

广西大学 2003 年硕士研究生入学考试试卷(A 卷)

使用专业：外国语言学及应用语言学

考试科目：314 综合英语

请注意：答案必须写在答题纸上。

PART ONE

I. Vocabulary and Grammar: 30 points (1 point for each, 30 points in total)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one answer that best complete the sentence and then mark your answer on your Answer Sheet.

1. The manager considered it _____ to his position to accept the demands of the trade union leaders.
A. derivative B. derogatory C. unaccustomed D. direct
2. My mother tried to _____ me from going to see the movie, for I had not finished my homework.
A. dissuade B. persuade C. discomfit D. retrieve
3. Discrimination and persecution have created an atmosphere of _____ between Negro and White.
A. amity B. enmity C. affinity D. dislike
4. The appetizer was delicious and _____ the hungry and tired man's palate.
A. whetted B. whipped C. captivated D. simpered
5. The spider hung from a _____ silky thread at the corner of the room.
A. tenuous B. tentative C. serial D. docile
6. People who are _____ in paying their bills are poor customers.
A. tedious B. tardy C. weedy D. tolerant
7. After the storm the flagpole was no longer _____.
A. impartial B. forthright C. upright D. perpendicular
8. The rocky peaks of high mountains are always _____ and windy.
A. bleach B. relentless C. bleak D. robust
9. The judge decided to _____ the man's sentence in the light of his previous record.
A. malign B. retrench C. reprimand D. mitigate
10. The plan for the new building will be practiced after all necessary _____ are obtained.
A. sanctities B. statistics C. sanctions D. disapproval

11. He had a (an) _____ habit of winking one eye.

- A. mordant B. inveterate C. obsolete D. perennial

12. Bus service will be _____ until the highway is repaired.

- A. infuriated B. placated C. mandated D. localized

14. If a bill to be paid is ten dollars and you have only six dollars, four dollars is _____.

- A. irreparable B. deficient C. matrimonial D. unattainable

15. There are several _____ buildings in the business district of Seoul.

- A. colossal B. pompous C. indistinct D. intuitive

16. Relative humidity is the amount of water vapor the air contains at a certain temperature _____ with the amount it could hold at that temperature.

- A. to compare B. compared C. comparing D. compares

17. _____ that took American art out of the romanticism of the mid-1800's and carried it to the most powerful heights of realism.

- A. Winslow Homer's paintings B. It was Winslow Homer's paintings
C. When Winslow Homer's paintings D. Paintings of Winslow Homer

18. The knee is _____ most other joints in the body because it cannot twist without injury.

- A. more likely to be damaged than B. likely to be more than damaged
C. more than likely to be damaged D. to be damaged more than likely

19. The American Academy of Poets, _____ the 1930's, provides financial assistance to support working poets.

- A. when it was founded B. was founded
C. which was founded in D. was founded in

20. Prehistoric people made paints by grinding colored materials _____ into powder and adding water.

- A. if vegetation and clay B. that vegetation and clay are
C. how vegetation and clay D. such as vegetation and clay

21. First designated in 1970, Earth Day has become an annual international event _____ concerns about environmental issues such as pollution.

- A. dedicated to raising B. dedicated raising
C. dedicates to raise D. that dedicates to raising

22. The dawn redwood appears _____ some 100 million years ago in northern forests around the world.

- A. was flourished B. having to flourish C. to have flourished D. have flourished

23. Today _____ of the Earth live on a very small percentage of the Earth's land surface.

- A. about tow-thirds populated B. the population is about two-thirds
C. about two-thirds of the population D. of about two-thirds the population is

24. Many small birds use new sites for each nesting, _____ large birds often reuse the same nest.

A. by B. how C. within D. whereas

25. Although many contemporary craft objects are not _____, they generally have their roots in function.

A. function B. functionally C. as function D. functional

26. In addition to painting highly acclaimed portraits. Mary Cassatt was _____ to several major art collectors.

A. to advise B. an adviser C. advised D. advising

27. Spring water is _____ clean, since it has been filtered through permeable rocks, but all spring water contains some dissolved minerals.

