

英文閱讀與英文中譯【外文系碩士班】

Part One: Reading Comprehension

Choose ONE best answer for each question.

I. Vocabulary (15%)

1. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. are the cardinal numbers. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, etc. are _____ numbers.
A. decimal B. ordinal C. exponential D. algorithmic
2. Any attempt to _____ evidence will be dealt with by the courts.
A. fashion B. manufacture C. compose D. fabricate
3. It is often said that we live in a _____ age, one in which people are allowed to do almost anything they like.
A. dismissive B. permissive C. omissive D. digressive
4. France's intervention in this dispute was not entirely _____. It gave her increased power and influence in the area.
A. disinterested B. uninterested C. disenchanted D. unencumbered
5. She's dangerously attractive to men. Half the men she meets fall in love with her. She is a _____.
A. wallflower B. chatterbox C. daredevil D. femme fatale.
6. Opponents of compulsory military service argue that an army of _____ is an unsatisfactory, amateur one, since one cannot expect reluctant young men to perform war-time duties efficiently after only a year or two of training.
A. conscripts B. pacifists C. mercenaries D. objectors
7. It is easy to declare that we do not slavishly follow the dictates of fashion, but aren't we all _____ at heart?
A. authorities B. authoritarians C. conformists D. nonconformists
8. Let the ink dry before you put another piece of paper on top of it. Otherwise it'll be _____.
A. faded B. stained C. scratched D. smeared.
9. In 1954, Borkenstein invented his _____, which used chemical oxidation and

photometry to determine alcohol concentration.

- A. calculator B. spectrometer C. breathalyzer D. microprobe

10. To millions of tourists, foreign destinations are exotic paradises, unspoiled, idyllic, and full of local charm. But many of the world's resorts are struggling to cope with _____ waves of tourists, whose demands of more and more swimming pools and golf courses are sucking them dry.

- A. relentless B. stringent C. vehement D. inadvertent

11. We should try to eat food which is in season and endeavour to reduce food miles and _____.

- A. carbon fiber B. carbon footprint C. carbon cycle D. carbon nanotube

12. If people _____ the rhino's territory through deforestation, the consequences are a lack of food and a limited gene pool for breeding.

- A. encroach on B. intrude C. impugn D. impinge

13. Forecasters have a habit of _____ from their surroundings: the scientist from the laboratory, the satisfaction from his calculator, the administrator from his think tank.

- A. extraditing B. extrapolating C. extracting D. extemporizing

14. Washington refused to _____ British claims to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands yesterday as the diplomatic row over oil drilling in the South Atlantic intensified in London, Buenos Aires and at the UN.

- A. condone B. impede C. endorse D. confer

15. The desert stretched for miles. Nothing green. Not a single _____ of grass.

- A. grain B. dot C. speck D. blade

II. Cloze (15%)

Sustainable agriculture takes many __16__, but at its __17__ is a rejection of the industrial approach to food production developed during the 20th century. This system, with its __18__ on monoculture, mechanization, chemical pesticides and __19__, biotechnology, and government subsidies, has made food abundant and affordable. However, the ecological and social price has been __20__: erosion; __21__ and contaminated soil and water resources; loss of biodiversity; deforestation; labor abuses; and the decline of the family farm. The concept of sustainable agriculture

__22__ a wide range of techniques, including organic, __23__, low-input, __24__, and biodynamic. The common __25__ among these methods is an embrace of farming practices that __26__ natural ecological processes. Farmers minimize __27__ and water use; encourage healthy soil by planting fields with different crops year after year and integrating croplands with livestock __28__; and avoid pesticide use by nurturing the presence of __29__ that control crop-destroying pests. Beyond growing food, the philosophy of sustainability also __30__ broader principles that support the just treatment of farm workers and food pricing that provides the farmer with a livable income.

