

华侨大学 2009 年硕士学位研究生入学考试 专业课试卷

(答案必须写在答题纸上)

招生专业 英语语言文学 科目名称 英语综合 科目代码 755

Part I Error Correction: 10 points

Directions: In the following passage there are 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line.

Read the passage and correct the mistakes. If you change a word, cross it out and write the substitute in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put the insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the word you want to add in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods.	1. <u>time</u>
Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a	2. <u>/</u>
school subject are valid for ^ study of television.	3. <u>the</u>

The decades since World War II has witnessed notable changes	1. _____
in the work patterns and the social expectations of women. In all	
social ranks women have begun to assert larger economic but wider	2. _____
political roles. Women have entered the learned professions and	
have achieved more major managerial roles than ever before that in	3. _____
European history.	

One of the patterns that was firmly established at the turn of the	
Century has reversed themselves. The number of married women in	4. _____
the work force have sharply risen. Both middle-class and working-class	5. _____
married women have sought to find jobs outside the home. The largest	
sector of employment became positions in service industries. The	
postwar population growth decreased the demand for such services	6. _____

as were associated with the rearing of children. A large number of 7. _____
 children, in turn, spurred the growth of consumer industries that
 employed women. Because it had been relatively few women born 8. _____
 in 1930s, there were, in turn, relatively few young single women to 9. _____
 be employed in the years just after the war. Married women entered
 the job market to place them. 10. _____

Part II Grammar: 30 points

(I) Complete each of the following sentences with the best choice: 20 points

Directions: There are twenty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- Near the volcano _____ lava was flowing everywhere.
 A. melt B. melting C. molten D. melted
- My _____ duty is to serve the people heart and soul.
 A. binded B. bound C. binding D. bounden
- Wide-eyed, they drank _____ the beauty of the place.
 A. to B. at C. in D. for
- Jobs were not so easy to come _____ as they are now.
 A. by B. in C. on D. at
- Sorry I didn't turn up — I _____ forgot.
 A. am clean B. clean C. am cleanly D. cleanly
- We'd rather you _____ the account tomorrow.
 A. settled B. settle C. would settle D. will settle
- The Great Wall is the place _____ almost all tourists would like to visit when they come to China.
 A. where B. to which C. in which D. which
- If he _____ this test, he might do it some other way.
 A. would have done B. have to do
 C. had done D. were to do

9. The factory has turned out _____.
 A. twice TV sets this year more than last year.
 B. TV sets this year twice as many as last year
 C. twice as many TV sets this year as last year
 D. TV sets twice more this year than last year
10. Nobody came to see me while I was out, _____?
 A. did they B. didn't they C. did she D. did he
11. _____ he would have been able to pass the exam.
 A. If he studied more
 B. If he were studying to a greater degree
 C. Studying more
 D. Had he studied more
12. "Why do you make me do so?" "I am sorry that you _____ do such a thing"
 A. should B. can C. would D. may
13. Taiwan is considered by foreigners as _____ the ideal combination of climatic conditions.
 A. have B. to have C. has D. having
14. "Do you want to wait?"
 "Two weeks _____ too long for me to wait."
 A. is B. are C. were D. was
15. It was not until she arrived home _____ remembered her appointment with the doctor.
 A. when she B. that she C. and she D. she
16. Nobel Prizes are the _____.
 A. height of world prestigious honors
 B. honors of the world's highest prestige
 C. world's most prestigious honors
 D. prestiges with the most honors in the world
17. X-rays are able to pass through objects and thus make _____ details that are otherwise impossible to observe.
 A. it visible B. visibly C. visible D. they are visible

18. The changes in this city have occurred _____.
 A. with swiftness B. rapidly C. fastly D. in rapid ways
19. After we made the improvement, there were only _____ as before.
 A. one-tenth defective products as many
 B. one-tenth as many defective products
 C. defective products one-tenth as many
 D. defective products as one-tenth many
20. His strong sense of humour was _____ make everyone in the room burst out laughing.
 A. so as to B. such as to C. so that D. such that

(II) Rewrite the following sentences in such a way as to avoid unattached participial constructions: 4 points

- Running into the room, a rug caught her foot and she fell.
- Knowing me to be the fool of the family, the news that I had won a scholarship astonished him.
- Uprooted by the gale, the road was blocked by a huge tree.
- Written in large letters they read the word 'Beware'.

