

2008 年硕士研究生入学初试试题

科目代码名称: 808 语言学与英美文学 共8页 第 1 页

注: 请将试题做在标准答题纸上, 在题签上做题无效。

I Give definitions to any 5 of the following terms(20 points):

- ✓ displacement
- ✓ interpersonal function
- ✓ syntagmatic relation
- articulatory phonetics
- ✓ stem
- Communicative Dynamism
- ✓ linguistic competence
- ✓ Illocutionary Act
- Complementary Distribution
- Error Analysis

II Multiple choice(15 points):

- 1 Most of the modern linguistic branches after Saussure can be defined as
A prescriptive B descriptive
C synchronic D diachronic
- 2 A construction whose distribution is functionally equivalent, or approaching equivalent, to one of its constituents, which serves as the centre, or head, of the whole is called a(n) _____
A exocentric construction B endocentric construction
C subordinate construction B coordinate construction
- 3 The choice relation in systemic-functional grammar refers to the
A syntagmatic relation B systematic relation
C paradigmatic relation D chain relation
- 4 In lexical change, if one word is made up of the combination of the initial part of one word and the final or initial part of another, it is called _____
A back-formation B abbreviation
C blending D loanblending
- 5 When two sounds are pronounced almost simultaneously, there is a kind of overlapping articulation which is called _____
A assimilation B vowel glide
C coarticulation D nasalization
- 6 Which of the following distinction is NOT a contribution of Saussure?
A communicative and performance B langue and parole
C syntagmatic and paradigmatic D signifier and signified
- 7 The term _____ linguistics may be defined as a way of referring to the approach which studies language change over various periods of time and at various historical stages.
A synchronic B diachronic

C comparative

D historical comparative

8 Which of the following best states the behaviorist view of child language acquisition? _____.

A Language acquisition is a process of habit formation

B Language acquisition is the species-specific property of human beings

C Children are born with an innate ability to acquire language

D Humans are equipped with the neural prerequisites for language and language use

9 The linguist who does NOT belong to the American Structural School is

A Bloomfield

B Firth

C Boas

D Sapir

10 In which phase of his Transformational-Generative theory did Chomsky add semantic component to the surface level?

A the Classical Theory

B the Standard Theory

C the Extended Standard Theory

D the Minimalist Program

11 One of the major approaches to error analysis which tries to systematically compare one's mother tongue and a foreign language is called

A comparative analysis

B contrastive analysis

C non-contrastive analysis

D mistake analysis

12 The linguistic school that made the distinction between phonology and phonetics is

A the London School

B the American Structuralist

C the Functionalist

D the Prague School

13 The sound that is NOT a bilabial consonant is

A /b/ B /w/ C /v/ D /m/

14 The sense relationship between "dead" and "alive" is called

A gradable antonymy

B complementary antonymy

C converse antonymy

D comparative antonymy

15 _____ can be defined as the requirement that the forms of two or more words in a syntactic relationship should agree with each other in terms of some categories.

A Government

B Concord

C Binding

D Assimilation

III Write down the phonetic symbols or describe the following phonemes (5 points):

1 velar voiceless stop

2 high back lax rounded vowel

3 labial-dental voiced fricative

6 /n/

7 /a:/

IV Try to analyze the conversation by using the Speech Act Theory (5 points):

(At a tea party)

A: Can you open the door?

B: Yes. (Sitting there reading while answering A's question.)

V What are the different kinds of morphemes in the following expression(5 points):

the singer's songs

VI Answer the following questions briefly(15 points):

- 1 What is hyponymy? Give one or two examples to explain.
- 2 What is the Input Hypothesis from Krashen?
- 3 What is the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis?

VII Answer the following question in detail(10 points):

Try to compare the American Structuralist Linguistics and the Functional Linguistics in terms of understanding of language, aims of linguistic research, research method and their influence in linguistics development.

