

东北师范大学攻读硕士学位研究生考试业务课试卷

学科专业: 英语语言文学/外国语言学及应用语言学

考试科目: 英语专业基础

考试时间: 2003 年 1 月 19 日下午

说明: 所有试题答案均写在答题纸上, 答在本试卷上的一律无效。

Part One: Linguistics and literature: 70 points

I. Linguistics: 30 points

1. Fill in the blanks with proper words: 10 points

- 1) Language, broadly speaking, is a means of _____ communication.
- 2) In any language words can be used in new ways to mean new things and can be combined into innumerable sentences based on limited rules. This feature is usually termed _____.
- 3) Language has many functions. We can use language to talk about itself. This function is _____.
- 4) Modern linguistics is _____ in the sense that the linguist tries to discover what language is rather than lay down some rules for people to observe.
- 5) Consonants differ from vowels in that the latter are produced without _____.
- 6) In phonological analysis the words *fall*—*veil* are distinguishable simply because of the two phonemes /f/-/v/. This is an example for illustrating _____.
- 7) In morphology grammatical words are called _____.
- 8) _____ is mostly a category of the noun and pronoun.
- 9) From a functional perspective _____ is the element of a clause which serves as the point of departure of a message.
- 10) Antonyms like *alive-dead*, *pass-fail*, *hit-miss*, etc. are _____ opposites.

2. Define the following terms, using examples: 10 points

- 1) Assimilation:
- 2) Conceptual meaning:
- 3) Communicative competence:
- 4) Perlocutionary act:

3. Explain the following utterances from a pragmatic point of view: 10 points

- 1) She went there last week.

Questions: What do you call these underlined words?

How can we understand the true meanings of such expressions?

- 2) A: Do you know where Lina is?

B: I'm not sure about it, but I know she is somewhere in this building.

Questions: What conversational maxims does the speaker B observe and violate?
Explain why.

II: English and American Literature: 40 points

1. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false: 20 points

- 1) Yeats was the sole founder of Abbey Theatre.
- 2) Sir Gawin and Green Knight was created in the thirteenth century.
- 3) Larkin was the leading figure of The Movement.
- 4) Irony is the dominant technique of *Pride and Prejudice*.
- 5) *Araby* is the last story in *Dubliners*.
- 6) *The Prelude* is an autobiographical novel by Wordsworth which records his spiritual growth.
- 7) *Romeo and Juliet* belongs to the first stage of Shakespeare's dramatic career.
- 8) *Paradise Regained* was based on the Old Testament while *Paradise Lost* was based on the New Testament.
- 9) Aestheticism derived from Germany and flourished in England.
- 10) Emily Bronte is both a poet and novelist.
- 11) Black Mountain poets write under the influence of French poetry and painting and share a kind of aesthetics based on dadaism of the 1920s and post-war French surrealism.
- 12) Clifford Odets, author of *Waiting for Lefty*, won recognition as one of the country's leading dramatists in 1935.
- 13) If we say that Richard Wright was a major Black writer, then we can regard James Baldwin, whose two basic themes are race and homosexuality, as a major American writer.
- 14) John Dos Passos is remembered chiefly for *U.S.A.* which comprises *The 42nd parallel, 1919* and *District of Columbia*.
- 15) The fact that William Faulkner was born into a Southern family with a fairly long tradition is perhaps the most important of all the influences that made him a major writer in American Literature.
- 16) Both Fitzgerald and Hemingway are considered great writers in the 1920s; Fitzgerald wrote about and analyzed the Jazz Age while Hemingway did not describe it, but reacted to it.
- 17) Robert Frost's poems are based on New England, so he was considered a representative poet in Local Colorism.
- 18) Imagism, as a reaction to the traditional English poetics with its iambic pentameter, verbosity and extra-poetic padding, served to meet the need of expressing the temper of the age.
- 19) Mark Twain, who was the first to use colloquial speech in literary works, influenced quite a number of writers among whom are Anderson and Salinger.
- 20) Cooper's claim to greatness in American literature lies in the fact that he created a myth about the formative period of the American nation.

2. Answer the following questions briefly in your own words: 20 points

- 1) It is said that both *The Scarlet Letter* and *The Great Gatsby* are a kind of cultural allegory. Do you agree? Explain your opinion.
- 2) How can you illustrate Fielding's theory of realism with reference to his novels?