(III) Rewrite the following using verbless clauses: 3 points

(e.g. If you are in doubt, ask me. → If *in doubt*, ask me.)

- Though their tent was as light as a feather, somehow it remained firm.
- The wind was keen as a razor and drove them back into the shelter of their tent.
- Ron Pall was expelled from the group because he was a blatant liar.

(IV) Question: What is the difference between "try to do sth." And "try doing sth."?

Please give examples to show the difference: 3 points

Part III Reading Comprehension: 50 points

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions or incomplete statements. For each question or statement, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose only ONE that best answers the question or finishes the incomplete statement.

Passage A

Scientists have known for more than two decades that cancer is a disease of the genes. Something scrambles the DNA inside a nucleus, and suddenly, instead of dividing in a measured fashion, a cell begins to copy itself furiously. Unlike an ordinary cell, it never stops. But describing the process isn't the

same as figuring it out. Cancer cells are so radically different from normal ones that it's almost impossible to untangle the sequence of events that made them that way. So for years researchers have been attacking the problem by taking normal cells and trying to determine what changes will turn them cancerous – always without success.

Until now. According to a report in the current issue of *Nature*, a team of scientists based at M.I.T.'s 'Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research has finally managed to make human cells malignant – a feat they accomplished with two different cell types by inserting just three altered genes into their DNA. While these manipulations were done only in lab dishes and won't lead to any immediate treatment, they appear to be a crucial step in understanding the disease. This is a "landmark paper," wrote Jonathan Weitzman and Moshe Yaniv of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, in an accompanying commentary.

The dramatic new result traces back to a breakthrough in 1983, when the Whitehead's Robert Weinberg and his colleagues showed that mouse cells would become cancerous when spiked with two altered genes. But when they tried such alterations on human cells, they didn't work. Since then, scientists have learned that mouse cells differ from human cells in an important respect: they have higher levels of an enzyme called telomerase. That enzyme keeps caplike structures called telomeres on the ends of chromosomes from getting shorter with each round of cell division. Such shortening is part of a cell's aging process, and since cancer cells keep dividing forever, the Whitehead group reasoned that making human cells more mouselike might also make them cancerous.

The strategy worked. The scientists took connective-tissue and kidney cells and introduced three mutated genes – one that makes cells divide rapidly; another that disables two substances meant to rein in excessive division; and a third that promotes the production of telomerase which made the cells essentially immortal. They'd created a tumor in a test tube. "Some people believed that telomerase wasn't that important," says the Whitehead's William Hahn, the study's lead author. "This allows us to say with some certainty that it is."

Understanding cancer cells in the lab isn't the same as understanding how it behaves in a living body, of course. But by teasing out the key differences between normal and malignant cells, doctors may someday be able to design tests to pick cancer in its earliest stages. The finding could also lead to drugs tailored to attack specific types of cancer, thereby lessening our dependence on tissue-destroying chemotherapy and radiation. Beyond that, the Whitehead research suggests that this stubbornly complex disease may have a simple origin, and the identification of that origin may turn out to be the most important step of all.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. Scientists now know how to make human cells.
 - B. Scientists can now make human cells cancerous
 - C. Scientists discovered how to cure cancer
 - D. Scientists now know how to introduce mutated genes to cells.
2. Human cells and mouse cells differ in that mouse cells have _____.
 - A. mutated genes B. chromosomes
 - C. more connective-tissues D. higher levels of telomerase
3. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A. only mouse cells can be made cancerous
 - B. cancer cells are essentially immortal

C. the telomeres in mouse cells shorten quickly

D. cancerous cells divide in a measured fashion

4. Scientists are ____ that they will cure cancer one day.

A. hopeful B. pessimistic C. disinterested D. uncertain

5. What can be concluded from the last paragraph?

A. Knowing how to make cells cancerous ensures a cure

B. Scientists have found out the origins of cancer

C. Knowing the origin of cancer helps us to cure cancer

D. Chemotherapy and radiation are useless now

Passage B

Investors are being encouraged to continue ploughing their savings into the stock market after shares in London recovered all the losses incurred since September 11. The advice comes despite America's Dow Jones industrial average tumbling on Friday after a case of anthrax(炭疽) was diagnosed in New York. Consumer spending in America also slumped by more than three times economists' predictions in September, pushing share prices back below pre-attack levels.