English and American Literature

Multiple Choice: Please choose the best answer from the choices below each question. (10 x 1 = 10 points)

- ____ 1. The Song of Beowulf can best be described as (a) a medieval romance (b) an Old English epic (c) an Anglo-Norman ballad (d) a Shakespearian sonnet (e) a romantic lyric.
- ____ 2. The chief poetic device found in Sir Gawain and the Green Knight is (a) free verse (b) rhyme scheme (c) iambic pentameter (d) alliteration (e) none of the above
- ____ 3. Who has been called “the father of English poetry”? (a) Wordsworth (b) Shakespeare (c) Spenser (d) Chaucer (e) Donne
- ____ 4. Which of the following is probably NOT a subject or theme to be found in Hamlet? (a) revenge (b) madness (c) the pursuit of happiness (d) the loss of romantic love (e) the supernatural realm
- ____ 5. Which of the following does NOT belong to the 17th century period of revolution and restoration in England? (a) Puritans close the theaters. (b) Oliver Cromwell imposes military dictatorship. (c) Paradise Lost is published. (d) Slaves are emancipated in all British dominions. (e) Monarchy returns, and theaters open again.
- ____ 6. The beginnings of the modern novel can be traced back to (a) 15th century romance (b) 16th century drama (c) 18th century enlightenment (d) 19th century lyric (e) 20th century realism.
- ____ 7. The romantic period can be said to begin with the publication of _____ in _____.
(a) Lyrical Ballads in 1798 (b) Wuthering Heights in 1847 (c) The Wasteland in 1922 (d) Jude the Obscure in 1896 (e) The Waves in 1931.
- ____ 8. Which of the following is NOT an example of Victorian critical realism and its highly realistic exposure of the vices of society? (a) Vanity Fair (b) The Picture of Dorian Gray (c) Oliver Twist (d) Bleak House (e) The Pickwick Papers.
- ____ 9. “Call me Ishmael” is the opening sentence of what romantic American novel? (a) The Deerslayer (b) The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (c) Moby Dick (d) Uncle Tom’s Cabin (e) The Sea Wolf
- ____ 10. All of the following are modern American works which describe alienation, loss, and spiritual debility EXCEPT (a) The Lovesong of J. Alfred Prufrock (b) The Great Gatsby (c) A Farewell to Arms (d) Leaves of Grass (e) A Farewell to Arms.

Fill in the Blanks: Please choose from this list of titles and authors those which best fit in the blanks in the statements below. (10 x 1 = 10 points)

Geoffrey Chaucer	Daniel Defoe	<u>Beowulf</u>	<u>A Red, Red Rose</u>
William Shakespeare	Charles Dickens	<u>Gulliver's Travels</u>	<u>Robinson Crusoe</u>
John Bunyan	John Keats	<u>Jane Eyre</u>	<u>Pride and Prejudice</u>
Walter Scott	Thomas Hardy	<u>The Sketch Book</u>	<u>Ozymandias</u>
Nathaniel Hawthorne	Virginia Wolf	<u>Paradise Lost</u>	<u>The Grapes of Wrath</u>

11. _____ provides a colorful and detailed picture of English life as 32 pilgrims travel from a suburb outside London to the shrine at Canterbury, each proposing to tell four tales.

12. Born in Stratford on the Avon in 1564, _____ was perhaps the greatest of all English authors. He produced 37 plays, two narrative poems, and 154 sonnets.

13. _____ retells the Bible story of the fall of man in epic form as the author claims "to justify the ways of God to man."

14. Percy Shelly wrote the poem _____, displaying a romantic experience of "a traveler from an antique land"—possibly Egypt—who had seen the fallen remains of the statue of an ancient king that lay shattered in the sand.

15. It could be said that _____ created the historical novel by weaving bright, pleasing stories about historical characters in such novels as Rob Roy and Ivanhoe.

16. _____ was the last and greatest of the Victorian novelists with some of his works, such as Tess of the D'Urbervilles, prefiguring the modern period and even shocking British modesty at the time of its publication.

17. Part of the "Bloomsbury group," _____ effectively produced a "stream of consciousness" using the rhythms and imagery of lyric poetry in such novels as Mrs. Dalloway and To the Lighthouse.

18. Written by Jane Austen during the romantic period, _____ might actually be called a realistic novel because of the truthfully depicted characters and the many actual details of local color.

19. Appearing serially in 1819-1820, Washington Irving's collection _____ presented the first modern American short stories that met with international success.