Part Two: British-American societies and cultures: 40 points

1. Complete the following statements by filling in appropriate terms or ideas: 10 points

- 1) The ~~whole name~~ for Great Britain is _____
- 2) The _____ and the _____ used to be two political parties which controlled the Parliament during the 17th and the 18th century.
- 3) Administratively, London consists of _____ and _____
- 4) New England consists of six states: New Hampshire, _____, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine and _____
- 5) The National Mall in Washington D.C. is a _____
- 6) In _____ a first group of British people took the ship named _____ to America and they settled down at a place they called _____
- 7) The Tower of London is situated on the _____ side of London and on the _____ side of the river Thames. It used to be a _____ but now it is a _____ where you can see _____
- 8) The street of Piccadilly Circus is dominated by _____ where stands the statue of Lord Nelson. Pigeons fly here and there on the pavement.
- 9) The Metropolitan Police is under the direct responsibility of the Home Secretary. Its headquarters is the famous _____ by the side of the River Thames in Westminster.
- 10) The official languages in New Zealand are English and _____

2. Explain the following terms briefly: 12 points

- 1) The Royal Society
- 2) Tutorial systems
- 3) The winner-take-all principle
- 4) Saint Patrick's Day

3. Answer the following questions briefly: 12 points

- 1) What was the significance and effects of the American Civil War?
- 2) To what extent is the saying that "Culture is like an iceberg" reasonable?
- 3) How did Franklin D. Roosevelt's internal and external policies win his respect and fame?

4. Discussion: 6 points

Read the case study below and discuss with the help of the questions following.

At an American Party

Malita and Palil: A newly arrived immigrant couple in the United States

Jan: Malita and Palil's sponsor in the United States.

Malita and Palil, newly arrived immigrants in the United States, were eager to make friends. Jan, their sponsor, promised them that she would have a party and invite several of her friends so that they could meet people. When she did have the party, a number of people talked to Malita and Palil, and showed an interest in them and their culture. At the end of the party, many people said, "It was nice meeting you; I hope to see you again." This made the new couple feel very good. There were even people who asked them for their phone number. Malita and

Palil felt that it would be very easy to make friends in the United States.

Several weeks passed after the party, but nobody had called them except Jan. They wanted to ask their friend why the other Americans were so friendly but didn't call. However, the new couple felt too hurt and had too much pride to ask.

- 1) What was the problem the newcomers faced?
- 2) How can you explain the fact that the Americans didn't call the couple after the party?
- 3) What would you do if you were in the same situation?

Part Three: Translation: 40 points

I. Translate the following Chinese passages into English: 20 points

1、中国阴历新年，是中国人一年中最大的佳节，其他节日，似乎均少节期的意味。五日内全国均穿好的衣服，停止营业，闲逛，赌钱，打锣，放鞭炮，拜客，看戏。那是个黄道吉日，每人都盼望有一个更好更荣华富贵的新年，每人都乐于增多一岁，而且还准备了许多吉利话向他邻舍祝贺。(选自林语堂“记旧历除夕”)

2、楚人和氏得玉璞(jade matrix)楚山中，奉而献之厉王。厉王使玉人相之。玉人曰：“石也。”王以和为诳，而刖其左足。及厉王薨，武王即位。和又奉其璞而献之武王。武王使玉人相之。又曰：“石也。”王又以和为诳，而刖其右足。武王薨，文王即位。和乃抱其璞而哭于楚山之下，三日三夜，泪尽而继之以血。王闻之，使人问其故，曰：“天下之刖者多矣，子奚哭之悲也？”和曰：“吾非悲刖也，悲夫宝玉而题之以石，贞士而名之以诳，此吾所以悲也。”王乃使玉人理其璞而得宝焉，遂命曰“和氏之璧”。(选自《韩非子·和氏》)

II. Translate the following English passages into Chinese: 20 points

3、The collapse of belief we have been witnessing throughout the twentieth century comes with globalism. The postmodern condition is not an artistic movement or a cultural fad or an intellectual theory—although it produces all of those and is in some ways defined by them. It is what inevitably happens as people everywhere begin to see that there are many beliefs, many kinds of belief, many ways of believing. Postmodernism is globalism; it is the half-discovered shape of the one unity that transcends all our differences. In a global—and globalizing—era, all of the old structures of political reality, all the old ways of saying who we are and what we are for and what we are against, seem to be melting away into air.

4、“Heaven helps those who help themselves.” is a well-worn maxim, embodying in a small compass the results of vast human experience. The spirit of self-help is the root of all genuine growth in the individual; and, exhibited in the lives of many, it constitutes the true source of national vigor and strength. Help from outside is often enfeebling in its effects, but help from inside invariably invigorates. Whatever is done for men or classes, to a certain extent takes away the stimulus and necessity of doing for themselves; and where men are subjected to over-guidance and over-government, the inevitable tendency is to render them comparatively helpless.