The FTSE 100 index of Britain's largest companies closed on Friday at 5 145 – up 112 points on its September 10 close. The Dow in New York rallied late on to close at 9344, down 66 points. Although most experts are predicting further volatility in the coming months, they remain cautiously optimistic that the FTSE 100 will begin a sustained, if rocky, rally towards 5500 by the end of the year. The immediate economic outlook is still bleak. Some commentators predict that America will endure a recession lasting six months. They also expect Britain to suffer a sharp slowdown. But analysts say the market is well placed to absorb any further bad news.

Sharp economic downturns can, perversely, be good for the market because they force firms to be more cost-efficient. Therefore, any announcements about rising unemployment or corporate streamlining could have a positive effect on shares. Of more concern to private investors is the impact that another terrorist attack would have on shares. If this were to happen, the market would almost certainly slump again. But history suggests that it would, once again, make up any lost ground within weeks.

Experts are therefore urging private investors not to repeat their past mistakes, when they waited for a sustained rally before feeling confident enough to invest. Cross said, "It's peculiar that investors feel it's safer to invest after the market has risen by 25% than when it has fallen by 25%. Common sense suggests that the opposite would be more appropriate." Mike Lenhoff of Gerrard, the stockbroker, said that if the market hit 5500 and remained around that level for some weeks, it would be a sign that further, sustained gains were imminent. He said, "Getting back to 5500 would be important, because if the index stayed at that level, the psychology of the market would change substantially. Defensive shares would become too expensive and big investor would start moving into value stocks, which are the type of firms that do well in an economic recovery."

But private investors could be forgiven for their pessimistic mood, as nearly all Isa buyers have suffered big losses. But investors can take some comfort from the fact that the next three months are traditionally the best-performing period of the year for the stock market. David, Schwarts, the stock-market historian, said the index almost always rose in the period between November and April. Since 1974, the market went up on 24 occasions between November and April, by an average of 15%, and dropped only three times. Schwarts said, "It's no guarantee for this year, but history is on our side."

6. We learn from the first paragraph that _____.
- A. FTSE 100 index fell immediately after September 11
 - B. Dow Jones industrial index is now beginning to pick up
 - C. Consumer spending is having a positive effect on the stock market
 - D. Share prices in America have risen contrary to most predictions
7. The reason why some experts remain cautiously optimistic about the FTSE is that they believe that _____.
- A. The American economy will be able to resist further downturn
 - B. The Dow Jones index in New York will stop tumbling soon
 - C. The market will absorb any further shock from bad news
 - D. The economic situation in Britain and America will take an upturn in 6 months
8. In the present situation, corporate downsizing may _____.
- A. sharp economic downturn
 - B. produce a positive effect on shares
 - C. cause the market to slump again
 - D. enable the market to regain any lost ground
9. Experts advise private investors to avoid their past mistakes by _____.
- A. withholding any investment until the market has risen by 25%
 - B. investing when the FTSE rallies back to 5500
 - C. investing only in those firms which show signs of recovery
 - D. investing when the stock market shows signs of upturn
10. From the last sentence of the passage, we can see that Schwarts believes that _____.
- A. the market will be most likely to go up between November and April
 - B. the market will drop by an average of 15% between November and April
 - C. historical record is no guarantee that the market will go up in the next three months
 - D. it is rational at present to take a pessimistic attitude towards the stock market

Passage C

With its cluster of high-rises known as the "Frankfurter Manhattan", its big banks and its bustling airport, this is a town with pretensions. Petra Roth, the mayor, sees it as a "global city providing hub functions for the Continent", a place that should be "as cosmopolitan as New York".

Frankfurt is not just the city of foreign companies, but it is also home to 80,000 Muslims, most of them Turks of modest means. Foreigners, including a large contingent from the former Yugoslavia, make up 30 percent of the population, one of the highest ratios for any city in Europe troubled by immigration. But there is no blood on the streets. Quietly flows the Main River beneath that mock-New World skyline.

As Germany goes these days, so goes Europe. And if Frankfurt, the headquarters for Europe's new central bank and so the capital of Europe's nascent (新生的) shared currency, the euro, is comfortable being a part-Muslim city with 27 mosques, perhaps the so-called New Europe of one money and blurred borders can be a more tolerant place.

"Xenophobia is very unusual in Frankfurt," said Francesco Rinaldi, an Italian banker. "Perhaps it's the 300 foreign banks, or the vast airport, or the long American presence." Not until 1994 did 30,000 American troops pack up and go home – the Cold War ended and, so people here say, the city shaped in the soldiers' open, can-do spirit.