“Sustainable Agriculture,” *National Geographic* 2010

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|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 16. A. frames | B. forms | C. formations | D. faiths |
| 17. A. crux | B. nexus | C. marrow | D. core |
| 18. A. reliance | B. credence | C. prominence | D. conclusion |
| 19. A. antibiotics | B. steroids | C. fertilizers | D. preservatives |
| 20. A. lofty | B. steep | C. blunt | D. rough |
| 21. A. depleted | B. dejected | C. devoid | D. collapsed |
| 22. A. avails | B. embodies | C. incarnates | D. embraces |
| 23. A. free fall | B. free-range | C. free enterprise | D. free-form |
| 24. A. holistic | B. wholesale | C. polluted | D. disinfected |
| 25. A. floss | B. cord | C. thread | D. string |
| 26. A. rival | B. mimic | C. match | D. contend |
| 27. A. tilling | B. flogging | C. flocking | D. pruning |
| 28. A. feeding | B. herding | C. pasturing | D. grazing |
| 29. A. minerals | B. metals | C. organisms | D. limescale |
| 30. A. proves | B. espouses | C. hypothesizes | D. queries |

III. Reading Comprehension (20%)

A. Paul Delaroche was one of the most celebrated artists of his time. His large history paintings received wide acclaim at the Paris annual exhibition, then dominated by the conflicting influences of Neo-classicism and Romanticism. Such was Delaroche's success that it often exceeded that of his contemporaries, Ingres and Delacroix. His paintings combine Ingres's highly finished style with Delacroix's historical themes to great effect, resembling stage productions where dramatic scenes are being acted.

The monumental Execution of Lady Jane Grey, Delaroche's most famous painting, is arguably the best example of this new genre. Depicting the moment before

the execution of the young queen in 1554, after a reign of just nine days, it is poignant in subject matter and uncanny in its intense realism.

Through preparatory drawings and sketches, this exhibition traces the slow and careful gestation of the painting. It also places it in the wider context of history painting of the time. Important precedents are displayed alongside the major works which established Delaroche's reputation in the 1820s and 30s.

"Painting History: Delaroche and Lady Jane Grey" examines Delaroche's predilection for emotionally-affecting English themes and his involvement with the theatre, both essential components of his art. The exhibition aims to return critical attention to a major painter who fell from favour soon after his death, but to whom the public now respond with wide admiration.

-- "Painting History: Delaroche and Lady Jane Gray" (2010), National Gallery, London

31. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. Paul Delaroche is a well-reputed artist, whose fame may rival Ingres and Delacroix.
- B. The execution of Lady Jane Grey is a historical event.
- C. Delaroche established his reputation in the 1820s and 30s in Germany.
- D. Delaroche's work was no longer popular after his death.

32. According to the article, which of the following best describes Delaroche's painting style?

- A. as dramatic as theatrical performances
- B. as highly finished as Ingres
- C. as historical as Delacroix
- D. as uncanny as intense realism

33. Throughout Delaroche's lifetime, the painter's creativity was sourced from

- A. Ingres and Delacroix.
- B. history and theatre.
- C. Lady Jane Grey.
- D. Paris and London.

34. The key purpose of the Delaroche exhibition is to

- A. compare Delaroche with Ingres and Delacroix.
- B. re-evaluate Delaroche by putting his works in the historical context and looking at the creative process.

- C. look at Delaroche's preparatory drawings and sketches.
- D. compare Neo-classicism with Romanticism.

35. What does "predilection" mean?

- A. enterprise
- B. difficult and unpleasant situation
- C. strong liking and preference
- D. brush stroke

