

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU WRITE THE ANSWER TO ALL OF THE QUESTIONS IN THIS EXAM IN THE ATTACHED ANSWER GRID. PUT A CROSS IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX. CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION.

LINGUISTICS PART

Questions 1–2 relate to the following extract:

I. Language is not merely a mode of communication, it is also the outward expression of an unusual mode of thought – symbolic representation. II. Without symbolization the entire virtual world that I have described is out of reach: inconceivable. III. My extravagant claim to know what other species cannot know rests on evidence that symbolic thought does not come innately built in, but develops by internalizing the symbolic process that underlines language. IV. So species that have not acquired the ability to communicate symbolically cannot have acquired the ability to think this way either. V. The way that language represents objects, events, and relationships provides a uniquely powerful economy of reference. VI. It offers a means for generating an essentially infinite variety of novel representations, and an unprecedented inferential engine for predicting events, organizing memories and planning behaviors.

- Which phonemic transcription of the word *acquired* (sentence IV) is correct?
a) /ə'kwaɪət/ b) /ə'kvaɪət/ c) /e'kwaɪəd/ d) /ə'kwaɪəd/
- Which two words end with a devoiced /z/ sound?
a) events, species b) offers, means c) memories, objects d) relationships, underlines

Questions 3–10 relate to the following extract:

Language is not merely a mode of communication, it is also the outward expression of an unusual mode of thought – symbolic representation. Without symbolization the entire virtual world that I have described is out of reach: inconceivable. My extravagant claim to know what other species cannot know rests on evidence that symbolic thought does not come innately built in, but develops by internalizing the symbolic process that underlines language. So species that have not acquired the ability to communicate symbolically cannot have acquired the ability to think this way either. The way that language represents objects, events, and relationships provides a uniquely powerful economy of reference. It offers a means for generating an essentially infinite variety of novel representations, and an unprecedented inferential engine for predicting events, organizing memories and planning behaviors. It entirely shapes our thinking and the ways we know the physical world. It is so pervasive and inseparable from human intelligence in general that it is difficult to distinguish what aspects of the human intellect have not been molded and streamlined by it. To explain this difference and describe the evolutionary circumstances that brought it about are the ultimate challenges in the study of human origins.

The question that ultimately motivates a perennial fascination with human origin is not who were our ancestors, or how they came to walk upright, or even how they discovered the use of stone tools. It is not really a question that has a paleontological answer. It is a question that might otherwise be asked of psychologists or neurologists or even philosophers. Where do human minds come from? The missing link that we hope to fill in by investigating human origins is not so much a gap in our family tree, but a gap that separates us from other species in general. Knowing how something originated often is the best clue to how it works. And we know that human consciousness had a beginning. Those features of our mental abilities that distinguish

us from other species arose within the handful of million years since we shared a common ancestor with the remaining African apes, and probably can mostly be traced to events that took place only within the last 2 million. It was a Rubicon that was crossed at a definite time and in a specific revolutionary context. If we could identify what was different on either side of this divide – differences in ecology, behavior, anatomy, especially neuroanatomy – perhaps we would find the critical change that catapulted us into this unprecedented world full of abstractions, stories, and impossibilities, that we call human. It is not just the origins of our biological species that we seek to explain, but the origin of our novel form of mind.