But even here, at the heart of American-influenced Europe, far from the strained psyche of a former East German city like Dessau, where rightists this year killed an African immigrant, the ghost of xenophobia is not entirely absent. For Frankfurt – like Germany, like Europe – is struggling to define a shifting identity.

As the departed U.S. soldiers suggest, this city is no longer part of a Cold War country living what Zafer Senocak, a German intellectual of Turkish descent, has called a “quasi a-national existence under the umbrella of the West”. Far from it, this is now the financial center of a strong Germany seeking to define and express a new national pride.

But Frankfurt is also the capital of a unique experiment in abolishing the nation-state through the voluntary abandonment of sovereignty involved in giving up national control of monetary policy and adopting a common currency.

So the Continent’s largest state, one reborn only in 1990, yet also one that is being abolished, veers this way and that in its mood, one minute nostalgic for a “proud Fatherland”, the next in the vanguard of what Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer, himself a child of Frankfurt, calls a post-national era.

11. Frankfurt is referred to as a “global city” like New York because of _____.
 A. the refugees from former Yugoslavia
 B. the number of foreigners in the city
 C. the 80,000 Muslims and mosques
 D. the foreign banks and businesses
12. “Quietly flows the Main River beneath that mock-New World skyline” probably means that _____.
 A. the new central bank had a large inflow of funds
 B. the city life goes on quietly without racial conflicts
 C. the population moves quietly in the street of the city
 D. the foreigners come to the city like a flow of river
13. The word “xenophobia” probably means
 A. fear of war B. psychological nervousness
 C. hatred of foreigners D. open, can-do spirit
14. With the end of the Cold War, Germany is expected to _____.
 A. remain under the umbrella of the U.S.
 B. assume a new national pride
 C. become the financial center of Europe
 D. have surges of rightist killings
15. The “unique experiment” of European Union requires Germany to _____.
 A. enter a post-national era
 B. return to the old “proud Fatherland”
 C. abandon sovereignty and government
 D. seek a shifting identity

Passage D

With its almost six billion people, the world offers a fascinating variety of human shapes and colors. As humans spread throughout the world, their adaptations to diverse climate and other living conditions resulted in this fascinating variety of complexions, colors, and shapes. Genetic mutations added distinct characteristics to the peoples of the globe. In this sense the concept of race, a group with inherited

physical characteristics that distinguish it from another group, is a reality. Humans do indeed come in a variety of colors and shapes.

In two senses, however, race is a myth, a fabrication of the human mind. The first fabrication is the idea that any one race is superior to another. All races have their geniuses --- and their idiots. Like language, no race is superior to another. Adolf Hitler's ideas were extreme. He believed that a superior race, called the Aryans, was responsible for the cultural achievements of Europe. They possessed the genetic stuff that made them inherently superior. Even many scientist of the time --- not only Germany but throughout Europe and the United States --- espoused the idea of racial superiority. Not surprisingly, they considered themselves members of the supposedly superior race!

In addition to the myth of racial superiority, there is a second myth --- that of the existence of a "pure" race. From the perspective of contemporary biology, humans show such a mixture of physical characteristics, that the "pure" races do not exist. Instead of falling into distinct types clearly separate from one another, human characteristics flow endlessly together. These minute gradations made arbitrary any attempt to draw definite lines.

Large grouping of people, however, can be classified by blood type and gene frequencies. Yet even this arrangement does not uncover "race". Rather, such classifications are so arbitrary that biologists and anthropologists can draw up listings showing any number of "race". Ashley Montagu, a physical anthropologist, pointed out that some scientists have classified humans into only two "races" while others have found as many as two thousand. Montagu himself classified humans into forty "racial" groups.

This is not meant to imply that the idea of race is a myth. That idea is definitely very much alive. It is firmly embedded in our culture a social reality that we confront daily. Sociologist W. I. Thomas observed that "if people define situations as real, they are real in their consequences". The fact that no race is superior or that biologically we cannot even decide how people should be classified into races is not what counts. What makes a difference for social life, rather, is that people believe these ideas, for people act on beliefs, not facts. As a result, we always have people like Hitler. Most people, fortunately, do not believe in such extremes, yet most people also appear to be ethnocentric enough to believe, at least just a little, that their own race is superior to others.

16. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that the diversification of human race resulted from _____.

