

2004 年东北师范大学 438/456 英语专业基础考研试题

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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：438/456 英语专业基础

考试时间：2004 年 1 月 11 日下午

**I. Linguistics: 40 points**

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

- (1) Language is both social and \_\_\_\_\_ from a sociological perspective.
- (2) Chomsky holds that language is an infinite set of sentence constructed out of a \_\_\_\_\_ set of grammatical rules.
- (3) The \_\_\_\_\_ representations of *life* and *lives* are [lɪf] and [laɪvz].
- (4) The sound [g] can be described as a voiced \_\_\_\_\_ stop.
- (5) The relation between elements that substitute for each other based on similarity is termed \_\_\_\_\_ relation.
- (6) In generative-transformational grammar, rules like NP → Det N, NP → Adj N, and NP → Det Adj N are termed \_\_\_\_\_ rules.
- (7) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a form to which both inflectional and derivational morphemes can be added.
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_ plays a crucial role in the organization of a message into a unified text.
- (9) The clause *Mary is clever* is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ processes in the transitivity system of language in accordance with systemic-functional grammar.
- (10) The \_\_\_\_\_ relation refers to the semantic relation between linguistic elements within language system.

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

- (1) design feature
- (2) complementary distribution
- (3) synonymy
- (4) clipping

**3. Answer the following questions: 10 points**

- (1) If we take it as rule that language is intimately related to culture, then how do the kinship words, such as *uncle* and *aunt*, reflect the cultural differences between English and Chinese?
- (2) How does the passive sentence relate to the active sentence from a point of view of systemic-functional grammar?

**4. Understand language in use: 10 points**

- (1) In language use people communicate to each other in accordance with conversational maxims. Use an example to illustrate how the maxim of Relation is

violated.

(2) Explain with examples how people can achieve linguistic politeness in social interaction.

## II. English Literature: 50 points

### American Literature: 25 points

#### 1. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false: 10 points

- (1) Ken Kesey's works, describing psychic outlaws, are considered an important component of contemporary counter-culture literature.
- (2) The period between late 1950s and the whole of 1960s witnessed the rise of several different poetic groups which broke away from the tradition of Whitman, Stevens, Pound and so on.
- (3) Expressionistic devices characterized the best works of O'Neill, Rice as well as Tennessee Williams.
- (4) Leroi Jones' poetry exhibited a tension between concern with social problems and devotion to art and craftsmanship.
- (5) Frederick Douglass, by refuting the propaganda that the blacks were happy in the South, became a leading figure in the abolitionist movement.
- (6) Willa Cather in her works demonstrated a nostalgia for the simple old ways and a deep-seated abhorrence for the modern present.
- (7) One of Mark Twain's significant contributions to American literature is that he employed colloquial speech in novel writing.
- (8) Poe was father of many things, one of which is psychoanalytic criticism, the other being the detective story.
- (9) Whitman seems to keep his eye on society at large, while Dickinson explores the inner life of the individual; therefore, Dickinson was not an American national poet in theme.
- (10) The way in which Hawthorne wrote *The Scarlet Letter* shows the strong influence of American Puritan moralism on American Romanticism.

#### 2. Answer the following questions briefly in your own words: 10 points

- (1) What are the major features of New England Transcendentalism?
- (2) Both Hemingway and Fitzgerald are considered important writers in 1920s. How did they portray their times, differently or similarly?

#### 3. Explain the numbered parts in your own words: 5 points

The Eyes around – had wrung them dry (1) –  
 And Breaths were gathering firm  
 For that last Onset (2) – when the King  
 Be witnessed – in the Room (3) –  
 I willed my Keepsakes – Signed away  
 What portion of me be  
 Assignable (4) – and then it was  
 There interposed a Fly –

### British Literature: 25 points

#### 1. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false: 10 points

- (1) Sir Walter Scott was much admired a Scottish novelist.
- (2) Apart from his poetry, Coleridge also did valuable work in prose work. His most important prose is *Biographia Literaria*.
- (3) These "Oxford Reformers" helped to spread the light of new science and new world outlook and thus laid the foundation for the rise of a new literature in the later decades of the 16th century. And Thomas More belongs to the group.
- (4) Jane Austin's novels are devoid of social criticism in a broad sense.
- (5) *The Solitary Reaper* is often identified with a Romantic poet.
- (6) In *An Essay on Man* Johnson illustrates the concept of Great Chain of Being.
- (7) Shakespeare directed his satires at racial discrimination and religious persecution in *The Merchant of Venice* and *Othello*.
- (8) Mary Shelly is considered the first writer of science fiction in the history of literature.
- (9) Evelyn Waugh got his reputation as a Catholic novelist.
- (10) The most important novels of the 19th century were written in the mid-Victorian periods.