B. In Germany, if you think your financial advisor has been giving you bad advice and messing up your investments, you can complain to the regulators, you can go to the police. But in Bavaria, one group of pensioners stands accused of employing a much more direct method of registering their dissatisfaction. They're on trial for kidnapping their financial advisor and holding him hostage. Four senior citizens, aged between 63 and 79, had invested nearly three and a half million dollars in the US property market and lost it all in the sub-prime mortgage meltdown. They'd concluded that the man who'd handled the investment should now reimburse them. According to prosecutors, last summer the pensioner posse plus one accomplice abducted the financial advisor outside his house, tied him, gagged him, put him in a box and transported him in the boot of a car 450 kilometres to a lakeside retreat. He claims to have spent four days locked in the cellar there and to have been tortured. After agreeing to their demands, the prisoner was allowed to send a fax to Switzerland arranging payment. He concealed the phrase "call the Police" in the text and the alarm was raised. Soon after a crack team of commandos came to the rescue. On the opening day of the trial, the 74 year old alleged ringleader of the gang avoided using the word "kidnap." He said he and his co-defendants had only wanted to treat their guest to a couple of days' holiday in Bavaria.

-- Steve Rosenberg, BBC News, Berlin

36. What does "pensioner" mean?

- A. armed gangster
- B. imprisoned criminal
- C. hospitalized person
- D. a retired person

37. What is the German government's attitude toward investors?

- A. indifferent
- B. protective
- C. paradoxical

D. tolerant

38. Which of the following statement is NOT included in the news?

- A. The pensioners made some foreign investments.
- B. The pensioners were on trial.
- C. Soldiers were involved in the rescue.
- D. The financial advisor reimbursed the money invested in the property market.

39. If a person is "gagged,"

- A. his tongue is cut off so he cannot talk.
- B. he was put a piece of clothes in his mouth to prevent them from speaking.
- C. he is dumbstruck.
- D. he is blindfolded.

40. How does this report sound?

- A. cautionary
- B. sinister
- C. sardonic
- D. humorous

C. It is altogether curious, your first contact with poverty. You have thought so much about poverty – it is the thing you have feared all your life, the thing you knew would happen to you sooner or later; and it is all so utterly and prosaically different. You thought it would be quite simple; it is extraordinarily complicated. You thought it would be terrible; it is merely squalid and boring. It is the peculiar lowness of poverty that you discover first; the shifts that puts you to, the complicated meanness, the crust-wiping.

You discover, for instance, the secrecy attached to poverty. At a sudden stroke you have been reduced to an income of six francs a day. But of course you dare not admit it – you have got to pretend that you are living quite as usual. From the start it tangles you in a net of lies, and even with the lies you can hardly manage it. You stop sending clothes to the laundry, and the laundress catches you in the street and asks you why; you mumble something, and she, thinking you are sending the clothes elsewhere, is your enemy for life. The tobacconist keeps asking why you have cut down your smoking. There are letters you want to answer, and cannot, because stamps are too expensive. And then there are your meals – meals are the worst difficulty of all. Every day at meal-times you go out, ostensibly to a restaurant, and loaf an hour in the

Luxembourg Gardens, watching the pigeons. Afterwards you smuggle your food home in your pockets. Your food is bread and margarine, or bread and wine, and even the nature of the food is governed by lies. You have to buy rye bread instead of household bread, because the rye loaves, though dearer, are found and can be smuggled in your pockets. This wastes you a franc a day. Sometimes, to keep up appearances, you have to spend sixty centimes on a drink, and go correspondingly short of food. Your linen gets filthy, and you run out of soap and razor blades. Your hair wants cutting, and you try to cut it yourself, with such fearful results that you have to go to the barber after all, and spend the equivalent of a day's food. All day you are telling lies, and expensive lies.

George Orwell, *Down and Out in Paris and London* (1933)

41. Which statement is untrue?
- A. The writer cannot stop telling lies because of reduced circumstances.
 - B. The writer has a complicated, paradoxical attitude toward poverty.
 - C. The writer knows himself very well and talks candidly in the narrative.
 - D. The writer is a professional swindler.
42. Why is the writer so afraid of chancing upon the laundress on the street?
- A. Because he owes her favour and money
 - B. Because he has sent clothes to elsewhere
 - C. Because he cannot afford to send clothes to her and wants to avoid embarrassment
 - D. Because she is his enemy
43. What is the tone of Orwell's writing?
- A. downcast but analytical
 - B. grumpy and ungrateful
 - C. composed and laidback
 - D. unabashed and disagreeable
44. What does "squalid" mean in this context?
- A. sloppy and unpleasant
 - B. immoral and dishonest
 - C. repressive and stifling
 - D. daunting and inauspicious
45. To "loaf an hour" in Luxembourg Gardens means
- A. to steal time

