



2025 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题(A 卷)

招生专业与代码：外国语言文学 0502 (涵盖英语语言文学 050201、外国语言学及应用语言学 050211)

考试科目名称及代码：808 外国语言文学综合考试

考生注意：所有答案必须写在答题纸（卷）上，写在本试题上一律不给分。

I. Multiple choice. There are 20 questions in this part. Choose the best answer to each question. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. Both linguistics candidates and literature candidates must do this part. (20%)

1. The vowel [u:] in [fu:d] (food) is a _____ vowel.
A. central B. front C. unrounded D. back
2. _____ is not a minimal pair.
A. sheep/ship B. cough/cot C. seed/soup D. bin/pin
3. Ogden and Richard proposed _____ in their book entitled *The Meaning of Meaning*.
A. cooperative principle B. semantic triangle C. speech act theory D. reference
4. Which pair belongs to complementary antonyms?
A. Autumn-fall B. Big-small C. Buy-purchase D. Male-female
5. The word 'drink', when used to mean 'alcoholic drink', is an instance of _____.
A. broadening B. narrowing C. approximation D. Exaggeration
6. 'I am sorry that the team lost' _____ that the team did not win.
A. presupposes B. entails C. implicates D. asserts
7. _____ is a language user's underlying knowledge about the system of linguistics rules.
A. Competence B. Performance C. Grammar D. Sense
8. A new box, with box as its center, is an example of _____.
A. exocentric construction B. compound construction
C. endocentric construction D. complex construction
9. Which of the following is a metafunction of language proposed by Halliday?
A. instrumental B. conventional C. performative D. ideational
10. _____ means that certain authorities, such as the government choose a particular speech variety, standardize it and spread the use of it across regional boundaries.
A. Language interference B. Language changes
C. Language planning D. Language transfer

11. _____ does NOT belong to the three branches of the U.S. government.
 A. The legislative branch B. The executive branch
 C. The civil branch D. The judicial branch
12. On the Coat of Arms of Canada, the combination of British, _____ and Canadian symbols reflects Canada's historic and cultural traditions.
 A. German B. Spanish
 C. Dutch D. French
13. _____ established the Church of England as the national church of the country and made himself the supreme head of the Church of England.
 A. Henry VI B. James I
 C. Elizabeth I D. Henry VIII
14. Out of the Transcendental Club came one of the most influential magazines of the time, _____, which Emerson and Margaret Fuller edited at different times.
 A. Rhythm B. The Dial
 C. The Criterion D. Poetry: A Magazine of Verse
15. _____ was the first of the twelve poems in the first edition of "Leaves of Grass".
 A. "Song of Myself" B. "A Psalm of Life"
 C. "Self-Reliance" D. "My Lost Youth"
16. The well-known verses "I wandered lonely as a cloud/ That floats on high o'er vales and hills,/ When all at once I saw a crowd,/ A host, of golden daffodils;" are written by _____.
 A. William Shakespeare B. William Blake
 C. William Wordsworth D. William Bradford
17. Steinbeck described the sweat-drenched lives of factory workers and migrant farmers in journalistic reports, short stories, and in such memorable novels as _____.
 A. *The Great Gatsby* B. *The Grapes of Wrath*
 C. *The Sound and the Fury* D. *The Sun Also Rises*
18. A(n) _____ is a lengthy narrative poem in elevated stature, ordinarily concerning a serious subject containing details of heroic deeds and events significant to a culture or nation.
 A. metaphysical poem B. epic
 C. psalm D. sonnet
19. Many of the events from Dickens' early life are mirrored in _____, in which Pip, the novel's protagonist, lives in the marsh country, works at a job he hates, considers himself too good for his surroundings, and experiences material success in London at a very early age.
 A. *David Copperfield* B. *Oliver Twist*
 C. *Great Expectations* D. *Bleak House*
20. _____ largely began as a reaction against the prevailing Enlightenment ideals of the days and emphasizes special qualities of each individual.
 A. Romanticism B. Post-modernism
 C. Realism D. Modernism

II. Decide whether each of the following statements is True or False. If it is true, write T and if it is false, write F on the ANSWER SHEET. Both linguistics candidates and literature candidates must do this part. (10%)

21. The study of language as whole is often called general linguistics.

22. Modern linguistics regards speaking as the primary medium of human language.
23. Traditional grammar is prescriptive.
24. Speech act theory was put forward by Jane Austin.
25. Black English is a case of sociolect.
26. "Nature", an essay by Henry David Thoreau, discusses the relationship between nature and humankind.
27. A bildungsroman is a coming-of-age story that focuses on the protagonist's psychological and moral development.
28. Shakespeare's plays are mostly in iambic hexameter.
29. George Bernard Shaw wrote the play, "The Importance of Being Earnest".
30. Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway* employs stream-of-consciousness.

