

杭 州 师 范 大 学

2012 年招收攻读硕士研究生入学考试题

考试科目代码: 815

考试科目名称: 英语语言文学基础

说明: 1、命题时请按有关说明填写清楚、完整;

2、命题时试题不得超过周围边框;

3、考生答题时一律写在答题纸上, 否则漏批责任自负;

4、考生务必在以下两种试题中(语言学和文学)选择一个方向做题, 交叉做题不给分, 外国语言学及应用语言学专业考生选做语言学方向试题, 英语语言文学专业考生选做文学方向试题。

语言学方向试题(外国语言学及应用语言学专业考生选做)

Part One

I. Define the following terms. (每小题 5 分, 共 15 分)

1. semantic components

2. reference

3. categorization

II. True/ False decision. Write T for true and F for false. (每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

1) All languages have three major components: a sound system, a system of lexicogrammar and a system of semantics. ()

2) Phonetics means that the study of how speech sounds are produced, transmitted, and perceived. It can be divided into three main fields of study-----articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics and perceptual/ auditory phonetics. ()

3) A linguist needs to be able to know all languages if he wants to study linguistics. ()

4) Creativity refers to the fact that in all languages so far investigated one finds two levels of structure or patterning. ()

5) Morpheme is both a grammatical concept and a semantic one. ()

- 6) Loanblend is a process in which part of the form is native and the rest has been borrowed, but the meaning is fully borrowed. ()
- 7) Linguistics can be defined as the scientific study of a particular language. ()
- 8) In the classic semantic triangle, the symbol is directly to the referent. ()
- 9) Syntax is the study of the rules governing the ways different constituents are combined to form sentences in a language, or the study of the relationships between elements in sentence structures. ()
- 10) In 1950s, Chomsky's publication of *Syntactic Structures* (1957) helped to ignite the cognitive revolution. ()
- 11) Pragmatics is the study of meaning. ()
- 12) It is generally believed that modern linguistics is mostly descriptive, diachronic, and emphatic on writing. ()
- 13) There exist three approaches to the study of language and cognition. The conceptual approach is concerned with the patterns in which and the processes by which conceptual content is organized in language. ()
- 14) Metaphor involves the comparison of two concepts in that one is construed in terms of the other. ()
- 15) Our language can not be used to talk itself. ()

III. Answer the questions. (每小题 10 分，共 20 分)

1. Does the traffic light system have duality?

2. What is sense?

IV. Discuss. (每小题 15 分，共 30 分)

1. Conceptual meaning

2. Sense relations

Part Two.

1. Fill in the blank in each of the statements with one word from the box: (20 points)

raising	view	making	external	course	think	output
process	gaps	learners	referred	internal	feature	mental
theory	proceeds	factors	attitudes	do	self-correct	

1. The goals of SLA, then, are to describe how L2 acquisition ____1____ and to explain this process and why some ____2____ seem to be better at it than others.
2. The goal of explanation is to identify the ____3____ and ____4____ factors that account for acquiring an L2.
3. The Description of L2 acquisition tries to find out what learners really ____5____, as opposed to what they ____6____ they do, when they try to learn an L2.
4. It is possible that ____7____ errors may actually help learners to learn when they ____8____ the errors they make.
5. Errors are a conspicuous ____9____ of learner language, ____10____ the important question of ‘Why do learners make errors?’.
6. The acquisition of a particular grammatical structure must be seen as a ____11____ involving transitional construction and follows a U-shaped ____12____ of development.
7. Systematic development of learner language reflects a ____13____ system of L2 knowledge. And this system is often ____14____ to as interlanguage.
8. To understand what is meant by interlanguage, we need to briefly consider behaviorist learning ____15____ and mentalist ____16____ of language learning.
9. The role of ____17____ in L2 acquisition serves a consciousness-raising function by helping learners to notice ____18____ in their interlanguage.
10. Social ____19____ influence interlanguage development via the impact they have on the ____20____ that determine the kinds of language use learners engage in.

II. Explain the following terms briefly. (30points)

1. learner language 2. target language 3. input 4. mistake 5. error
6. interlanguage 7. motivation 8. Negative transfer 9. overgeneralization
10. language aptitude

III Answer the following questions (20 points)

1. What, according to Rod Ellis, are the four steps for carrying out Error Analysis? Explain each step briefly.

2. What is your understanding of the following short passage about the learning strategies of L2 acquisition?

Language aptitude and motivation constitute general factors that influence the rate and level of L2 achievement. But how does their influence operate? One possibility is that they affect the nature and the frequency with which individual learners use learning strategies.

