one day, “have you heard that Netherfield Park is let at last?”

Mr. Bennet replied that he had not.

“But it is,” returned she; “for Mrs. Long has just been here, and she told

me all about it.”

Mr. Bennet made no answer.

“Do not you want to know who has taken it?” cried his wife impatiently.

“You want to tell me, and I have no objection to hearing it.”

This was invitation enough.

-----From *Pride and Prejudice*, Chapter I

- (1) From whose perspective does the speaker reach the conclusion that “a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife”? (4 分)
- (2) What literary effect has the narration achieved through such perspective? (6 分)
- (3) How do the direct and indirect speeches contribute to the characterization of the Bennets? (10 分)