3. There is (are) ...cleft sentence(s) and ...pseudo-cleft sentence(s) in the second paragraph
 - a) No; no; the former works in line with rising CD, the latter is counter to rising CD
 - b) one; no; the former works counter to rising CD, the latter is in line with rising CD
 - c) two; two; the former works in line with rising CD, the latter is counter to rising CD
 - d) more than two; one; the former works counter to rising CD, the latter is in line with rising CD
4. The first two sentences of the second paragraph contain
 - a) Four adnominal relative clauses, non-restrictive and two nominal content clauses, interrogative
 - b) Two adnominal relative clauses, restrictive and three nominal content clauses, interrogative
 - c) Five nominal content clauses, i.e., two declarative and three interrogative ones
 - d) Three adnominal relative clauses, restrictive and a nominal content clause, exclamative
5. Which group of words is arranged as follows: prefixation, conversion, compounding, suffixation?
 - a) Essentially, origin, relationship, powerful
 - b) Inseparable, consciousness, handful, biological
 - c) Unusual, divide, upright, revolutionary
 - d) Representation, infinite, streamlined, otherwise
6. Which set contains one word of Scandinavian and three words of Romance origin (irrespective of their order)?
 - a) Take, they, identify, abstraction
 - b) Communicate, generating, origin, question
 - c) Biological, trace, common, build
 - d) Difficult, critical, probably, call
7. *Those features of our mental abilities that distinguish us from other species arose within the handful of million years since we shared a common ancestor with the remaining African apes* includes the following types of pronouns (their order or number being irrelevant):
 - a) personal, possessive, demonstrative, relative, reciprocal
 - b) personal, definite, reciprocal, possessive
 - c) personal, possessive, demonstrative, relative, indefinite
 - d) personal, possessive, emphatic, interrogative
8. *Missing, knowing, beginning* in the second paragraph represent
 - a) Three gerunds, two of which function as subjects, and one as attribute
 - b) Two gerunds in subject and object functions, and one participle in attribute function
 - c) Two participles, functioning as transgressive and attribute, and one gerund as object
 - d) A participle in the function of attribute, a gerund as subject and a deverbal noun as object

9. *It was a Rubicon* contains a
- definite, non-specific reference and a uncountable noun
 - indefinite, specific reference and a common noun
 - unique reference and a countable noun
 - no reference, but a proper name
10. Which set of words includes one denominal adjective, one deadjectival noun and one deverbal noun (irrespective of the order)?
- Representation, ability, symbolic
 - Inferential, beginning, reference
 - Consciousness, fascination, abstractions
 - Expression, communication, revolutionary

LITERATURE PART

11. *Beowulf* and other Anglo-Saxon poetry is mostly written in
- heroic couplet
 - blankverse
 - rhyme royal
 - alliterative verse
12. Lord Chamberlain's Men, the theatrical company for which Shakespeare wrote most of his plays, initially performed in the first London playhouse called ____ and built in _____. In 1599 they built their own new playhouse called _____.
- The Globe, 1576, The Theatre
 - The Globe, 1567, The Theatre
 - The Theatre, 1576, The Globe
 - The Theatre, 1567, The Globe
13. Which of these works was not written during the Restoration Period?
- A Modest Proposal*
 - Paradise Lost*
 - The Pilgrim's Progress*
 - Annus Mirabilis*
14. Which of these "author/work" pairs is incorrect?
- William Wordsworth/*The World Is Too Much With Us*
 - William Blake/*Jerusalem*
 - Samuel Coleridge/*The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*
 - P.B. Shelley/*Ode to the Nightingale*
15. Which of these novels cannot be classified as modernist?
- Goodbye to Berlin*
 - Finnegans Wake*
 - Women in Love*
 - To the Lighthouse*
16. Which of these works is not narrated in the third person?
- Atonement*
 - Heart of Darkness*
 - The French Lieutenant's Woman*
 - Mrs Dalloway*
17. *Snow Falling on Cedars*, a 1994 novel written by David Guterson, is centered around the following historical event:
- Stalinism
 - Anti-Japanese xenophobia in the US after Pearl Harbor
 - The Holocaust
 - McCarthyism
18. *To Kill a Mockingbird* is not
- a novel about bird-hunting
 - a novel about racial discrimination
 - set in the American South
 - a Bildungsroman

19. Which of the following is the least relevant phrase associated with Kate Chopin?

- a) local color
- b) stream of consciousness
- c) Louisiana
- d) female emancipation

20. Which of these characters is still alive at the end of the novel/story/play?

- a) Homer Barron in “A Rose for Emily”
- b) Great Gatsby
- c) Captain Ahab
- d) Frederick Douglass

Key

1 D

2 B

3 B

4 B

5 C

6 D

7 C

8 D

9 B

10 A

11 D

12 C

13 A

14 D

15 A

16 B

17 B

18 A

19 B

20 D