

2007 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目名称: 语言学与英美文学 共 6 页 第 1 页

请将试题做在答题纸上, 在题签上做题无效。

Test of English and American Literature

Information for the Candidates:

1. Please transfer all your answers to the **Answer Sheet**
2. The total marks for this examination are **75** points. Time allowed for completing this examination is **90** minutes.
3. This examination consists of **Three** parts. These are:
Part I Fundamental knowledge of English and American literature (25 points)
Part II Defining literary terms (15 points)
Part III Identifying and interpreting literary works (35 points)

Part I Fundamental knowledge of English and American literature

Directions: You are going to read some fundamental knowledge of English and American literature. Please fill in each blank with one word or one phrase. (25 points, 1 point each)

1. *The Song of Beowulf* reflects events which took place on the _____ at the beginning of 6th century. It is the unknown _____ that passed it down to later generations.
2. Chaucer was the first writer to use English in a major literary work *The Canterbury Tales* was written in _____, which was based on London dialect. Before Chaucer literature was composed in _____ or _____.
3. The greatest of the pioneers of English drama was _____, who made _____ the principle vehicle of expression in drama. While Bernard Shaw helped to raise _____ to the status of literature.
4. In the 17th century in England, two men wrote the two works that stand today for the mighty _____. One was Milton who wrote *Paradise Lost*, the _____; the other was Bunyan who wrote *The Pilgrimages Progress*, the _____.
5. It is simply for convenience that we study the 18th century English literature in three main divisions: the reign of _____, the revival of _____, and the beginning of _____.
6. The first half of the 19th century England recorded the triumph of _____. While in the forties and fifties _____ flourished.
7. _____ has been called the "Father of American Poetry". As a poet, he heralded American _____.
8. Cooper's enduring fame rests on his _____, which contributed to two of the great stock figures of American mythology, the daring _____ and the bold _____.
9. The American romanticists of the mid-19th century termed themselves _____. They were led by _____ and preached the positive life.
10. Henry James made major contribution to American literature, helping to transform the novel from its alliances with _____ and romantic storytelling into an art form of penetrating _____.

Part II Defining literary terms

Directions: Give brief explanations to the following terms (15 points, 3 points each)

Gothic novel

1. Rhyme scheme
2. Conceit
3. Motif
4. Poetic license

Part III Identifying and interpreting literary works

Directions: Read the selections and answer the following questions. Both your understanding and your English proficiency will be evaluated. (35 points, 7 point each)

1. Not on thy sole, but on thy soul, harsh Jew,
Thou makest thy knife keen; but no metal can,
No, not the hangman's axe, bear half the keenness
Of thy sharp envy. Can no prayers pierce thee?

Questions:

What's the title of the work from which this reading is selected? Who is the author? Who is being cursed here? What rhetoric devices did the author employ in this selection?

2. At once, as far as angels ken, he views
The dismal situation waste and wild;
A dungeon horrible, on all sides round,
As one great furnace flamed; yet from those flames
No light, but rather darkness visible
Served only to discover sights of woe,
Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
And rest can never dwell, hope never comes
That comes to all, but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With ever-burning sulphur unconsumed.

From *Paradise Lost* by John Milton

Questions:

What's the image conveyed in this selection? Please describe the image in prose writing.

3. "The thing that irks me most is this shattered prison, after all. I'm tired of being enclosed here. I'm wearying to escape into that glorious world, and to be always there: not seeing it dimly through tear, and yearning for it through the walls of an aching heart; but really with it, and in it."

From *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte

Questions:

Who is the speaker? What's the state of his/her mind? What's the world he/she is longing for?

4. A Day

By Emily Dickinson

I'll tell you how the sun rose,
A ribbon at a time.
The steeples swam in amethyst,
The news like squirrels ran.

The hills untied their bonnets,
The bobolinks begun.
Then I said softly to myself,
"That must have been the sun!"

But how he set, I know not.
There seemed a purple stile
Which little yellow boys and girls
Were climbing all the while

Till when they reached the other side,
A dominie in grey
Put gently up the evening bars,
And led the flick away.

Notes:

Steeple: a tall pointed structure on top of the tower of a church

amethyst: a purple stone, which is used in making jewellery

bobolinks: a North American singing bird with brightly coloured plumage

stile: a path that consists of a step on either side of a fence or wall. It allows people to get to the path without letting animal through

dominie: a pastor, or a clergyman

Questions:

Please explain and interpret the poem so as to make clear the theme.

