

重庆大学 2005 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

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)答在答题纸上或答题册上,答在试题上按零分计。

Entrance Examination for MA Program in Applied Linguistics

Chongqing University

Booklet

(试题册)

(2005)

General Linguistics and the Studies of the English Language

Part I: Basic Concepts (30%)

Briefly define the following terms in English

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. suffix | 2. allophone | 3. blend | 4. copula | 5. deep structure |
| 6. metalanguage | 7. substitute | 8. anaphora | 9. antonymy | 10. causative verb |

Part II: Language Analysis (80%)

2.1 Give the phonetic symbol for each of the following sounds together with an illustration of the use of the sound in an English word wherever possible

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. voiceless bilabial stop | 2. voiced apicoalveolar nasal |
| 3. voiced retroflex | 4. voiced bilabial nasal |
| 5. high front tense unrounded vowel | 6. voiced lateral |
| 7. low back rounded vowel | 8. voiceless interdental fricative |
| 9. voiceless labiodental fricative | 10. mid central lax vowel |

2.2 Indicate the position of main stress in each of the following words by writing an accent mark (') over the appropriate vowel symbol or symbols.

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|---------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. actual | 2. apple | 3. attack | 4. division | 5. massage |
| 6. university | 7. laconic | 8. Washintonian | 9. harass | 10. preservative |

2.3 Add appropriate "not" prefix to the following words. One example is given:

example: logic (illogic)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. modest () | 2. literate () | 3. legal () |
| 4. coherent () | 5. relevant () | 6. equitable () |
| 7. possible () | 8. admissible () | 9. reversible () |
| 10. conceivable () | | |

2.4 Describe the basic sentence pattern used in each of the following sentence, one example is given.

Example: John sang. (predication)

1. Mary is a student.
2. I want to go.
3. He left because he was tired.
4. Jack sings but Mary dances.
5. The boy is big.
6. We give him a gift.
7. They will leave when when you send him the answer.
8. What I want is none of your business.
9. The girls go quite often.

10. Your friend is at the door.

2.5 What presupposition is behind each of the following sentences?

1. Have you stopped beating your wife?
2. Even Mary has done it.
3. I forgave him for his insult.
4. John is tall even for a basketball player.
5. I pronounce you man and wife.
6. John is in tenth grade, but he can not spell.
7. Smith has been here before.
8. I sentence you to fifteen years' hard labor.
9. My neighbor had a miscarriage again.
10. He reported the crime.

2.6 Write two paraphrases to explain how each of the following sentences is ambiguous.

1. John won't speak until ten o'clock.
2. John doesn't beat his wife because he loves her.
3. John loves his wife and so do I.
4. John and Mary went to New York last week.)
5. Joh left his sister to paint in Paris.

2.7 Give the equivalent British word or phrase for the following North American word or phrase.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. railroad _____ | 2. cop _____ | 3. elevator _____ |
| 4. second floor _____ | 5. principal _____ | 6. vacation _____ |
| 7. sidewalk _____ | 8. pharmacist _____ | 9. tracks _____ |
| 10. hood _____ | | |

2.8 Match the terms with the underlined parts in the sentences.

Part III: Detailed discussion (40%)

There are 5 topics below. You may choose any three of them to give detailed discussion.

1. Describe the language syllabuses you are familiar with. What categories do they fall into? What are their pros and cons?
2. Analyse the following underlined errors and mistakes committed by Chinese learners of English.
 - A) He borrowed me the book to me.
 - B) After a teacher helped a student to solve some problems. The student said politely, "Trouble you!"
 - C) Bill went to the counter and said, "Two teas, please", the teacher was going to continue when a student called out.
"Some tea, not two teas! Tea is an uncountable noun."
 - D) When writing to an old friend, a student begins his English letter with:
Dear Ming.
How do you do?...
3. Discuss the influence of language and culture on each other by comparing:
 - A) the kinship vocabulary in Chinese and English
 - B) ways of greeting casual acquaintances in the street in Chinese and English.
4. Comment on the merits and weakness of prescriptive and descriptive grammar.
5. Have you ever noticed something which shows the close relationship between language and society?