

4

考试科目： 英语语言学理论基础知识

420

适用专业： 外国语言学及应用语言学

研究方向： 现代英语及语言理论、英语翻译与实践、现代外语教育理论及技术

(答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试题上不给分)

Part One English Grammar (50 points)

I. Illustrate each of the following grammar terms with two examples: (15 points)

- (1) GENERIC REFERENCE
- (2) FINITE CLAUSE
- (3) EMPTY "IT"
- (4) FRONTING
- (5) GRAMMATICAL CONCORD

II. Work at the following items according to their requirements: (20 points)

1. Rewrite the following sentences to remove their ambiguities:

- (1) Visiting relatives can be a nuisance.
- (2) People are angry at the shooting of the hunters.
- (3) They are taking care of the old men and women.
- (4) I know a man with a dog who has fleas.
- (5) The English history teacher is having her tea.

2. Replace the following blanks with proper prepositions:

- (1) The peasant workers have flocked to the cities ____ their

millions.

- (2) The truck tires are already ____ with use.
- (3) Since you decide to do the job, you should carry it ____ to the end.
- (4) He published an article ____ a false name, criticizing the government.
- (5) I know nothing of it ____ what he told me.

3. Rewrite the following, using non-infinite clauses:

- (1) I hope that I can finish the paper by Saturday
- (2) I showed them how they should operate the new machine.
- (3) While he was waiting for the airplane, the teacher read the newspaper.
- (4) If we consider it as a work of art, the building is rather disappointing.
- (5) We shall never make it if we don't hurry.

4. Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the relative clause in each by an adjective phrase:

- (1) We have a problem that is much more complicated than that.
- (2) The road that is best to take is the National Highway 208.
- (3) The people who are most difficult to understand are often members of one's own family.
- (4) I don't think I can recommend you something that is really interesting.
- (5) As a chairman, he should know all the members who are present.

III. Analyze the following passage and sum up *THREE* grammar features of the writing. Each feature you sum up can be stated in *ONE* phrase or *ONE* sentence: (15 points)

What was after the universe? Nothing. But was there anything round

the universe to show where it stopped before the nothing place began? It could not be a wall but there could be a thin thin line there all round everything. ... God was God's name just as his name was Stephen. Dieu was French for God and that was God's name too; and when anyone prayed to God and said Dieu then God knew at once it was a French person that was praying.

Part Two Modern English Lexicology (50 points)

I. Explain the following terms with examples: (20 points)

- (1) free morpheme
- (2) conventionality
- (3) radiation
- (4) semantic field
- (5) semantic loan
- (6) inflectional affixes
- (7) clipping
- (8) bound root
- (9) specification
- (10) allomorph

II. Answer the following questions briefly: (20 points)

- (1) What is the difference between concept and meaning?
- (2) How is antonymy analyzed based on the following three pairs of antonyms? rich/poor present/absent buy/sell

III. Comment on the following remark: (10 points)

"The contexts of an utterance determines its meaning... since no two contexts are ever exactly the same... To insist dogmatically that we know what a word means in *advance of its utterance* is nonsense."

Part Three English Phonology (25 points)

Note: Only linguistics candidates are required to do this part.

I. Explain the following terms with examples.(10 points)

- (1) Sonrant
- (2) PSP
- (3) Syllable
- (4) Phonetic similarity
- (5) Suprasegmental

II. Rewrite the following in the Gimson notation and then provide appropriate tone marks. (5 points)

Now lets compare our sitting-room with the Bakers'. The Bakers are friends of ours. They live next door to us. Our room is a little larger than theirs and it has more furniture in it...

III. Answer the following questions. (10 points)

- (1) Discuss the treatment of the phoneme /r/.
- (2) To what extent is phonology related to phonetics and how do they differ?

Part Four: General linguistics (25 points)

Note: Only linguistics and ESL/EFL candidates are required to do this part.

I. Explain the following terms (20 points)

- (1) displacement

- (2) surface structure
- (3) exocentric construction
- (4) syntagmatic relation
- (5) ambiguity
- (6) performance
- (7) langue
- (8) aspect
- (9) arbitrariness
- (10) linguistic relativity

II. Answer the following question: (5 points)

Why is Saussure hailed as the father of modern linguistics?

Part Five English As Second Language (ESL) /English As Foreign Language (EFL)/Technology Used in ESL/EFL Learning (25 points)

Note 1: ESL/EFL candidates are also required to do Part Four.

