

2012 年硕士研究生入学初试试题

科目代码: 823 科目名称: 语言学与英美文学

注: (1) 本试题共 7 页。

(2) 请按题目顺序在标准答题纸上作答, 答在题签或草稿纸上一律无效。

Linguistics

I. Define the following terms briefly and give examples when necessary. (30 points, 3 points each)

1. prototype
2. epenthesis
3. aphasia
4. backformation
5. deixis
6. cohesion
7. social dialects
8. immediate constituent analysis
9. Nida's classification of culture
10. task-based learning

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (10 points, 1 point each)

1. () Diglossia refers to a situation in which two very different varieties of two different languages co-exist in a speech community, each with a distinct range of social functions.
2. () According to Hasan, sentences which convey material processes are more powerful than those which contain relational processes.
3. () Propositional logic is the study of the truth conditions for propositions: how the truth of a composite proposition is determined by the truth value of its constituent propositions and the connections between them.
4. () When varieties of language are classified in respect of their users, they are called registers.
5. () Sapir defines language as "a purely human and non-

instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols”.

6. () Conjugation refers to the way in which a particular verb changes for tense, person, or number.
7. () Computational linguistics can be seen as a branch of applied linguistics, dealing with computer processing of human language.
8. () Generative Grammar proposes that every speaker knows a set of parameters which apply to all languages and also a set of principles that can vary from one language to another, but only within certain limits.
9. () Constancy under negation test is used to check for the presuppositions underlying sentences. It involves affirming a sentence with a particular presupposition and considering whether the presupposition remains true.
10. () One of Firth’s contributions is his method of prosodic analysis. He points out that in actual speech, it is not phonemes that make up the paradigmatic relations, but phonematic units. There are fewer features in phonematic units than in phonemes. When these features are considered in syntagmatic relations, they are all called prosodic units.

III. Analyze the following linguistic data from Tagalog, a language of the Philippines and answer questions. (5 points)

<i>basa</i> (‘read’)	<i>bumasa</i> (‘Read!’)	<i>babasa</i> (‘will read’)
<i>lapit</i> (‘come here’)	(1)_____ (‘Come here!’)	<i>lalapit</i> (‘will come’)
(2)_____ (‘call’)	<i>tumawag</i> (‘Call!’)	<i>tatawag</i> (‘will call’)
<i>sulat</i> (‘write’)	<i>sumulat</i> (‘Write!’)	(3)_____ (‘will write’)
<i>lakad</i> (‘walk’)	<i>lumakad</i> (‘Walk!’)	<i>lalakad</i> (‘will walk’)

- a. Provide the missing forms in the table (3 points)
- b. In Tagalog, the marking of future reference is accomplished via _____ (2 points).

IV. The following are some examples of (i) the earliest two-word combinations of a typical child and some examples of (ii) the two-sign combinations from Washoe, the chimpanzee raised by the researchers. On the basis of this evidence, do you think that the child and Washoe are doing essentially the same linguistic thing? Why? (5 points)

(i) *red book*
mommy lunch
go store
hit ball
book table

(ii) *baby time*
go flower
drink red
tickle Washoe
more fruit

V. Analyze the following dialogues based on conversational maxims. (6 points)

(i) Reporter: *So you were celebrating your birthday last week?*
Old film diva: *Yes, I turned 40!*
Reporter: *I'll actually turn 150 next month.*

(ii) Carol: *Are you coming to the party tonight?*
Lara: *I've got an exam tomorrow.*

(iii) Salesman at the door: *Is your mother at home?*
Little Johnny: *Yes.*
Salesman: *May I talk to her?*
Little Johnny: *She isn't here.*
Salesman: *But you just said she was at home.*
Little Johnny: *She is. This isn't our house.*

VI. Answer the following questions. (19 points)

1. Discuss the major ideas and contributions of the Prague School. (9 points)
2. Explain arbitrariness, one of the design features of language. And try to discuss arbitrariness in relation to conventionality and iconicity (10 points)

Literature

VII. Multiple choices. (10 points, 1 point each)

Select from the four choices of each item the one that best answers the questions or completes the statement. Mark your choices by ticking the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.

