

## 山东科技大学2020年全国硕士研究生招生考试

### 英语综合试卷

#### Part I Linguistics

##### I. Give the definitions of the following terms (20 points)

1. Prescriptive Linguistics
2. Metalanguage
3. Voicing
4. Sign Language
5. IPA
6. I.C. analysis
7. Hyponymy
8. Complementary Distribution
9. Design Feature
10. Applied Linguistics

##### II. Choose the correct answer (20 Points)

1. Linguistic became a science \_\_\_\_  
A. in the latter half of the 20th century. B. in the first quarter of the 19th century.  
C. in the beginning of the 19th century. D. in the 18th century.
2. Which of the following is NOT true?  
A. Zolling Harris is a German linguist. B. Kenneth Pike is an American linguist.  
C. Randolph Quirk is a British linguist. D. Noam Chomsky is an American linguist.
3. Which of the following can be called "minimal pairs"?  
A. cat/dog B. cat/rat C. take/give D. take/took
4. When a writer wrote "tons of money", he was using the figure of speech known as \_\_\_\_.  
A. pun B. hyperbole C. euphemism D. synecdoche
5. Which of the following words is a French borrowing?  
A. opera B. window C. regime D. wine
6. A "spinster" was originally a "woman spinner", now it means an "unmarried woman". This is known as \_\_\_\_.  
A. extension of meaning B. degradation of meaning  
C. elevation of meaning D. narrowing of meaning
7. Acronyms are words \_\_\_\_.  
A. different in meaning but identical in sound  
B. formed from the initial letters of words and pronounced as words  
C. formed from the initial letters of words and pronounced as letters  
D. borrowed from another language
8. "Some books are to be tasted, others are to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." In the above sentence, the author used a figure of speech known as \_\_\_\_.  
A. metaphor B. metonymy C. simile D. paradox
9. Which of the following can be described as "voiced, labiodental and fricative"?

A. /b/    B. /v/    C. /f/    D. /s/

10. "Language is like a game of words" was suggested by\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Noam Chomsky    B. Jacob Grimm    C. Granz Boaz    D. F. de Saussure

**III. True or false Questions (10 points)**

1. Noam Chomsky's T. G. grammar has been considered by many people as an insurrection against Bloomfieldian linguistics and behaviourist psychology.
2. M.A.K. Halliday is the pioneer and the central figure in the development of what is called Systemic Grammar.
3. The study of space maintained between two speakers in conversation is called pragmatics.
4. Distinctive feature analysis is used not only in phonology, but also in semantics.
5. Syntactic deep structure was developed to explain relations between sentences with the same meaning, and a single sentence with more than one meaning.
6. The English spelling system has one letter to represent each morpheme.
7. Certain vowels in English change their pronunciation depending on whether or not they are stressed.
8. Two general tendencies that show in English language during its history are a loss of inflectional morphology and increasing resistance to borrowing.
9. A tree diagram is another way of presenting phrase structure.
10. The most profound effect on English vocabulary is the Roman occupation of Britain, not the learned use of Latin during the Renaissance.

**IV. Answer the following questions briefly. (20 points)**

1. Why is language constantly changing? (5 points)
2. Draw two labeled tree diagrams for the following structurally ambiguous sentence. (10 points)  
The police saw the man with a telescope.
3. Does the traffic light system have duality, why? (5 points)

**V. Discussion (20 points)**

1. Analyze the special features of American Structuralism. (10 points)
2. Discuss the difference between direct thought and free indirect thought (10 points)

## Part Two Literature

**I. Pair Matching (16 points)****Section A Match the authors in Column I with the works in Column II. (8 points)****Column I**

1. Emily Dickinson
2. Henry James
3. Robert Frost
4. William Faulkner
5. Richard B. Sheridan
6. William Wordsworth
7. George Eliot
8. James Joyce

**Column II**

- A. A Rose for Emily
- B. The Road Not Taken
- C. The Portrait of a Lady
- D. I Felt a Funeral, in My Brain
- E. Araby
- F. Adam Bede
- G. I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud
- H. The Rival

**Section B Identify the works from which the quotations are taken. (8 points)****Column I****Column II**

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|---|--|
| 9. ... and now 'tis buried deep<br>In the next valley-glades:<br>Was it a vision, or a waking dream?  | I. A Psalm of Life                     |
| 10. Act, — act in the living Present!<br>Heart within, and God o'erhead!  | J. My Lost Youth                       |
| 11. Our two souls therefore, which are one,<br>Though I must go, endure not yet<br>A breach, but an expansion,<br>Like gold to airy thinness beat.  | K. The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock |
| 12. A boy's will is the wind's will,<br>And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.  | L. The American Crisis                 |
| 13. And I will love thee still, my dear,<br>Till a' the seas gang dry.  | M. Of Truth                            |
| 14. Let us go then, you and I,<br>When the evening is spread out against the sky<br>Like a patient etherized upon a table;  | N. A Red, Red Rose                     |
| 15. What should be in it, that men should love lies where<br>neither they make for pleasure, as with poets, nor for<br>advantage, as with the merchant; but for the lie's sake.   | O. A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning  |
| 16. These are the times that try men's souls. The summer<br>soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink<br>from the service of their country; but he that stands by it<br>now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. | P. Ode to the Nightingale              |

**II. Explain the following literary terms. (20 points)**

17. English Sonnet
18. English Renaissance
19. Naturalism
20. Meter
21. Point of View

**III. Read the excerpt and the poem, and then answer the questions that follow. (24 points)****Tess of D'Urbervilles****Excerpt**

"In the name of our love, forgive me!" she whispered with a dry mouth. "I have forgiven you for the same!"

And, as he did not answer, she said again—

"Forgive me as you are forgiven! I forgive you, Angel."

"You—yes, you do."

"But you do not forgive me?"

"O Tess, forgiveness does not apply to the case! You were one person; now you are another. My God—how can forgiveness meet such a grotesque—prestidigitation (戏法) as that!"

He paused, contemplating this definition; then suddenly broke into horrible laughter—as unnatural and

ghastly as a laugh in hell.

"Don't—don't! It kills me quite, that!" she shrieked. "O have mercy upon me—have mercy!"

He did not answer; and, sickly white, she jumped up.

"Angel, Angel! **What do you mean by that laugh?**" she cried out. "Do you know what this is to me?"

He shook his head.

"I have been hoping, longing, praying, to make you happy! I have thought what joy it will be to do it, what an unworthy wife I shall be if I do not! That's what I have felt, Angel!"

"I know that."

"I thought, Angel, that you loved me—me, my very self! If it is I you do love, O how can it be that you look and speak so? It frightens me! Having begun to love you, I love you for ever—in all changes, in all disgraces, because you are yourself. I ask no more. Then how can you, O my own husband, stop loving me?"

"I repeat, the woman I have been loving is not you."

"But who?"

"Another woman in your shape."

22. How different are Tess and Angel in their views of love? Why did Angel break into horrible laughter? (12 points)

#### A Pact

Ezra Pound

I make a pact with you, Walt Whitman—

I have detested you long enough.

I come to you as a grown child

Who has had a pig-headed father;

I am old enough now to make friends.

It was you that broke the new wood,

Now is a time for carving.

We have one sap and one root—

Let there be commerce between us.

23. What is the new wood that Whitman has cut? What kind of agreement does Pound want to make with Whitman in terms of poetry? (12 points)