Note 2: Only ESL/EFL candidates are required to do this part.

I. Define the following terms: (10 points)

- (1) Learning Style
- (2) Global Learner
- (3) Learning Strategies
- (4) Test Reliability
- (5) Language Acquisition

II. The following ideas about language learning are very popular. Please choose one of them and present your own opinions on it: (15 points)

- (1) Students learn what they are taught.
- (2) People with high IQs are good language learners.
- (3) The earlier a foreign language is introduced in school programs, the greater the likelihood of success in learning.

(4) Most of the mistakes which foreign language learners make are due to interference from their first language.

(5) Learners' errors should be corrected as soon as they are made in order to prevent the formation of bad habits.

Part Six Essentials of Translation Theory and Practice (50%)

Note: Only translation candidates are required to do this part.

I. Match each of the following translators ((1)—(10)) with the most closely related work of translation (A) -(J). (5 points, 0.5 for each)

Translators:

- (1) 梁实秋
- (2) 董乐山
- (3) 张谷若
- (4) 程缜球
- (5) 卞之琳
- (6) 王佐良
- (7) 林语堂
- (8) 严复
- (9) 杨宪益
- (10) 林纾
- (11) 傅雷

Translated Works:

- (A) 《彭斯诗选》
- (B) 《浮生六记》
- (C) 《巴黎茶花女遗事》
- (D) 《天演论》
- (E) 《毛泽东选集》
- (F) 《英国诗选》
- (G) 《德伯家的苔丝》

(H) 《莎士比亚戏剧集》

(I) 《鲁迅作品选》

(J) 《西行漫记》

(K) 《约翰·克利斯朵夫》

Sample choice: (I) — (K)

II. Explain briefly the following terms (15 points, 1.5 for each):

- (1) metaphrase
- (2) Eugene A. Nida
- (3) a translator's competence
- (4) translation criticism
- (5) faithfulness
- (6) cohesion in translation
- (7) creative betrayal
- (8) translatability
- (9) machine-aided translation
- (10) Zhu Shenghao

III. Give a brief account (approximately 400 English words) of one of your favorite translated works (literary or non-literary) and its translator (Chinese or foreign): (10 points)

IV. Make a brief comparative comment (in English) on version A (an on-the-spot interpretation) and version B (a published translation) of an excerpt of a spokesman's answer to an American correspondent's question raised at a press conference (20 %):

中美两国都是世界上有重要影响的国家。实践已经证明，中美两国保持友好关系，发展友好合作，符合两国的根本利益，也有利于亚太地区，乃至世界的和平与稳定。毋庸讳言，正像您刚才提到的，最近在美国国内的确出现了不少反华的噪音。我想，出现这些噪音也不足为奇。它说明总有一些人不愿意看到中美关系的发展和改善，无非是想干扰中美关系的改善罢了。我相信，他们的企图是不可能得逞的，也是枉费心机的。这种噪音，不仅是反对中国，实际上也是反对美国布什政府现在奉行的对华全面接触政策的继续实施。

Version A

China and the United States are both countries with important influence in the world. Practice has proved that the maintenance and development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries serve the fundamental interest of the two countries as well as peace and stability in Asia-Pacific and the world at large. However, there is no denying the fact that recently there has emerged some anti-China discord or noises within the United States, which is nothing strange, because I believe there are always some people who do not wish to see the improvement and growth of China-U.S. relations and who always want to do everything to interfere and disturb the improvement and the development of such relationship. However, I think that their attempt will get nowhere and will be futile. I think such discord or noises are not only directed against China, but also directed at the China policy pursued by the Bush Administration of the United States, which is a policy of comprehensive engagement with China.

Version B

Both China and America have had great influence in the

world. Practice has shown that good relations and friendly cooperation between the two sides are in the fundamental interests of both countries, and can also benefit the Asia-Pacific region and even benefit the peace and stability of the whole world. Frankly, as you mentioned right now, there has recently emerged in the United States a lot of anti-China noise. In my opinion, these noises are not surprising. They indicate that some people are reluctant to see the development or improvement of Sino-American relations. They just want to disturb our bilateral relations. But I believe that their attempts would not succeed. These noises are against not only China, but also the Bush Administration's implementation of the policy of comprehensive engagement with China.