20. _____ shares with Edgar Allen Poe the distinction of advancing the art of the short story, yet he also produced novels such as The Scarlet Letter, The House of Seven Gables and The Marble Faun.

Definition and description: For each of the following literary movements below, please give a concise and organized answer which includes (1) a general definition with an explanation of its major ideas or philosophy, (2) a description of its literary style, tone, genres, forms, or other elements, and (3) an example of at least one author or work that typifies that movement or time period. (6 x 5 = 30 points)

21. Medievalism:

22. Renaissance Humanism:

23. Neoclassicism:

24. Romanticism:

25. American Realism and Naturalism:

26. Modernism:

Analysis: Please read the following passages and answer the questions. Be sure to provide both general analysis and specific examples or evidence to support your analysis. Answers will be marked according to the organization, style, and clarity of writing—as well as critical thinking and content. (5 x 5 = 25 points)

27. Please describe the state of mind, emotions, and thoughts of the speaker as witnessed by his rhetoric and imagery. What universal subjects or themes does he raise?

(From Hamlet Act III, scene i)

To be or not to be: that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them. To die, to sleep;
No more; and by a sleep to say we end
The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to, 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. To die, to sleep;
To sleep! Perchance to dream: aye, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause: there's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life...

28. Please describe the tone and rhetorical devices of the following passage. Describe the attitude of the surface message and compare it with the author's true purpose.

(From "A Modest Proposal" by Jonathan Swift)

I shall now therefore humbly propose my own thoughts, which I hope will not be liable to the least objection.

I have been assured by a very knowing American of my acquaintance in London, that a young healthy child well nursed is at a year old a most delicious, nourishing, and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or boiled; and I make no doubt that it will equally serve in a fricassee or a ragout.

I do therefore humbly offer it to public consideration that of the hundred and twenty thousand children, already computed, twenty thousand may be reserved for breed.... The remaining hundred thousand may at a year old be offered in sale to persons of quality and fortune throughout the kingdom, always advising the mother to let them suck plentifully in the last month, so as to render them plump and fat for a good table. A child will make two dishes at an entertainment for friends; and when the family dines alone, the fore or hind quarter will make a seasonable dish, and seasoned with a little pepper or salt will be very good boiled on the fourth day, especially in winter.

29. Please describe the experience of the narrator in the following passage and explain how the words and imagery reflect his inner condition.

(From "Araby" by James Joyce)

Observing me the young lady came over and asked me did I wish to buy anything. The tone of her voice was not encouraging; she seemed to have spoken to me out of a sense of duty. I looked humbly at the great jars that stood like eastern guards at either side of the dark entrance to the stall and murmured:

--No, thank you.

The young lady changed the position of one of the vases and went back to the two young men. They began to talk of the same subject. Once or twice the young lady glanced at me over her shoulders.

I lingered before her stall, though I knew my stay was useless, to make my interest in her wares seem the more real. Then I turned away slowly and walked down the middle of the bazaar. I allowed the two pennies to fall against the sixpence in my pocket. I heard a voice call from one end of the gallery that the light was out. The upper part of the hall was now completely dark.

Gazing up into the darkness I saw myself as a creature driven and derided by vanity; and my eyes burned with anguish and anger.

30. Please describe what elements of this poem are traditional and what elements of this poem could be considered modern. (Elements that you might consider include form, style, symbolism, imagery, tone, poetic devices, and theme.)

(From Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening by Robert Frost)

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

...

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

31. Please explain the narrator's depiction of Gatsby and discuss how Gatsby compares to and contrasts with heroes from classical and more traditional literature.

(From The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald)

He smiled understandingly—much more than understandingly. It was one of those rare smiles with a quality of eternal reassurance in it, that you may come across four or five times in life. It faced—or seemed to face—the whole external world for an instant, and then concentrated on you with an irresistible prejudice in your favor. It understood you just as far as you wanted to be understood, believed in you just as you would like to believe in yourself, and assured you that it had precisely the impression of you that, at your best, you hoped to convey. Precisely at that point it vanished—and I was looking at an elegant young rough-neck, a year or two over thirty, whose elaborate formality of speech just missed being absurd. Some time before he introduced himself I'd got the strong impression he was picking his words with care.