國立中山大學99學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文閱讀與英文中譯【外文系碩士班】

8

- B. to spend time not doing anything, especially when he should be working
- C. to daydream about impossible luxury
- D. to contemplate on something

D. My actual release was set for 3pm, but Winnie [Mandela] and Walter [Sisulu] and the other passengers from the chartered flight from Johannesburg did not arrive until after two. There were already dozens of people at the house, and the entire scene took on the aspect of a celebration. Warrant Officer Swart prepared a final meal for all of us and I thanked him not only for the food he had provided for the last two years but also the companionship. Warrant officer James Gregory was also there at the house, and I embraced him warmly. In the years that he had looked after me from Pollsmoor to Victor Verster, we had never discussed politics, but our bond was an unspoken one and I would miss his soothing presence. Men like Swart, Gregory and Warrant Officer Brand reinforced my belief in the essential humanity even of those who had kept me behind bars for the previous twenty-seven and a half years. There was little time for lengthy farewells. The plan was that Winnie and I would be driven in a car to the front gate of the prison. I had told the authorities that I wanted to be able to say goodbye to the guards and warders who had looked after me and I asked that they and their families wait for me at the front gate, where I would be able to thank him individually.

A few minutes after three, I was telephoned by a well-known SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] presenter who requested that I get out of the car a few hundred feet before the gate so that they could film me walking toward the freedom. This seemed reasonable, and I agreed. This was my first inkling that things might not go as smoothly as I had imagined.

By 3.30, I began to get restless, as we were already behind schedule. I told the members of the Reception Committee that my people had been waiting for me for twenty-seven years and I did not want to keep them waiting any longer. Shortly before four, we left in a small motorcade from the cottage. About a quarter of a mile in front of the gate, the car slowed to a stop and Winnie and I got out and began to walk towards the prison gate Within twenty feet or so of the gate, the cameras started clicking, a noise that sounded like some great herd of metallic beasts. Reporters started shouting questions; television crews began crowding in; ANC supporters were yelling and cheering. It was a happy, if slightly disorientating, chaos When I was among the crowd I raised my right fist, and there was a roar. I had not been able to do that for twenty-seven years and it gave me a surge of strength and joy Although I was pleased to have such a reception, I was greatly vexed that I did not have a chance to say good bye to the prison staff. As I finally walked through those gates to enter a

car on the other side, I felt – even at the age of seventy-one – that my life was beginning anew. My ten thousand days of imprisonment was over.

Nelson Mandela, *A Long Walk to Freedom* (1995)

46. What is the genre of this book?
- A. reform treatise
 - B. confessional monologue
 - C. autobiography
 - D. political manifesto
47. Which sentence indicates that Mandela is willing to keep promises?
- A. I thanked him not only for the food he had provided for the last two years but also the companionship.
 - B. I wanted to be able to say goodbye to the guards and warders who had looked after me.
 - C. We had never discussed politics, but our bond was an unspoken one.
 - D. I told the members of the Reception Committee that my people had been waiting for me for twenty-seven years and I did not want to keep them waiting any longer.
48. What does “inkling” mean?
- A. reaction
 - B. omen
 - C. a slight knowledge of something that is happening or about to happen
 - D. suspicion
49. What is Mandela’s attitude toward the warrant officers?
- A. resentful
 - B. grateful
 - C. nostalgic
 - D. eerie
50. Choose an INCORRECT statement.
- A. Nelson Mandela is optimistic about the human race.
 - B. Nelson Mandela and Winnie were imprisoned for ten thousand days.
 - C. Mandela is aware of himself as a leader.
 - D. Mandela has necessary social skills at using the power of a crowd.

Part Two: Translation

Please translate the following texts into Chinese. (50%)

1.