- A. both genetic inheritance and environmental influences
- B. the differentiation of the inherited physical characteristics
- C. humans' adaptation to diverse climate and other living conditions
- D. genetic mutations alone

17. The word "fabrication" (Para. 2) probably means _____.

- A. mystery B. invention C. exaggeration D. perspective

18. Why is there no "pure" race according to the passage?

- A. Because people of different races often get married
- B. Because people have different blood types
- C. Because racial characteristics overlap
- D. Because there are so many races in the world

19. Any attempt at classifying races _____.

- A. takes culture into account B. is bound to be biased

- C. tend to pick out one race as superior D. is at best arbitrary
20. The author concludes the passage by pointing out that _____.
- A. it is hardly possible to classify humans into racial groups
- B. we should be on our guard against any idea of racial superiority
- C. race is indeed a mystery to be explored and uncovered
- D. it is not important how people should be classified

Passage E

These days, acceptance letters from colleges are appearing in mailboxes all across the country. No sooner are the envelopes opened than many parents turn their attention from their child's good fortune to another kind of fortune: the small one the next four years will cost them. The price of a degree has been climbing throughout the 80s at a rate double that of inflation. Secretary of Education, William Bennett, charges that such increases result from mismanagement and greed. "Higher education is under-accountable and under-productive," he claims. "No one doubts that there is a lot of fat in some areas."

Perhaps no budget is without some fat, but university officials argue that their unique function requires special standards of evaluation. "One of the peculiarities of education is that our customer is also our product," says University of Pennsylvania President Sheldon Hackney. "That confuses most analogies between universities and profit-making enterprises." In universities, notes Northwestern President Arnold Weber, all the money is ploughed into the operation: "We don't declare dividends; we don't give stock options to our administrators." Tuition increases, say officials, are driven by the universities' costs, and even at that, tuition income typically covers less than 50% of college budgets. (Endowments and gifts make up the rest.)

Academic salaries are the largest budget item, generally accounting for around 60% of total expenses. During the 70s, professors' salaries grew at an overall rate of 73%, lagging far behind inflation at 112%. Universities have been playing catch-up in the 80s. This year's raises average 5.9%, which is 4% above inflation and the largest since 1972. Yet the typical tenured professor's salary of \$43,500 still represents 10% less buying power than the equivalent salary in 1970.

The boom in technology has been an added burden, especially for research universities that have to keep up with the latest computer and scientific hardware, regardless of price. At the University of Chicago, the \$225,000 allotment that covered equipment for physiology and biology research ten years ago has grown to \$1.4 million. Moreover, universities must scramble to replace outdated facilities. To maintain its library, Northwestern orders 29,000 periodicals a year at a cost approaching \$2 million. Other uncontrollable costs include insurance and utilities. Emory University in Atlanta expects next year's electric bill to rise 30%.

The third major cost cited by universities is the higher proportion of student aid they have undertaken to provide, partly to offset their own tuition increases but especially to cover declining federal assistance. At Princeton, the Government's contribution to student aid has dropped from 26.7% of the total to 12.6% in six years. The additional expense to Princeton: \$2.2 million. Secretary Bennett, however, maintains that more federal aid would only encourage universities to count on the Government to meet any increases they might impose.

Some observers note that relatively few students are affected by high price-tag tuitions. Only about 80 institutions charge more than \$10,000. The average private-colleges, which account for 80% of the nation's enrollment, average out at \$1, 000. Terry Hartle of the American Enterprise Institute questions whether elite colleges even have any incentive to control their prices. These schools, he points out, consistently have "more qualified applicants than places for them."

Nonetheless, some colleges are making efforts to trim budgets and pass along the savings. Penn hopes to save \$12 million next year by closer management of employee benefits. Cornell is reducing operating expenditures across the board by 2%, allowing it to post a 70% tuition increase, its smallest in 14 years. A few institutions are dropping secondary programs. Georgetown, for example, has eliminated one-third of its graduate programs in the past five years and recently decided to close its dental school.

Ultimately, colleges may be able to do only so much to rein in rising tuitions. With their commitment to speculative scientific research, large faculties and out-of-favor subjects like classics, they may be what University of Rochester President Dennis O's Brien calls "inefficient in principle." For students intent on a name brand sheepskin, that principle is likely to remain an expensive one, at least for the foreseeable future.