1. *Beowulf* describes the exploits of a _____ hero, Beowulf, in fighting against the monster Grendel, his revengeful mother, and a fire-breathing dragon.

a. Danish	b. Scandinavian
c. English	d. Norwegian
2. At the beginning of the 16th century the outstanding humanist _____ wrote his *Utopia* in which he gave a profound and truthful picture of the people's suffering and put forward his ideal of a future happy society.

a. Thomas More	b. Thomas Marlowe
c. Francis Bacon	d. William Shakespeare
3. "Denmark is a prison". In which play does the hero summarize his observation of his world into such a bitter sentence? _____.

a. <i>Charles I</i>	b. <i>Othello</i>
c. <i>Henry VIII</i>	d. <i>Hamlet</i>
4. During the period of revolution and counter-revolution, _____ turned with the tide and always placed himself on the winning side. Thus, he has been called a time-server by some critics.

a. John Milton	b. John Bunyan
c. John Donne	d. John Dryden
5. Most of the English writers in the 18th century were enlighteners. They fell into two groups, one is _____; and the other is _____.

a. the moderate group; the radical group	
b. the passive Romantic poets; the active Romantic poets	
c. the Metaphysical poets; the Cavalier poets	
d. the lakes; the sentimentalists	
6. Transcendentalists doctrines found their greatest literary advocates in _____ and Henry David Thoreau.

a. Thomas Jefferson	b. Ralph Waldo Emerson
c. Philip Freneau	d. Oversoul

7. Edgar Allan Poe's first collection of short stories is _____.
- Tales of a Traveller*
 - Leatherstocking Tales*
 - Canterbury Tales*
 - Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque*
8. Mark Twain created, in _____, a masterpiece of American realism that is also one of the great books of world literature.
- Huckleberry Finn*
 - Tom Sawyer*
 - The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg*
 - The Gilded Age*
9. _____ showed great interest in Chinese literature and translated the poetry of Li Bai into English, and was influenced by Confucian ideas.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a. Ezra Pound | b. Robert Frost |
| c. T. S. Eliot | d. E. E. Cummings |
10. The first American to win the Nobel Prize for literature was a sharp social critic, whose name was _____.
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Sinclair Lewis | b. Thomas Stearns Eliot |
| c. Ernest Hemingway | d. William Faulkner |

VIII. Read the passages and answer the questions. (20 points, 10 points each passage)

Passage A

O, My luv'e's like a red, red rose.
That's newly sprung in June;
O, my luv'e's like the melodie
That's sweetly played in tune.

As fair art thou, my bonnie lass.
So deep in luv'e am I;
And I will luv'e thee still, my dear.
Till a' the seas gang dry.

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun;
I will luv'e thee still, my dear,

While the sands o' life shall run.

And fare thee weel, my only luve!

And fare thee weel a while!

And I will come again, my luve,

Though it were ten thousand mile.

Questions:

1. The poem is written by _____.
2. The title of this poem is _____.
3. The rhyme scheme is _____.
4. The poem is written in _____.
a. ballad meter b. sonnet c. Blank verse
5. The odd-numbered lines are iambic tetrameters while the even-numbered lines are iambic _____.
a. pentameter b. dimeter c. trimeter

Passage B

Isabel always felt an impulse to pull out the pins; not that she imagined they inflicted any damage on the tough old parchment, but because it seemed to her her aunt might make better use of her sharpness. She was very critical herself-it was incidental to her sex, and her nationality but she was very sentimental as well, and there was something in Mrs. Touchett's dryness that set her own moral fountains flowing.

"Now what's your point of view?" she asked of her aunt. "When you criticize everything here you should have a point of view. Yours doesn't seem to be American you thought everything over there so disagreeable. When I have mine; it's thoroughly American!"

"My dear young lady", said Mrs. Touchett, "there are as many points of view in the world as there are people of sense to take them. You may say that doesn't make them very numerous. American? Never in the world; that's shockingly narrow. My point of view, thank God, is personal!"

Isabel thought this a better answer than she admitted; it was a tolerable description of her own manner of judging, but it would not have sounded well for her to say so.

Questions:

1. This passage is taken from a well-known novel. What is the name of the novel?
2. Who is the author of this novel?
3. Make a brief comment on the heroine Isabel Archer.
4. What is Jamesian theme?

IX. Defining literary terms. (20 points, 4 point each)

Give brief explanations to the following terms.

1. Spenserian stanza
2. Lyric
3. flashback
4. Blank verse
5. personification

X. Topic discussion. (25 points)

Give a clear and concise definition to the Enlightenment. Then tell how many stages it could be divided. What is more, introduce each stage with particular period, main characteristics and representative authors.