

Points:

Number:

Time:

Classroom:

Combination:

A ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2018 – NMgr. programme

CULTURE

(50 points: 10 points Literary and Cultural Theory / 20 points British Culture and History / 20 points American Culture and History)

I. LITERARY AND CULTURAL THEORY

1) a) Identify the tropes or figures highlighted and numbered.

(3 points)

Alice Dunbar-Nelson, “Sonnet”

I had no thought of violets of late,
The wild, shy kind that spring beneath your feet
In wistful April days, when lovers mate
And wander through the fields in raptures sweet.
The thought of violets meant florists’ shops,
And bows and **pins**, and **perfumed papers** (1) fine;
And garish lights, **and** mincing little fops
And cabarets **and** songs, **and** (2) deadening wine.
So far from sweet real things my thoughts had strayed,
I had forgot wide fields, and clear brown streams;
The perfect loveliness that God has made,—
Wild **violets shy** (3) and Heaven-mounting dreams.
And now—unwittingly, you’ve made me dream
Of violets, and my soul’s forgotten gleam.

1)

2)

3)

b) Identify the rhyme-structure of the poem above by putting the same letters of the alphabet to line-endings that rhyme with each other. Example: (2 points)

Therefore, since the world has still	A
Much good, but much less good than ill,	A
And while the sun and moon endure	B
Luck's a chance, but trouble's sure,	B
I'd face it as a wise man would,	C
And train for ill and not for good.	C

2) The following are examples of a phenomenon important for Freudian psychoanalysis. (5 points)

I live in room *sex*.

“Our enemies are very creative, and so are we. They never stop thinking of ways to harm our country, *and neither do we*.” (George W. Bush)

How do we call the phenomenon?

What is it known to be useful for in psychoanalysis?

What other, more reliable and reproducible way is there to achieve the same?

What is the name of the French analyst who renewed psychoanalysis on the basis of (post-) structuralism?

Name one important term introduced by this latter theoretician.

II. BRITISH CULTURE AND HISTORY

1) Match the authors with the movements or periods: (9 points)

Katherine Mansfield – Thomas Morus – Christopher Marlowe – John Keats – George Eliot – Charles Dickens – Virginia Woolf – James Joyce – Emily Brontë

Modernism:

Victorian Era:

Romanticism:

Renaissance:

2) When did Britain become an EU member and who was then Prime Minister? (2 points)

3) Which of the following personalities were NOT queens of England? (2 points)

1) Jane Seymour

2) Anne Boleyn

3) Dorothy Wordsworth

4) Diane Spencer

4) Which British sovereign was executed in 1649? Comment on the importance of this event. (4 points)

5) Give three features of British Romanticism.

(3 points)

III. AMERICAN CULTURE AND HISTORY

1) Match the authors with the works of art. Please write the letter of the right answer next to the author's name. (10 points – 1 point each)

E. g. 0) Henry David Thoreau x) The Scarlet Letter
z) Walden

Right answer: 0) Henry David Thoreau: z

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Thomas Jefferson | a) Sylvia's Death |
| 2) Philip Roth | b) For Whom the Bell Tolls |
| 3) Ernest Hemingway | c) Wakefield |
| 4) Nathaniel Hawthorne | d) Adventures of Huckleberry Finn |
| 5) Kate Chopin | e) Notes on the State of Virginia |
| 6) Allen Ginsberg | f) The Crying of Lot 49 |
| 7) Mark Twain | g) Howl |
| 8) Anne Sexton | h) The Plot Against America |
| 9) Harriet Beecher Stowe | i) Uncle Tom's cabin |
| 10) Thomas Pynchon | j) The Awakening |

2) Choose one answer; circle the right letter.

(2 points each – 10 points)

1. How many colonies was the United States originally?

- a) 11 b) 12 c) 13 d) 14

2. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in__.