5. I stood like one bewitched. I drank it in, in a speechless rapture. The world was new to me, and I had never seen anything like this at home. But as I have said, a day came when I began to cease from noting the glories and the charms which the moon and the sun and the twilight wrought upon the river's face; another day came when I ceased altogether to note them. Then, if that sunset scene had been repeated, I should have looked upon it without rapture, and should have commented upon it, inwardly, after this fashion: This sun means that we are going to have wind to-morrow; that floating log means that the river is rising, small thanks to it; that slanting mark on the water refers to a bluff reef which is going to kill somebody's steamboat one of these nights, if it keeps on stretching out like that; those tumbling 'boils' show a dissolving bar and a changing channel there; the lines and circles in the slick water over yonder are a warning that that troublesome place is shoaling up dangerously; that silver streak in the shadow of the forest is the 'break' from a new snag, and he has located himself in the very best place he could have found to fish for steamboats; that tall dead tree, with a single living branch, is not going to last long, and then how is a body ever going to get through this blind place at night without the friendly old landmark.

From Life on the Mississippi River by Mark Twain

Question:

What does the selection reflect?

Questions below: (20%)

- A. syntagmatic rela

C. Referential Vowels

D. Distinctive Vowels

9. The consonants that combine to form an onset with the vowel on the right are those that correspond to the maximal sequence. This statement is _____.
- A. Syllable Rule
B. Onset Rule
C. Maximal Onset Principle
D. Maximal Syllable Rule
10. In poetry, the last words in the lines may rhyme at _____ of their last syllables.
- A. nucleus
B. onset and nucleus
C. nucleus and coda
D. the whole syllabic structure
11. Which process in the following makes a new form of word by phonetic change?
- A. modification
B. blending
C. reduplication
D. backformation
12. A word that belongs to the _____ is one whose membership is fixed and limited.
- A. Lexical class
B. Closed class
C. Dynamic class
D. Static class
13. _____ is a relationship in which a word of a certain class determines the form of others in terms of certain category.
- A. Agreement
B. Domination
C. Control
D. Government
14. A sign of language system makes the union of _____.
- A. form and sound
B. meaning and structure
C. signifier and signified
D. word and concept
15. Which type of approaches to syntax emphasizes on the grammaticality and ungrammaticality of sentences in a given language?
- A. Traditional approach
B. Structural approach
C. Generative approach
D. Functional approach
16. Who proposes that language is a mode of action?
- A. Mathesius
B. Malinowski
C. Austin
D. Hockett
17. On the analogy of distinctive features in phonology, the meaning of a word can be regarded as a collection of semantic features. Thus _____ makes an important means of semantic analysis.
- A. Componential analysis
B. Feature analysis
C. Meaning analysis
D. Integrated analysis
18. In terms of the relationship between language and thought, _____ claims that language determines thought.
- A. Critical Hypothesis
B. Sociocultural Hypothesis
C. Grice's Principle
D. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis
19. In language learning theory, a learner's language system which is between the target language and his or her native language is called as _____.
- A. Processing language
B. Mid-language
C. In-progress language
D. Interlanguage
20. Errors are regarded as incorrect hypothesis by learners about the new language. This is the

view of _____

A. Structuralism

B. Generativism

C. Post-structuralism

D. Communicativism

III. Data Analysis: (30%)

1. In the following is the phonetic description of some of American English words. Generalize the rule from the data which can explain the phonetic change of the /t/ and /d/ from Column A to /D/ in Column B. Your consideration should be placed on (1) the neutralization the two phonemes: /t/ and /d/ in Column A; (2) and the flapping change in terms of the position in the words; (3) and the property of the syllable they occupy in Column B. (Note: /D/ stands for the flap sound) (8%)

A		B	
write	/raɪt/	writer	/waɪDə/
seat	/si:t/	seater	/si:Də/
root	/ru:t/	rooter	/ru:Də/
ride	/raɪd/	rider	/raɪDə/
lead	/li:d/	leader	/li:Də/
seed	/si:d/	seeder	/si:Də/
rude	/ru:d/	ruder	/ru:Də/

2. Draw labeled tree diagrams, as Generative Grammar does, to distinguish the two interpretations of the following sentence: (6%)

The old men and women left the room.

3. Explain why the following sentences are ungrammatical? (3%)

* John_i likes him_i. (Note: "John" and "him" are co-referential.)

4. What does each of the following sentences presuppose? (5%)

(1) It was Mary who helped John.

(2) The headmaster forgot that Bill graduated from school two years ago

(3) Paul got up early in order to catch the train.

(4) That Bill ran away from work drove his boss mad.

(5) The Queen of England is popular.

5. In what situation can the following conversation be successful? Explain why? (5%)

A: Honey, there is the phone call.

B: I'm in the bathroom.

6. Translate the following logical form into English: (3%)

(1) $\forall x C(x)$

(2) $\forall x \exists y A(x, y)$ (Note: C=clever; A=admire; x, y are variables.)

IV. State the various functions of language for human communication. (10%)