A. generally fair B. generally fairly C. in general faire D. general and faire

28. _____ lay eggs, but some give birth to live young.

A. Although most insect B. Most insects
C. Despite most insects D. Most insects that

29. The operating principles of the telephone are _____ they were in the nineteenth century.

A. the same as today B. the same today
C. the same today as D. today what the same

30. Paul Samuelson revolutionized _____ by presenting his students with the most advanced economic thinking at an introductory level.

A. to teach economics B. the teaching of economics
C. teaching that economics is D. economics is taught

II. Cloze: 10 points (1 point for each, 10 points in total)

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one and then mark your answer on your Answer Sheet.

Most people who travel long distances complain of jetlag. Jetlag makes business travelers less productive and more prone _____ 31 _____ making mistakes. It is actually caused by disruption of your "body clock" ----- a small cluster of brain cells that controls the timing of biological functions. The body clock is designed for a _____ 32 _____ rhythm of daylight and darkness, so that it is thrown out of balance when it _____ 33 _____ daylight and darkness at the "wrong" times in a new time zone. The symptoms of jetlag often persist for days _____ 34 _____ the internal body clock slowly adjusts to the new time zone.

Now a new anti-jetlag system is _____ 35 _____ that is based on proven tentative pioneering scientific research. Dr. Martin Moore-Ede has _____ 36 _____ a practical strategy to adjust the body clock much sooner to the new time zone _____ 37 _____ controlled exposure to bright light. The time zone shift is easy to accomplish and eliminates most of the discomfort of jetlag.

A successful time zone shift depends on knowing the exact times to either retrieve or avoid bright light. Exposure to light at the wrong time can actually make jetlag worse. The proper schedule for light exposure depends a great deal on specific travel plans. Data on a specific itinerary and the individual's sleep _____ 38 _____ are used to produce a Trip Guide with _____ 39 _____ on exactly when to be exposed to bright light.

When the Trip Guide calls for bright light you should spend time outdoors if possible. If it is dark outside, or the weather is bad, or you are on an aeroplane, you can use a special light device to provide the necessary light _____ 40 _____ for a range of activities such as reading, watching TV or working.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. for | B. from | C. to | D. of |
| 32. A. regular | B. formal | C. continual | D. circular |
| 33. A. retains | B. encounters | C. possesses | D. experience |
| 34. A. while | B. whereas | C. if | D. although |
| 35. A. adaptable | B. approachable | C. available | D. agreeable |
| 36. A. devised | B. recognized | C. scrutinized | D. visualized |
| 37. A. at | B. through | C. in | D. as |
| 38. A. norm | B. mode | C. pattern | D. style |
| 39. A. directories | B. instructions | C. specifications | D. commentaries |
| 40. A. agitation | B. spur | C. acceleration | D. stimulus |

III. Reading Comprehension and Skimming & Scanning: 30 points

Section A

Reading Comprehension: 20 points (1 point for each, 20 points in total)

Directions: There are 5 passages in Section A. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide the best choice and then mark your answer on your Answer Sheet.

TEXT A

Manufacturing generates Sixty-eight percent of America's wealth. If the United States hopes to continue to maintain a position of prestige and remain competitive in the global economy, it must have a strong manufacturing sector.

What has been done to maintain the competitive position of the United States as a major manufacturing nation? Unfortunately, it would appear too little has been done. While spending about \$150 billion per year on research and development — more than the U.K., France and

Japan combined — the United States has not paid sufficient attention to manufacturing and technology transfer. The National Science Foundation spends only 13 percent of its budget on engineering and only 1.2 percent on manufacturing. In Germany, 30 percent of the research funding goes to engineering and 15 percent to manufacturing. The U.S. Department of Commerce has only five government-run technology centers while Japan has 170 government-run technology centers bringing new manufacturing techniques to business.