How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.
I love thee to the depth and breadth and height
My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight
For the ends of Being and ideal Grace.
I love thee to the level of everyday's
Most quiet need, by sun and candlelight.
I love thee freely, as men strive for Right;
I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise.
I love thee with the passion put to use
In my old griefs, and with my childhood's faith.
I love thee with a love I seemed to lose
With my lost saints—I love thee with the breath,
Smiles, tears, of all my life!—and, if God choose,
I shall but love thee better after death.

-- Elizabeth Barrett Browning, *Sonnets from the Portuguese*

2.

One of the truths that the online encyclopedia Wikipedia has proven in its short life is that it can render the existence of many rival works of reference unnecessary, providing, as it does, a sufficient amount of information on most topics for you to check a fact, settle an argument or crib.... Wikipedia, after all, is a project which stumbled into existence, received scant funding, relied on the goodwill of many millions of people who had never met to collaborate, successfully proved the viability of cultural production by the masses—and, in Jimmy Wales, has a founder who possesses a remarkable ambition: “Imagine a world in which every single person is given free access to the sum of all human knowledge. That’s what we’re doing.”

-- Rishi Dastidar, “Free Entry,” Review of Andrew Lih’s *The Wikipedia Revolution:*

How a Bunch of Nobodies Created the World’s Greatest Encyclopedia, TLS, 27 November 2009

國立中山大學99學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文作文【外文系碩士班甲組】

Write an essay on how to analyze a literary text. (100%)

I. American Literature (40%)

1. Identify the author and work and explain the significance of each of the following passages: (20%)
 - a) After much prolonged sauntering and many random inquiries, I learnt that there were three ships up for three-years' voyages—The Devil-dam, the Tit-bit, and the Pequod. Devil-Dam, I do not know the origin of; Tit-bit is obvious; Pequod, you will no doubt remember, was the name of a celebrated tribe of Massachusetts Indians, now extinct as the ancient Medes. I peered and pryed about the Devil-Dam; from her hopped over to the Tit-bit; and, finally, going on board the Pequod, looked around her for a moment, and then decided that this was the very ship for us.
 - b) Nature, in its ministry to man, is not only the material, but is also the process and the result. All the parts incessantly work into each other's hands for the profit of man. The wind sows the seed; the sun evaporates the sea; the wind blows the vapor to the field; the ice, on the other side of the planet, condenses rain on this; the rain feeds the plant; the plant feeds the animal; and thus the endless circulations of the divine charity nourish man.
2. Discuss how gender, class, and race/ethnicity function as parallel and interlocking systems in contemporary American literature. (20%)

II. English Literature (60%)

3. Identify the following passage, and comment on its imagery and theme. (20%)

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail

Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side,
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

4. It is not unusual that a writer writes about another writer in order to pay attribute or make a critique. In either case, such a kind of writing often reveals the spirit of the writer's time. For instance, Jonson and Milton write on Shakespeare, Jonson and Eliot on Donne, Yeats on Auden, Woolf on Joyce, and Achebe on Conrad, to name but a few. Take such a case from two different periods, and discuss how each of these two writers deals with the subject matter, and how the piece is representative of its time. Feel free to analyze cases not included in the list. (40%)

Instruction: You're required to write **in English** all your answers on the answer sheet provided. Please number your answers in your answer sheet according to the question numbers.

1. Six important types of speech acts are:

Representatives, Commissives, Directives, Declarations, Expressives, Verdictives

Examine the following utterances and choose the most appropriate category for each one. (In your answer sheet, just write the type of speech act corresponding to each sentence. Do not copy the examples. And don't forget to number your answers) (10%)

Types of Speech Act:

- (a) I declare the Games officially open. _____
- (b) What a mean-spirited, divisive speech he gave. _____
- (c) Columbus discovered America in 1492. _____
- (d) I'm sorry about your mother, Peggy—my heart goes out to you. _____
- (e) I guarantee that you'll double your money in six months. _____