III. Explain the following terms. Terms in Section A are for linguistics candidates and terms in Section B are for literature candidates. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (30%)

Section A: for linguistic candidates

31. complementary distribution
32. assimilation
33. duality
34. langue
35. entailment
36. dialect

Section B: for literature candidates

31. Renaissance
32. Transcendentalism
33. Soliloquy
34. Anglo-American Modernism
35. Stanza
36. Narrative point of view

IV. Answer the following questions. Questions in Section A are for linguistics candidates and questions in Section B are for literature candidates. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (50%)

Section A: for linguistic candidates

37. If language is partially defined as communication, can we call the noises that dogs make language? Why or why not?
38. What are phonologically conditioned and morphologically conditioned form of morphemes?
39. What are the four maxims of the co-operative principle? Which maxim does this speaker seem to be particularly careful about: "Well, to be quite honest, I don't think she is ill today".
40. It is claimed in sociolinguistics that you are what you say. How would you comment on this theoretical claim?
41. What is the view of environmentalist theories of language acquisition? Name a few typical theories and theorist.

Section B: for literature candidates

37. Discuss the style of Ernest Hemingway.
38. Identify and analyze some of the themes of Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*.
39. Describe elements of Gothic horror in the stories by Edgar Allan Poe.
40. Discuss why Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales* is significant in the history of English literature.
41. Describe some of the characteristics of the poetry of John Keats.

V. Essay Questions

Directions: In this part, the examinees are requested to make comment either on the linguistic theories and cases; or literary writers and works (Note: Two essay questions for linguistic examinees; two essay questions for literature examinees. 20 scores for each essay question, the total score is 40).

Section A: Linguistic Essay Questions

42. Read the following comment on the 'critical period' hypothesis and share your thoughts on this controversial assumption.

There is a truth to the fact that the brain's elasticity and rapid neural formation means babies and young children are able to potentially learn languages at a faster rate.

However: it turns out that while it's true that kids' brains are especially receptive to learning, the science of childhood language acquisition is slightly more complicated. There is some truth to portions of the critical period hypothesis, but arguably not enough for the claim to stand on its own as an overarching rule about age and language learning. Here's what I can say based on various studies and expert opinions:

- ❖ Children tend to be better than adults at mastering the pronunciation of a second language.
- ❖ Adolescents may have more social incentives for learning another language, like interacting with kids who have a different native tongue.

I haven't seen a metastudy concluding definitely one way or another, but most researchers say the foundations of the 'critical period' hypothesis itself are incorrect or misleading. It seems that there are more factors than just brain elasticity.

43. Few people studying linguistics realize the reasons of doing so, and they may take linguistics as a mechanic structural description of language systems, and nothing more. Read the following introduction on this issue, and write a short essay explaining your ideas.

Speaking, writing and reading are integral to everyday life, where language is the primary tool for expression and communication. Studying how people use language – what words and phrases they unconsciously choose and combine – can help us better understand ourselves and why we behave the way we do.

Linguistics scholars seek to determine what is unique and universal about the language we use, how it is acquired and the ways it changes over time. They consider language as a cultural, social and psychological phenomenon.

“Understanding why and how languages differ tells about the range of what is human,” said Dan Jurafsky, the Jackson Eli Reynolds Professor in Humanities and chair of the Department of Linguistics in the School of Humanities and Sciences at Stanford. “Discovering what's universal about languages can help us understand the core of our humanity.”

The stories below represent some of the ways linguists have investigated many aspects of language, including its semantics and syntax, phonetics and phonology, and its social, psychological and computational aspects.

Section B: Literature Essay Questions

42. Discuss the use of symbolism in “The Raven” and comment on how it reflects Edgar Allen Poe’s literary theory.

43. Discuss the thematic features of William Faulkner’s major works and, based on the following paragraph from Faulkner’s “A Rose for Emily”, analyze how the setting helps to express the theme of the story.

It was a big, squarish frame house that had once been white, decorated with cupolas and spires and scrolled balconies in the heavily lightsome style of the seventies, set on what had once been our most select street. But garages and cotton gins had encroached and obliterated even the august names of that neighborhood; only Miss Emily’s house was left, lifting its stubborn and coquettish decay above the cotton wagons and the gasoline pumps -- an eyesore among eyesore. And now Miss Emily had gone to join the representatives of those august names where they lay in the cedar-bemused cemetery among the ranked and anonymous graves of Union and Confederate soldiers who fell at the battle of Jefferson.

(Paragraph 2, “A Rose for Emily”)