

中山大學

2017 年攻讀碩士學位研究生入學考試試題

科目代碼: 833

科目名稱: 英語語言文學

考試時間: 2016 年 12 月 25 日 下午

考生須知

全部答案一律寫在答題紙
上, 答在試題紙上的不計分! 答
題要寫清題號, 不必抄題。

Part I: Linguistics: (75 points)

1. Transcribe the following words into IPA symbols, with stress marking where necessary. (20 points)

Example: see /si:/; below /br'ləʊ/

1. thank
2. curious
3. butcher
4. washed
5. competence
6. singer
7. column
8. chimney
9. expertise
10. confused

2. Fill in the following blanks. (10 points)

1. When languages share major features that transcend families it may be useful to arrange them by such features rather than by family. This is the study of _____.
2. A principal distinction between morphology and syntax is that the former is concerned with the internal composition of a word, whereas the latter is concerned with _____ of words
3. _____ is the accent of Standard English in the United Kingdom, with a relationship to regional accents similar to the relationship in other European languages between their standard varieties and their regional forms.
4. Cognates are words that have a _____ etymological origin.

5. A _____ condition is a condition that must apply before an utterance can constitute a speech act.
6. Embedding is the _____ of one clause within another.
7. Language is a form of human communication by means of a system of _____ principally transmitted by vocal sounds.
8. The means employed by a language to indicate the relationship between the elements of a sentence include _____, a case system, prepositions and particles.
9. _____ refers to the way that a word has a form appropriate to the number or gender of the noun or pronoun it relates to.
10. When we consider how language has changed over time we are looking at it from a _____ point of view.

3. Define the following terms. (25 points)

1. assimilation
2. performative utterance
3. mood
4. creole
5. plosive

4. Explain the following statements with examples if necessary. (20 points)

1. Context plays a very important part in the understanding of the meaning of words.
2. Life has given each of us a different set of experiences, a different set of attitudes, and these colour our perception of the world around us, affect the impression left by an utterance.

Part II: History of British and American Literature: (75 points)

Instructions: For questions 1-13 (2 points each), choose the correct answer and write the corresponding letter on the answer sheet. For questions 14-17, write your answer on the answer sheet.

1. All of the following were published during the 1920s EXCEPT

- A. F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*
- B. Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway*
- C. T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land*
- D. Henry James's *The Golden Bowl*

2. "It allegorizes the Christian struggle to achieve salvation as a journey from the City of Destruction, through such obstacles and distractions as the Slough of Despond and Vanity Fair, to the Celestial City."

The sentence above describes

- (A) *Gulliver's Travels*
- (B) *Piers Plowman*
- (C) *The Fall of Hyperion*
- (D) *The Pilgrim's Progress*

Questions 3-5 are based on the following novel titles:

- A. *The Prince and the Pauper*
- B. *As I Lay Dying*
- C. *An American Tragedy*
- D. *The Portrait of a Lady*

3. Which is by Henry James?

4. Which is by William Faulkner?

5. Which is by Theodore Dreiser?

6. Which of the following is NOT a description of Neo-Classicism?

- A. It is a literary movement that draws inspiration from the "classical" art and culture of Ancient Greece or Ancient Rome.
- B. It coincided with the 18th-century Age of Enlightenment, and continued into the early 19th century.
- C. Its major proponents in English literature include Henry Fielding and Dr. Johnson.
- D. It emphasized reason over emotion.

The following are the opening lines of four novels. Questions 7-10 are based on them:

A. My father's name being Pirrip and my Christian name, Philip, my infant tongue could make of both names nothing more explicit than Pip. So I called myself Pip and came to be called Pip.

B. It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.

C. There was no possibility of taking a walk that day. We had been wandering, indeed, in the leafless shrubbery an hour in the morning; but since dinner (Mrs. Reed, when there was no company, dined early) the cold winter wind had brought with it clouds so sombre, and a rain so penetrating, that further out-door exercise was now out of the question.

D. He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish.

7. Which is by Ernest Hemingway?

8. Which is by Charlotte Bronte?

9. Which is by Jane Austen?

10. Which is by Charles Dickens?

Questions 11-14 are based on the following:

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou growest:
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this and this gives life to thee.
(1609)

11. This poem was written in which of the following era?

- A. Modern
- B. Victorian
- C. Romantic
- D. Elizabethan

12. This poem is written in the form of

- A. epic
- B. ballad
- C. sonnet
- D. elegy

13. The literary device used in “(n)or shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade” is

- A. metaphor
- B. irony
- C. personification
- D. paradox

14. What is the central idea that the poet wants to express? (5 points)

Question 15 is based on the following:

My face in thine eye, thine in mine appears,
And true plain hearts do in the faces rest;
Where can we find two better hemispheres,
Without sharp north, without declining west?
Whatever dies, was not mixed equally;
If our two loves be one, or, thou and I
Love so alike, that none do slacken, none can die.
(1633)

15. These lines are taken from John Donne's poem "The Good Morrow". Explain the metaphysical conceit used in the poem. Which literary school does this poem represent? Explain the characteristics of the school. (12 points)

Question 16 is based on the following:

All science has one aim, namely, to find a theory of nature. We have theories of races and of functions, but scarcely yet a remote approach to an idea of creation. We are now so far from the road to truth, that religious teachers dispute and hate each other, and speculative men are esteemed unsound and frivolous. But to a sound judgment, the most abstract truth is the most practical. Whenever a true theory appears, it will be its own evidence. Its test is, that it will explain all phenomena. Now many are thought not only unexplained but inexplicable; as language, sleep, madness, dreams, beasts, sex.

Philosophically considered, the universe is composed of Nature and the Soul. Strictly speaking, therefore, all that is separate from us, all which Philosophy distinguishes as the NOT ME, that is, both nature and art, all other men and my own body, must be ranked under this name, NATURE. In enumerating the values of nature and casting up their sum, I shall use the word in both senses;—in its common and in its philosophical import. In inquiries so general as our present one, the inaccuracy is not material; no confusion of thought will occur. Nature, in the common sense, refers to essences unchanged by man; space, the air, the river, the leaf. Art is applied to the mixture of his will with the same things, as in a house, a canal, a statue, a picture. But his operations taken together are so insignificant, a little chipping, baking, patching, and washing, that in an impression so grand as that of the world on the human mind, they do not vary the result.

16. The above passage is taken from Emerson's "Nature". How does the passage express Emerson's transcendentalist philosophy? (12 points)

Question 17 is based on the following:

TURNING and turning in the widening gyre
The falcon cannot hear the falconer;
Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;
The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity.

17. These lines, taken from Yeats's poem "The Second Coming", are often used as the description of the historical situation of the beginning of the 20th century. What kind of sentiment is expressed in these lines? Please answer the question with reference to the Modernist Literary Movement. (20 points)