文学方向试题（英语语言文学专业考生选做）

I. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (30 分)

1. The first permanent English settlement in North America was established at Jamestown, _____, in 1607.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. Vermont | B. Massachusetts |
| C. Virginia | D. California |

2. The *Mayflower* voyage was taken in _____.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. 1607 | B. 1620 |
| C. 1775 | D. 1789 |

3. The first American writer was _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A. John Winthrop | B. William Bradford |
| C. Anne Bradstreet | D. Captain John Smith |

4. The best of the Puritan poets was _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A. William Bradford | B. John Winthrop |
| C. Anne Bradstreet | D. Edward Taylor |

5. Thomas Paine wrote the following EXCEPT _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. <i>Common Sense</i> | B. <i>Autobiography</i> |
| C. <i>The Rights of Man</i> | D. <i>The American Crisis</i> |

6. The *Declaration of Independence* was signed on _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. July 4, 1776 | B. July 4, 1775 |
|-----------------|-----------------|

C. July 14, 1776

D. July 14, 1783

7. The most important document in the political history of the United States is _____, which is also a fine work of literature.

A. *The American Crisis*

B. *The Declaration of Independence*

C. *The Rights of Man*

D. *Common Sense*

8. _____ has been called the “Father of American Poetry”.

A. Edgar Allan Poe

B. Walt Whitman

C. Philip Freneau

D. William Cullen Bryant

9. _____ became known in Europe as “the American Walter Scott”.

A. James Fenimore Cooper

B. Washington Irving

C. Herman Melville

D. Nathaniel Hawthorne

10. _____ was the first American naturalist.

A. Theodore Dreiser

B. Stephen Crane

C. Hamlin Garland

D. Nathaniel Hawthorne

11. _____ in the 1860s was the first American writer of local color to achieve wide popularity.

A. Herman Melville

B. Washington Irving

C. James Fenimore Cooper

D. Bret Harte

12. _____ was the foremost novelist of the American Depression of the 1930s, whose masterpiece was a novel about the great “dust bowl” disaster in Oklahoma.

A. Theodore Dreiser

B. Upton Sinclair

C. Thomas Wolfe

D. John Steinbeck

13. *The Sound and the Fury* is one of _____’s “modernist” masterpieces.

A. John Steinbeck

B. William Faulkner

C. E. E. Cummings

D. Ezra Pound

14. _____ was the most joyful poet of the Lost Generation. In his poetry we can see the clear influence of the Cubist painters.

A. Carl Sandburg

B. Robert Frost

C. E. E. Cummings

D. Ezra Pound

15. _____ was considered the founder of psychological realism in America. His realism is known as “stream-of-consciousness” literature.

A. O. Henry

B. James Joyce

C. Stephen Crane

D. Henry James

16. The most striking feature of *Beowulf* is _____.

A) the national epic of the Anglo-Saxon and English people

B) alliteration

- C) humor
- D) satire

17. One of the distinct features of the Elizabethan time is _____.

- A) the flourishing of the drama
- B) the popularity of the realistic novel
- C) the domination of the classical poetry
- D) the close-down of all the theatres

18. Which of the following is not John Milton's works?

- A) *Paradise Lost* B) *Paradise Regained*
- C) *Samson Agonistes* D) *Othello*

19. Thomas Hardy wrote novels of _____.

- A) psychoanalysis B) pure romance
- C) character and environment D) stream of consciousness

20. "My Last Duchess" is a poem that best exemplifies Robert Browning's _____.

- A) sensitive ear for the sounds of the English language
- B) excellent choice of words
- C) mastering of the metrical devices
- D) use of the dramatic monologue

21. Among the great writers of the modern period, _____ might be the greatest in radical experimentation of technical innovations in novel writing.

- A) Joseph Conrad B) D. H. Lawrence
- C) Virginia Woolf D) James Joyce

22. Shakespeare's four great tragedies are: Hamlet, Othello, _____ and _____.

- A) *King Lear...Romeo and Juliet* B) *King Lear...Macbeth*
- C) *King John...Julius Caesar* D) *King John...The Merchant of Venice*

23. The term "metaphysical poetry" is commonly used to name the work of the _____ century writers who wrote under the influence of _____.