#### 2. Answer the following questions briefly in your own words: 10 points

- (1) What are the major features of stream of consciousness as used in Virginia Woolf's novels?
- (2) Both Dickens and Thackeray are considered important realistic novelists in the 19th century. State their similarities and differences in their writing.

#### 3. Explain the numbered parts in your own words: 5 points

At length, in 1812, Mr. William made his debut (1) on the state of Ratcliffe Highway, and executed those unparalleled murders which have procured (2) for him such a brilliant and undying reputation. On which murders, by the way, I must observe that in one respect they have had an ill effect, by making the connoisseur (3) in murder very fastidious (4) in his taste, and dissatisfied by anything that has been since done in that line (5).

### III. British-American Societies and Cultures: 25 points

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

- (1) The British economy was the first to have been industrialized. Its Industrial Revolution took place between \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_, the second largest city in England, is an industrial and manufacturing city.
- (3) Secondary school leavers in Britain will take examinations, either at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the General Certificate of Education or the \_\_\_\_\_ of the G.C.E.
- (4) The first arrivals to England from the continent were the \_\_\_\_\_ tribes:

Angles, Saxons and \_\_\_\_\_.

(5) The Church of England, the established church of the English nation, is one of the main denominations of \_\_\_\_\_.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ in New York, where many famous banks are centered, is the financial center of America and has become a symbol of the American monopoly capitalism.

(7) An outstanding leader of the Civil Rights Movement was \_\_\_\_\_, a Baptist Clergyman who emerged when the civil-rights movement grew from a grass-roots movement started in 1955 in Montgomery, Alabama.

(8) The United States today is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest country in size in the world.

(9) There are two major political parties in the U.S.: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

(10) Although New Zealand declared a dominion in 1907 and National sovereignty in 1974, it still remains a \_\_\_\_\_ with Queen Elizabeth II as head of the state.

## 2. Explain the following terms briefly: 9%

(1) Stamp Act

(2) The grammar school

(3) Stereotype

## 3. Answer the following question briefly: 6 points

What is the U.S. Congress composed of and what is its major function?

## IV. Translation: 35 points

### 1. Translate the following Chinese passages into English: 20 points

(1) 端午节又叫龙舟节，是中国人的一个重要节日，起源于纪念民族英雄屈原，他为反抗政府的腐败投汨罗江自尽。据说，节日里人们纷纷向江里投掷由糯米、肉类或其他食物制作的粽子喂鱼，以防它们吞食屈原的身体。人们还用船桨击水以吓跑水里的其它危险动物。今天人们举办划船比赛来庆祝这个节日。每条参赛的船首船尾都装饰成龙头龙尾形状，在有节奏的鼓声和热闹的喧嚣声的伴奏下，百船竞发，力争上游。从1976年以来，每年的六月份在香港举行的国际龙舟节大赛成为最丰富多彩的节日庆典之一。

(2) 有稀客至，北方人往往包饺子待客，而南方人就做春卷吗？也不。即使上宾有如总统，春卷却也不肯召之即来。首先要看季节，最好是春节前后。过了清明，许多原料都走味，例如海蛎已破肚，吃起来满嘴腥。第二要有充足的时间配料。由于刀工要求特别细致，所以第三还要有好心情。当然不必像写诗那么虔诚，但至少不要失魂落魄到将手指头切下来。

### 2. Translate the following English passages into Chinese: 15 points

(1) Our situation on this earth seems strange. Every one of us appears here, involuntarily and uninvited, for a short stay, without knowing the whys and the wherefores. In our daily lives we only feel that man is here for the sake of others, for those whom we love and for many other beings whose fate is connected with our own. I am often worried at the thought that my life is based to such a large extent on the work of my fellow human beings, and I am aware of my great indebtedness to them.

(2) The popular understanding of cloning has its roots in Alvin Toffler's 1970 book

*Future Shock*. Toffler took a clear scientific concept and muddled it into the fantastical prediction that “man will be able to able biological carbon copies of himself.” Unfortunately, this fictitious version of cloning was presented in a highly influential, non-fiction book. In one fell swoop, clones morphed from the simple progeny of asexual reproduction to sophisticated products of biological engineering created by scientists bent on controlling nature.

