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重庆大学 2004 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

已阅 3.23

科目代码: 416

科目名称: 语言学概论

请考生注意:

答题一律 (包括填空题和选择题) 答在试题纸上, 答在试题上按零分计。

Entrance Examination for MA Course in Applied Linguistics

Chongqing University

Booklet

(试题册)

(2004)

General Linguistics and the Studies of the English Language

Part I: Basic Concepts (30points)

Briefly define the following terms in English

1. intransitive verb
2. lexeme
3. compound
4. anaphora
5. jargon
6. semantics
7. free variation

8. imperative
9. inflection
10. hyponymy

Part II: Language Analysis (80points)

2.1. Transcribe the following five pairs of words.

11. house, houses
12. goose, gosling
13. life, lives
14. meter, metric
15. deduce, deduction

2.2. Decide whether the underlined vowels are stressed (S), unstressed (U) or reduced (R).

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 16. de <u>pre</u> ciate | 17. cr <u>ea</u> te | 18. de <u>pre</u> cate | 19. im <u>pli</u> cit |
| 20. sim <u>pl</u> istic | 21. im <u>pli</u> cation | 22. fa <u>na</u> stic | 23. em <u>pha</u> sis |
| 24. em <u>ph</u> atic | 25. com <u>pu</u> tation | 26. cir <u>cu</u> lar | 27. com <u>pu</u> te |
| 28. ex <u>pl</u> anation | 29. cha <u>o</u> tic | 30. ex <u>pl</u> ain | |

2.3. Each of the following compounds is made up of two parts. How do the parts relate to each other? For example, a fleabite is a "bite from a flea", but a birdcage" is a cage for a bird. Analyse the following compounds in this way.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 31. bedside | 32. crybaby |
| 33. madman | 34. tenderfoot |
| 35. sunshine | 36. paintbrush |
| 37. mailbox | 38. rainbow |
| 39. frogman | 40. password |

2.4. There are ten sentences below, part of the sentence is underlined, read the underlined part carefully and identify its construction type and write the term

(Modification, Predication, Complementation and Subordination) in the blank.
One example is given:

Example: John runs slowly. (Modification)

41. Mary stood at the back. ()
42. Mary is a nurse. ()
43. Mary sings. ()
44. The old man likes to come here everyday. ()
45. I want to go. ()
46. Peter kissed Mary. ()
47. She cried when she fell down. ()
48. Jack sings but Mary dances. ()
49. I know where she is. ()
50. John is clever. ()

2.5. Classify the following pairs of antonym words as Complementary (com),
Converse (con), or Gradable (grad) antonyms. One example is done for you:

Example: love/ hate (grad)

51. right / wrong ()
52. go / come ()
53. light / heavy ()
54. boy / girl ()
55. out / in ()

Classify the following words as loanwords (LW), loan-blends (LB), loan-shifts (LS)
or loan translation (LT).

56. au pair ()
57. coconut ()
58. almighty ()

- 59. togobban ()
- 60. tea ()
- 61. bridge ()
- 62. sputnik ()
- 63. artificial satellite ()
- 64. free verse ()
- 65. omnipotens ()

2.7. State, by writing a, b, c, d etc.. whether the preposition underlined indicates

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Position | e. Resultative state |
| b. Destination | f. Pervasive (static) state |
| c. Passage | g. Pervasive motion |
| d. Orientation | |

- 66. The monkeys disappeared through the window. ()
- 67. I went into the bathroom to get a drink of water. ()
- 68. I looked in the mirror and thought I had a monkey's face. ()
- 69. A monkey was sitting on the edge of the bath. ()
- 70. It was squeezing toothpaste all over its chest. ()
- 71. I rushed out of the house, shouting for help. ()
- 72. Out of the house, I felt calmer. ()
- 73. I sent for the monkey-catcher, who lived across the river. ()
- 74. We ran behind the house and watched. ()
- 75. Paper lay scattered all over the floor. ()

2.8. Point out mistakes in the following sentence and correct them.

- 76. All of children can be naughty sometimes.
- 77. It is not allowed to smoke in the lecture hall.
- 78. I've got the headache.
- 79. She had blood in her forehead.
- 80. Have you already been to Chongqing in your life?
- 81. Red and black are colors that fit me very well.
- 82. I know her for ten years.
- 83. I've forgotten my umbrella at home.

84. I think you haven't met my wife.
85. Have you heard from this Scottish boy you used to go out with?

2.9. Point out the cases of the italicized words in the following sentences. The symbols of cases are given. A (agentive), I (instrumental), D (dative), F (factive), L (locative), O (objective), B (benefactive), S (source), G (goal), C (comitative)

86. He laughed ()
87. He is thin. ()
88. He bought *a pen*. ()
89. John killed *the monster* with a hammer. ()
90. *John* died yesterday. ()
91. *The wind* opened the window. ()
92. *Mary* knows the answer. ()
93. He sang a song for *his friends*. ()
94. He is *in the classroom*. ()
95. *Mary* sold me a bike. ()

2.10 Each of the following sentences or headlines is ambiguous. Consequently, each must have at least two deep structures. Indicate two possible deep structures for each sentence, and give your interpretations. One example is done for you:

Example:

I had a car stolen.

I had a car. The car was a stolen one.

I asked somebody to steal a car.

96. Flying planes can be dangerous.
97. GIRL HUNTER SAYS FATHER SETS EXAMPLE
98. I asked to go at five o'clock.
99. This lamb is too hot to eat.
100. Please stop hurrying people.

Part III: Detailed Discussion (40points)

There are 5 given topics below. You may choose any three of them to give detailed discussion. (write your answer on the blank paper)

96. Briefly explain the major differences of structural linguistics and functional linguistics, and try to comment on their significance in the theory of language learning and teaching.
97. Give examples to illustrate the cooperative principles.
98. What is the significance of distinguishing langue and parole?

99. What is the speech act theory? What is a locution, an illocution and a perlocution?

100. What is applied linguistics?