

江苏大学
硕士研究生入学考试样题

科目代码: 863

科目名称 英语语言学与英汉互译

A卷

满分: 150分

注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

Part I. Define the following terms briefly. (20 points, 2 points each)

1. duality
2. phoneme
3. inflection
4. syntax
5. semantic components
6. conversational implicature
7. computational linguistics
8. psycholinguistics
9. linguistic competence
10. CALL

Part II. Fill the blanks with proper words. (20 points, 1 point each)

1. Saussure's _____ linguistics is the study of a language through the course of its history.
2. _____ studies the rules governing the structure, distribution, and sequencing of speech sounds and the shape of syllables.
3. If the air is stopped in the oral cavity but the soft palate is down so that it can go out through the nasal cavity, the sound produced is a _____.
4. The neutral vowel [ə] is often referred to as _____.
5. _____ phonetics is the study of the physical properties of speech sounds.
6. _____ sounds are made by the tongue tip or blade and the upper front teeth.
7. _____ features are those aspects of speech that involve more than single sound segments.
8. _____ refers to an unusually abnormal type of word-formation where a shorter word is derived by deleting an imagined affix from a long form already in the language.
9. By far the most important sociological use of language is the _____ function, by which people establish and maintain their status in a society.
10. _____ is a process to extend or elevate the meaning from its originally specific sense to a relatively general one.
11. _____ is the name for oppositeness relation.

12. _____ is a common syntactic pattern in English and other languages formed by grouping together two or more categories of the same type with the help of a conjunction such as *and*, *but* and *or*.
13. By the relation of _____ one means that words of different sets of clauses may permit, or require, the occurrence of a word of another set or clause to form a sentence or a particular part of a sentence.
14. _____ may be defined as the requirement that the form of two or more words of specific word classes that stand in specific syntactic relationship with one another, shall also be characterized by the same paradigmatically marked category (or categories).
15. Sapir's idea on language and thought was later developed by his student Whorf, and is known as _____.
16. _____ is an umbrella term which covers a variety of different interests in language and society, including the social functions of language and the social characteristics of its users.
17. According to Austin, there are two types of sentences, and one type does not describe things and they can not be said to be true or false. These sentences are called _____.
18. Speech Act Theory, which originated with John Austin, is the first major theory in the study of language in use, and the second major theory in pragmatics is the theory of _____ proposed by Paul Grice.
19. _____ is an approach that stresses the semantic relationships of elements in a sentence.
20. _____ is a collection of linguistic data, either compiled as written texts or as a transcription of recorded speech.

Part III. Answer the following questions briefly. (30 points, 5 points each)

1. What are the main branches of linguistics?
2. Why is Saussure hailed as the father of modern linguistics?
3. What is the Cooperative Principle?
4. What is the Prague School best known for?
5. What is the relationship between Systemic Grammar and Functional Grammar?
6. What are the roles of corpus data?

Part IV. Give a detailed description of Chomsky's fundamental contribution to linguistics. (20 points)

Part V. Put the following into Chinese. (30 points)

Women may be economical or extravagant, parsimonious or spendthrift — and they usually err on one side or the other, very definitely — but whichever they are by nature, so they remain in all companions. The presence of another woman does not disturb them at all. A mean woman remains mean, though her companions should shower money all over the place. Two women spending a day together shopping, sight-seeing, lunching and dining, theatre-going, and so forth, seem to act just as they would if they were each independent. They are not ashamed to keep a firm hand upon the purse-strings. And one may even see them carefully dividing the expenditure, handing one another sixpences and shillings, or each paying her own bus fare. There has been no kind of economic coalition.

With men, however, it is very different. When two men spend some time together, lunching, dining, theatre-going, holidaying-making, and so forth, there is formed, by some mysterious process, a kind of third person who is commonly different from either. This third person, this mysterious spirit of the festive male, is the soul of generosity. He does not count the silver and pence. Money, as people say, is no object. He is always ready for “just another”; he only dines in the best restaurants and sits in the most expensive seats: he is a prince in disguise. Under the dominion of this shadowy holiday captain, our two men each spend a great deal more than they would if they were alone. Even the very mean man desperately attempts at least to appear less mean.

Part VI. Put the following into English. (30 points)

战士是永远追求光明的。他并不躺在晴空下享受阳光，却在暗夜里燃起火炬，给人们照亮道路，使他们走向黎明。驱散黑暗，这是战士的任务。他不躲避黑暗，却要面对黑暗，跟躲藏在阴影里的魑魅、魍魉搏斗。他要消灭它们而取得光明。战士是不知道妥协的，他得不到光明便不会停止战斗。

战士是永远年轻的。他不犹豫，不休息。他深入人丛中，找寻苍蝇、毒蚊等等危害

人类的东两。他不断地攻击它们，不肯与它们共同生存在一个天空下面。对于战士，生活就是不停的战斗。他不是取得光明而生存，便是带着满身伤痕而死去。在战斗中力量只有增长，信仰只有加强。在战斗中给战士指路的是“未来”，“未来”给人以希望和鼓舞。