2. The following list of words is from the Central Cagayan Agta language, spoken by about 600 people in the Philippines.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. wer 'creek' | 2. balabahuy 'little pig' | 3. talobag 'beetle' |
| 4. bakbakat 'granny' | 5. palapirak 'little money' | 6. bahuy 'pig' |
| 7. bag 'loincloth' | 8. walawer 'little creek' | 9. balabag 'little loincloth' |
| 10. takki 'leg' | 11. labang 'patch' | |

Now, translate the following words into Central Cagayan Agta: (10%)

- (a) 'little leg.' _____
- (b) 'money' _____
- (c) 'little patch' _____

3. Lakoff (1987: 557) notes that there is a lack of symmetry with regard to the following: (10%)

- (a) There's a Japanese executive in the waiting room.
- (b) A Japanese executive is in the waiting room.
- (c) There's a Japanese executive in our company.
- (d) *A Japanese executive is in our company.

Explain why (d) is ungrammatical.

4. Children sometimes produce auxiliary/verb structures which are different in nature from their adult counterparts. Below are listed examples of a variety of such structures produced by a number of different two- and three-year-old children (their names being indicated in parentheses). **Identify and generalize** the nature of the errors made by the children. (Note: don't discuss each sentence separately. Limit your discussion to 200 words.) (20%)

- (a) What did you doed? (Eve)
- (b) I did locked it (Peter)
- (c) He doesn't likes to be unhappy (Ross)
- (d) What number I'm gonna be on my birthday? (Abe)
- (e) Don't know who is she (Adam)
- (f) Does it be around it? (Adam)
- (g) Would I may be excused? (Mark)
- (h) Is the clock is working? (Shem)
- (i) Does it doesn't move? (Nina)
- (j) Did you made a mistake? (Adam)
- (k) Where this comes from? (Jessie)

5. There have been some controversies on the romanization of two sound denoting symbols ㄅ and ㄆ in Mandarin Chinese. For example, the initial sound of the word 北 is spelled as p as in *Taipei* (台北) or b as in *Beijing* (北京). In learning English as a second language, some students are even taught that there is a correspondence between ㄅ-b and ㄆ-p. What's your opinion about this issue? Support your answer with both phonetic and phonological arguments. Limit your answer within 400 words. (15%)

6. The following data collected by Wang and Li (2008) show some sort of phonological process in Mandarin Chinese speech when the particle 'a' is added in the utterance-final position. How would you describe the data? State the rules that condition different realizations of 'a'. (15%)

pian yi ya	便宜呀	tian na	天吶
you qu ya	有趣呀	ben na	笨吶
hui jia ya	回家呀	bang mang a	幫忙阿
bu cuo ya	不錯呀	deng deng a	等等阿
shang ke ya	上課呀	jin zhi a	盡職阿
shang xue ya	上學呀	kuai chi a	快吃阿
lai ya	來呀	shi a	是阿
dui ya	對呀	xie zi a	寫字阿
hao ku wa	好苦哇	ru ci a	如此阿
zao gao wa	糟糕哇	bu pa si a	不怕死阿
bie zou wa	不錯哇		

7. In the following we observe schwa deletion in fast speech for words (a)-(k); the same is not possible in words (l)-(v). State the generalization. Pay special attention to morphologically related words such as (f) and (s), (g) and (v), (h) and (u), (i) and (q), (k) and (r). (20%)

