

江西师范大学硕士研究生入学考试初试科目  
考 试 大 纲

科目代码、名称: 842 英语专业基础

适用专业: 050201 英语语言文学

一、考试形式与试卷结构

(一) 试卷满分 及 考试时间

本试卷满分为 150 分, 考试时间为 180 分钟。

(二) 答题方式

答题方式为闭卷、笔试。

试卷由试题和答题纸组成; 答案必须写在答题纸相应的位置上。

(三) 试卷内容结构 (考试的内容比例及题型)

各部分内容所占分值为:

第一部分 英美文学 75 分

I. Name the author. 15 分

II. Define the following terms. 15 分

III. Please comment on the following lines which are taken from a famous play. 20 分

IV. Please comment on William Faulkner's style, theme and point of view. 25 分

第二部分 语言学 75 分

I. Define the following terms. 15

II. Multiple Choice. 10

III. True or False Questions. 10

IV. Short answer questions. 15

V. Short Essay writing. 25

(四) 试卷题型结构

第一部分 英美文学

作家作品题: 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分

名词解释题 (概念题): 3 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 15 分

简答题 (简述题): 20 分

分析论述题 (综合题): 25 分

第二部分 语言学

名词解释题 (概念题): 5 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 15 分

选择题: 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分

判断题：10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分

简答题（简述题）：15 分

分析论述题（综合题）：25 分

## 二、样卷

江西师范大学 2011 年硕士研究生入学考试试题（A 卷）

专业：英语语言文学

科目：英语专业基础

注：考生答题时，请写在考点下发的答题纸上，写在本试题纸或其他答题纸上的一律无效。

（本试题共 5 页）

### British and American Literature

#### I. Name the author (15%)

1. Light in August
2. Poor Richard's Almanac
3. In a Station of the Metro
4. The House of the Seven Gables
5. Catch-22
6. Death of a Salesman
7. Desire Under the Elms
8. The Road Not Taken
9. To the Lighthouse
10. Ulysses
11. Jude the Obscure
12. Oliver Twist
13. Ivanhoe
14. Auld Lang Syne
15. Utopia

#### II. Define the following terms (15%)

1. Beat Generation
2. Naturalism
3. The Rise of the English Novel

III. Please comment on the following lines which are taken from a famous play. Write your answer in about 150 words. (20%)

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 to 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 heartache, and the thousand natural shocks  
That flesh is heir to, 'Tis a consummation  
Devoutly to be wished. To die, to sleep ---  
To sleep --- perchance to dream: ay, 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.  
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,  
Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely  
The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,  
The insolence of office, and the spurns  
That patient merit of th' unworthy takes,  
When he himself might his quietus make  
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,  
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,  
But that the dread of something after death,  
The undiscovered country, from whose bourn  
No traveller returns, puzzles the will,  
And makes us rather bear those ills we have  
Than fly to others that we know not of?  
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all,  
And thus the native hue of resolution  
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,  
And enterprises of great pitch and moment  
With this regard their currents turn awry  
And lose the name of action.

IV. Please comment on William Faulkner's style, theme and point of view.  
(25%)

## Linguistics

### I. Define the following terms. (15%)

1. duality
2. illocutionary force
3. unassisted MT
4. synecdoche
5. Q-principle

### II. Multiple Choice. (10%)

Directions: In each question there are four choices. Decide which one would be the best answer to the question.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ means that human languages enable their users to symbolize objects, events and concepts which are not present at the moment of communication.  
A. Creativity. B. Arbitrariness  
C. Displacement D. Duality
2. \_\_\_\_\_ put forward the distinction between Competence and Performance?  
A. Saussure B. Chomsky C. Halliday D. Lakoff
3. In his famous article, *Linguistics and Poetics* (1960), \_\_\_\_\_ defined six primary factors of any speech event, namely: speaker, addressee, context, message, code, contact.  
A. Jespersen B. Firth  
C. Jacobson D. Halliday
4. The relationship between "furniture" and "sofa" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. homonymy B. hyponymy C. polysemy D. synonymy
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a grammatical category used for the analysis of word classes displaying such contrasts as singular, dual, plural, etc.  
A. Lexicon B. Number C. Syntax D. Aspect
6. Which of the following sounds does not belong to the allomorphs of the English plural morpheme ?  
A. [s] B. [iz] C. [ai] D. [is]
7. American Black English is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a social variety B) a regional variety  
C) a combination of social and regional dialect D) a temporal dialect
- 8 Pragmatics is a study of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) language learning B) language acquisition

- C) language planning                      D) language in use
9. The organized network of knowledge that helps us to understand new knowledge is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. paradigm                      B. aphasia                      C. hedge                      D. schema
10. Grammatical changes may be explained, in part, as analogic changes, which are \_\_\_\_\_ or generalization.  
A. elaboration                      B. simplification  
C. external borrowing                      D. internal borrowing

### III. True or False Questions. (10%)

**Directions: decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false in your answer sheet.**

- ( ) 1. A synchronic description takes a fixed instant as its point of observation.
- ( ) 2. Even pre-school children know virtually all the rules of language except for some subtleties.
- ( ) 3. Coordination refers to the process or result of linking linguistic units so that they have different syntactic status, one being dependent upon the other, and usually a constituent of the other.
- ( ) 4. A containment schema involves repetitious events and event series.
- ( ) 5. Linguistically, names for superordinate categories are often mass nouns when basic level terms are count nouns.
- ( ) 6. In *John loves Mary*, which may be represented as L (j, m), we have three arguments *John*, *loves* and *Mary*.
- ( ) 7. Folk etymology refers to a process involving a change in the sequence of sounds.
- ( ) 8. When we use a simple set of symbols in our transcription, it is called a Broad Transcription.
- ( ) 9. Quatrains are two lines of verse, usually connected by a rhyme.
- ( ) 10. Root is the base form of a word that cannot be further analyzed without destroying its meaning.

### IV. Short answer questions. (15%)

1. Tell the differences between inflectional affix and derivational affix. (8%)
2. Try to summarize the characteristics of basic-level

category in the field of cognitive linguistics (7%)

**V. Short Essay writing (25%)**

1. What do you know about the features of women register? (13%)
2. Illustrate Malinowski' s theories as much as possible. (12%)