- A) 16th...Edmund Spenser B) 17th...John Donne
- C) 18th...Thomas Gray D) 20th...John Ransom

24. The greatest English critical realist novelist was _____, who criticized the bourgeois civilization and showed the misery of the common people.

- A) Charles Dickens B) Emily Bronte
- C) W.M. Thackeray D) Charlotte Bronte

25. Which of the following is NOT true about *The Canterbury Tales*?

- A) It is written for the great part in heroic couplets.
- B) Chaucer chose a pilgrimage as the framework for the stories involved in it.

C) It is written in the form of a dream vision.

D) "The General Prologue" introduces the pilgrims and the time and occasion of the pilgrimage.

26. The Romantic Age began with the publication of *The Lyrical Ballads* which was written by _____.

A) William Wordsworth

B) Samuel Johnson

C) Wordsworth and Coleridge

D) Samuel Taylor Coleridge

27. Which of the following is Not Jane Austen's usual theme?

A) self-knowledge

B) everyday life of rural upper class

C) relationships between people

D) women and marriage

28. _____ is the only novel written by Oscar Wilde.

A) *The Importance of Being Earnest*

B) *The Picture of Dorian Gray*

C) *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*

D) *The Picture of a Lady*

29. Which was not one of Shelley's lyrics on nature?

A) "Ode to the West Wind"

B) "To a Skylark"

C) "The Cloud"

D) "Ode to the Nightingale"

30. George Eliot was the pseudonym of _____.

A) Mary Ann Evans

B) Mark Twin

C) Ellis Bell

D) Samuel Langhorne Clemens

II. Please answer the following questions briefly. (20 分)

1. Why did Mark Twain define the period of the Civil War as a "Gilded Age"?

2. What is "Naturalism" in literary creation?

3. What is blank verse?

4. Why is Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* ranked among the best novels of world literature?

III. Please translate the following into Chinese and vice versa. (40 分)

1. The violence of breaking down the door seemed to fill this room with pervading dust. A thin, acrid pall as of the tomb seemed to lie everywhere upon this room decked and furnished as for a bridal: upon the valance curtains of faded rose color, upon the rose-shaded lights, upon the dressing table, upon the delicate array of crystal and the man's toilet things backed with tarnished silver, silver so tarnished that the monogram was obscured. Among them lay a collar and tie, as if they had just been removed, which, lifted, left upon the surface a pale crescent in the dust. Upon a chair hung

the suit, carefully folded; beneath it the two mute shoes and the discarded socks.

The man himself lay in the bed.

For a long while we just stood there, looking down at the profound and fleshless grin. The body had apparently once lain in the attitude of an embrace, but now the long sleep that outlasts love, that conquers even the grimace of love, had cuckolded him. What was left of him, rotted beneath what was left of the nightshirt, had become inextricable from the bed in which he lay; and upon him and upon the pillow beside him lay that even coating of the patient and biding dust.

Then we noticed that in the second pillow was the indentation of a head. One of us lifted something from it, and leaning forward, that faint and invisible dust dry and acrid in the nostrils, we saw a long strand of iron-gray hair.

2. 回顾柏拉图对人类道德状况的解释,我们已经了解到,他的出发点是独立于身体而存在的灵魂概念。在此状态中,灵魂理性部分和非理性部分之间有一种根本性的和谐,此时理性通过它对真理的知识而控制着精神和欲望。但是由于灵魂的非理性部分有着不完善的可能性,因此当它由于欲望而被较低级的领域所吸引,还拉上了精神和理性一起堕落时,就把这种可能性表现出来了。在进入身体时,灵魂各部分之间最初的和谐受到了进一步破坏,先前的知识被遗忘,而身体的惰性又阻碍了这一知识的恢复。

IV. Please make comments on any 3 of the following statements. (60 分)

1. *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* was praised by Hemingway as a book from which “all modern American literature comes from.”
2. Henry James called Emily Dickson’s poetry “the landscape of the soul.”
3. *Paradise Lost* was to “justify the ways of God to man”, i.e., to advocate submission to the Almighty. But after reading it one gets the impression that the main idea of the poem is a revolt against God’s authority.
4. When the doctors came they said she had died of heart disease---of joy that kills. (from *The Story of an Hour* by Kate Chopin)
5. As a whole, *The Waste Land* gave a picture of the spiritual ruins in Europe shortly after the end of World War I.
6. At the end of *Tess of the D’Urbervilles*, the author writes sarcastically: “‘Justice’ was done, and the President of the Immortals (in Aeschylean phrase) had ended up his sport with Tess.”