	Careful Speech	Fast Speech
(a) camera	[kæməɹə]	[kæmɹə]
(b) veteran	[vetəɹən]	[vetɹən]
(c) aspirin	[æspəɹən]	[æspɹən]
(d) temperature	[tempəɹətʃə]	[tempɹətʃə]
(e) reasonable	[ɹɪznəbəl]	[ɹɪznəbəl]
(f) imaginative	[ɪmædʒənətɪv]	[ɪmædʒnətɪv]
(g) principal	[pɹɪnsəpəl]	[pɹɪnspəl]
(h) management	[mænədʒmənt]	[mændʒmənt]
(i) testament	[testəmənt]	[testmənt]
(j) general	[dʒenərəl]	[dʒenɹəl]
(k) opera	[əpərə]	[apɹə]
(l) famous	[feməs]	[feməs] not [fems]
(m) vegetarian	[vedʒətɛɹiən]	[vedʒətɛɹiən] not [vedʒtɛɹiən]
(n) motivate	[motəvet]	[motəvet] not [motvet]
(o) pathology	[pæθələdʒi]	[pæθələdʒi] not [pæθaldʒi]
(p) facilitate	[fəsɪlətet]	[fəsɪlətet] not [fəsɪltet]
(q) generality	[dʒenərələti]	[dʒenərələti] not [dʒenɹələti]
(r) operatic	[əpərətɪk]	[apɹətɪk] not [apɹətɪk]
(s) imagination	[əmədʒənɛʃən]	[əmədʒənɛʃən] not [əmədʒnɛʃən]
(t) testimony	[testəmoni]	[testəmoni] not [testmoni]
(u) managerial	[mænədʒɛɹiəl]	[mændʒɛɹiəl] not [mændʒɛɹiəl]
(v) principality	[pɹɪnsəpələti]	[pɹɪnsəpələti] not [pɹɪnspələti]

Instructions: Read the passage below and then write a **well-organized essay as a response** to it. Where appropriate, you should summarize the two positions regarding language study, comment on them and argue for your own view. Your view can be either of the two positions or a potential compromise of the two. In your comment, please use your knowledge, ideas and examples. When you summarize, do use your own words and avoid extensive quotations from the passage. (100%)

Reading passage

WRITING SUPREME

The history of language study illustrates widely divergent attitudes concerning the relationship between writing and speech. For several centuries, the written language held a preeminent place. It was the medium of literature, and thus, a source of standards of linguistic excellence. It was felt to provide language with permanence and authority. The rules of grammar were, accordingly, illustrated exclusively from written texts.

The everyday spoken language, by contrast, was ignored or condemned as an object unworthy of study, demonstrating only lack of care and organization. It was said to have no rules, and speakers were left under no illusion that, in order to 'speak properly', it was necessary to follow the 'correct' norms, as laid down in the recognized grammar books and manuals of written style. Every pronunciation could be made to follow the standard written form. The written language, in short, was the main plank on which the prescriptive tradition rested.

SPEECH SUPREME

There was sporadic criticism of this viewpoint throughout the 19th century, but it was not until the 20th century that an alternative approach became widespread. This approach pointed out that speech is many thousands of years older than writing; that it develops naturally in children (whereas writing has to be artificially taught); and that writing systems are derivative – mostly based on the sounds of speech. 'Writing is not language', insisted the American linguist, Leonard Bloomfield (1887-1949), 'but merely a way of recording language by means of visible marks.'

It was also argued that, as speech is the primary medium of communication among all peoples, it should therefore be the primary object of linguistic study. In the majority of the world's cultures, in fact, there would be no choice in the matter, as the languages have never been written down. Early linguistics and anthropology therefore stressed the urgency of providing techniques for the analysis of spoken language – especially in cases where the cultures were fast disappearing and languages were

dying out. 'When we think of writing as more important than speech,' wrote Robert Hall (1911-) in a popular paperback, *Leave Your Language Alone* (1950), 'we are putting the cart before the horse in every aspect.'

Because of the emphasis on the spoken language, it was now the turn of writing to fall into disrepute. Many linguists came to think of written language as a tool of secondary importance – an optional, special skill, used only for sophisticated purposes (as in scientific and literary expression) by a minority of communities. It was needed in order to have access to an early history of a language (philology), but this was felt to be a woefully inadequate substitute for the study of the 'real' thing, speech. Writing, seen as a mere 'reflection' of spoken language, thus came to be excluded from the primary subject matter of linguistic science. The pendulum swung to the opposite extreme in the new generation of grammars, many of which presented an account of speech alone.