21. "Under-accountable" in "Higher education is under-accountable and under-productive" (Para. 1) means _____.
 A. of inaccurate calculation B. unbelievable
 C. low in accounting D. irresponsible
22. "That confuses most analogies" (Para. 2) may be paraphrased as _____.
 A. That makes it hard to understand
 B. That makes both look similar
 C. That mixes up the idea
 D. That fails to differentiate in most cases
23. The main idea of paragraph 7 is that universities are trying to _____.
 A. reduce employee benefits
 B. to impose a less-increased tuition
 C. drop some secondary programs
 D. carry on by trimming budgets and reducing expenses
24. The author's attitude towards rising tuitions is that _____.
 A. tuitions ought to be reduced
 B. out-of-favor subjects should be reformed
 C. colleges have so far done their utmost
 D. colleges are generally inefficient
25. By saying "that principle is likely to remain all expensive one" (Para. 8), the author means that _____.
 A. for students who are not willing to pay a high price, the tuition is certainly expensive
 B. the principle in the present education system needs reconsidering
 C. there are students who are ready to pay high tuition for a name brand sheepskin
 D. students, having paid a high tuition, will shift their attention onto learning

Part IV Linguistics: 30 Points

(I) Decide whether the following statements are true or false: 5 points

1. American linguist Sapir is often remembered as the father of modern linguistics. ()
2. Cooperative Principle can be specified into five maxims, namely, quality maxim, quantity maxim, relevance maxim, generosity maxim and manner maxim. ()
3. Language meaning can be analyzed only at one single level. ()
4. According to Geoffrey Leech, thematic meaning parallels connotative meaning and social meaning. ()
5. More often than not, taboos are used to fulfill the recreational or pleasure function of language, according to Finch. ()

(II) Decide on the right answer from the four choices A, B, C and D: 10 points

1. The one branch of study that is excluded from macro-linguistics is _____.
A. syntax B. psycho-linguistics C. socio-linguistics D. applied linguistics
2. It is Halliday that put forward the distinction between _____.
A. langue and parole B. competence and performance
C. linguistic potential and linguistic behavior D. synchrony and diachrony
3. The notion of magical function is proposed by _____.
A. Leech B. Halliday C. Finch D. Marlinowski
4. Whose fundamental insight is *everybody has face wants*?
A. John Searle B. Paul Grice C. John Austin D. Brown and Levinson
5. According to whose theory, in saying something, one is performing three kinds of acts, namely locution, illocution and perlocution?
A. John Austin B. Leech C. George Yule D. Brown and Levinson
6. The relationship between *He loves a boy* and *He loves a child* is called _____.
A. presupposition B. hyponymy C. synonymy D. entailment
7. Which term is included into Halliday's metafunctions of language?
A. Pleasure function B. Interpersonal function
C. Thematic function D. Physiological function
8. Which is considered one of the defining properties of language?
A. Grammaticality B. Discreteness C. Metaphorality D. Flexibility
9. Paradigmatic relation is a kind of _____.
A. collocational relation B. linear relation C. substitutional relation D. synonymous relation
10. Which does not violate the quality maxim?
A. Literal meaning B. Hyperbole C. Ambiguity D. Metaphor

(III) Please summarize Brown and Levinson's face theory: 15 points

Part V British and American Literature: 30 points

(I) Fill in the following blanks with appropriate items of information : 10 points

1. *The Faerie Queene*, _____ (1) _____'s masterpiece, had a great influence on British poets of the later centuries.
2. Shakespeare's best-known tragedies include: *Hamlet*, _____ (2) _____, _____ (3) _____ and *Macbeth*.
3. _____ (4) _____ is a great literary giant of America, whom Mencken considered "the true father of our national literature."
4. *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy* was written by _____ (5) _____.
5. _____ (6) _____ is generally acknowledged to be William Thackeray's best novel which examines the English society in early 19th century.
6. The publication in 1798, by the poets William Wordsworth (1770-1850) and Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834), of a volume entitled _____ (7) _____ is a significant event in English literary history.
7. *The Wings of the Dove* (1902), *The Ambassadors* (1903) and *The Golden Bowl* (1904) were successful novels by _____ (8) _____ in the early 20th century.
8. _____ (9) _____ wrote his *Catch-22* in 1961.
9. _____ (10) _____ and Henry David Thoreau are the most important authors of American Transcendentalism.

(II) Comment briefly on *ANY ONE* of the following three Topics : 20 points

1. Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* or *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*
2. William Wordsworth's poetry
3. A play by Tennessee Williams