- a) 1838 b) 1843 c) 1846 d) 1848

3. The Gettysburg Address was made by__.

- a) George Washington b) Thomas Jefferson
c) William McKinley d) Abraham Lincoln

4. What is the name historians gave to the period right after the Civil War?

- a) The Gilded Age b) The period of "Manifest Destiny"
c) Reconstruction Era d) The New World Order

5. The only president to serve more than 8 years in office was ____

- a) Harry Truman b) Franklin D. Roosevelt
c) Theodore Roosevelt d) Dwight Eisenhower

LINGUISTICS

(50 points: 45points Fonetics,Fonology/Morfology/Syntax + Language 5 pointst)

Why Can't People Hear What Jordan Peterson Is Saying?

A British broadcaster doggedly tried to put words into the academic's mouth.

1 My first introduction to Jordan B. Peterson, a University of Toronto clinical
2 psychologist, came by way of an [interview](#) that began trending on social media last
3 week. Peterson was pressed by the British journalist Cathy Newman to explain several
4 of his controversial views. But what struck me, far more than any position he took,
5 was the method employed by his interviewer. It was the most prominent, striking
6 example I've seen yet of an unfortunate trend in modern communication.

7 First, a person says something. Then, another person restates what they purportedly
8 said so as to make it seem as if their view is as offensive, hostile, or absurd. Twitter,
9 Facebook, Tumblr, and various news hosts all feature and reward this rhetorical
10 technique. And the Peterson interview has so many moments of this kind that each
11 successive example calls attention to itself until the attentive viewer can't help but
12 wonder why the interviewer chooses to keep inflating the nature of Peterson's claims,
13 instead of addressing what he actually said.

14 In the interview, Newman uses this technique to a remarkable extent, making it a
15 useful illustration of a much broader pernicious trend. Peterson was not evasive or
16 unwilling to be clear about his meaning. And Newman's exaggerated restatements of
17 his views mostly led viewers astray, not closer to the truth.

18 Peterson begins the interview by explaining why he tells young men to grow up and
19 take responsibility for getting their lives together and becoming good partners. He
20 notes he isn't talking exclusively to men, and that he has lots of female fans.

21 "What's in it for the women, though?" Newman wishes to know.

22 "Well, what sort of partner do you want?" Peterson says. "Do you want an overgrown
23 child? Or do you want someone to contend with who is going to help you?"

24 "So you're saying," Newman retorts, "that women have some sort of duty to help fix
25 the crisis of masculinity." But that's not what he said. He posited a vested interest, not
26 a duty.

Source: Friedersdorf, Conor. 2018. "Why Can't People Hear What Jordan Peterson is Saying?". *The Atlantic*,
January 22, 2018. <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2018/01/putting-monsterpaint-on-jordan-peterson/550859/>

I. PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

A. Place the stress mark before the main stressed syllable in words 1-5 below.

(5 points)

Example: a'nother.

1. controversial 2. communication 3. rhetorical
4. responsibility 5. masculinity

B. Find five words where the suffix –s is pronounced as in three different ways. There must be at least one example of each. (5 points)

Example: /z/ views (line 3)

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|----|----|
| 1. /s/ | 2. /z/ | 3. /Iz/ | 4. | 5. |
|--------|--------|---------|----|----|

C. Transcribe the following words as they are pronounced in Received Pronunciation (Standard Southern British accent), not General American. Use the stress mark in polysyllabic words. (5 points)

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. wonder | 2. hostile | 3. crisis |
| 4. partner | 5. vested | |

II. MORPHOLOGY

- 1. In paragraphs 1 and 3, find four different non-finite verb forms (different in function, not necessarily in form) which are not part of a complex verb phase and name them (always provide the line in which the particular form appears). On what grounds can you distinguish the two non-finite verb phrases with the same form? (10 points)**
- 2. Provide a definition of a morpheme and then illustrate a morphemic analysis of the word *restatements*. (5 points)**

III. SYNTAX

- 1. Look at the clauses starting with *THAT* in lines 2, 10, 24. In each case comment on the kind of clause and the function it performs in a sentence. (9 points)**
- 2. In the text find a nominal relative clause functioning as a subject, as an object and as a compliment. In each case write down the clause and state clearly which line it is in. (6 points)**