In terms of scientific research, the United States has done very well. About one third of the world's scientific papers are produced by the United States. The nearest competitors are the United Kingdom with 8.2 percent, Japan with 7.7 percent and the former Soviet Union with 7.6 percent. Almost 50 percent of all references cited in other scientific papers are American; the nearest competitors are all below 10 percent.

Some of the problems of American industry can be illustrated by a few examples:

The number of hours it takes to build an automobile in the United States has increased; in Japan it has decreased (by 60 percent between the years 1970 and 1981 alone).

It now takes half as much time to assemble a Toyota as to assemble a General Motors automobile.

Typical Japanese machine tool accuracy and repeatability are better than that of equivalent U.S. machines.

The use of robots in the United States lags behind other industrialized nations:

Japan	550,000
Europe	69,000
Former Soviet Union	62,000
United States	37,000

The Japanese use five times more Flexible Manufacturing Systems (FMS) than the United States.

41. What would the author probably suggest in the section that follows this passage?
- The U.S. should reduce the time needed to assemble an automobile.
 - Achievement of world class manufacturing is essential to the U.S..
 - The U.S. should take pride in her scientific research.
 - Japan is the leader in technology transfer.
42. The idea of "manufacturing" seems to cover all the following EXCEPT _____.
- research and development
 - government-run technology centers

C. time needed to go from research to production

D. machine tool accuracy and repeatability

43. The author develops her argument by _____.

A. exemplification

B. comparison and contrast

C. hypothesis-testing

D. refuting an opposing view

In the early 1950's, historians who studied pre-industrial Europe (which we may define here as Europe in the period from roughly 1300 to 1800) began, for the first time in large numbers, to investigate more of the pre-industrial European population than the 2 or 3 percent who comprised the political and social elite: the kings, generals, judges, nobles, bishops, and local magnates who had hitherto usually filled history books. One difficulty, however, was that few of the remaining 97 percent recorded their thoughts or had them chronicled by contemporaries. Faced with this situation, many historians based their investigations on the only records that seemed to exist: birth, marriage, and death records. As a result, much of the early work on the nonelite was aridly statistical in nature; reducing the vast majority of the population to a set of numbers was hardly more enlightening than ignoring them altogether. Historians still did not know what these people thought or felt.

One way out of this dilemma was to turn to the records of legal courts, for here the voices of the nonelite can most often be heard, as witnesses, plaintiffs, and defendants. These documents have acted as "a point of entry into the mental world of the poor". Historians such as Le Roy Ladurie have used the documents to extract case histories, which have illuminated the attitudes of different social groups (these attitudes include, but are not confined to, attitudes toward crime and the law) and have revealed how the authorities administered justice. It has been societies that have had a developed police system and practiced Roman law, with its written depositions, whose court records have yielded the most data to historians. In Anglo-Saxon countries hardly and of these benefits obtain, but it has still been possible to glean information from the study of legal documents.

Historians who study pre-industrial Europe have used the records to establish a series of categories of crime and to quantify indictments that were issued over a given number of years. This use of the records does yield some information about the nonelite, but this information gives us little insight into the mental lives of the nonelite. We also know that the number of indictments in pre-industrial Europe bears little relation to the number of actual criminal acts,

and we strongly suspect that the relationship has varied widely over time. In addition, aggregate population estimates are very shaky, which makes it difficult for historians to compare rates of crime per thousand in one decade of the pre-industrial period with rates in another decade. Given these inadequacies, it is clear why the case history use of court records is to be preferred.

44. Before the early 1950's, most historians who studied pre-industrial Europe had _____.
- A. used surveys that were statistical in nature
 - B. failed to distinguish between political and social elite
 - C. limited their work to a small portion of the population
 - D. relied heavily on birth, marriage, and death records
45. Le Roy Ladurie is mentioned _____.
- A. as an example of historians who made use of court records
 - B. to identify the author of the quotation previously cited
 - C. limited their work to a small portion of the population
 - D. relied heavily on birth, marriage, and death records
46. According to the passage, indictments for crime in Europe in the pre-industrial period
- A. remained relatively constant over time
 - B. give information about the mental lives of the nonelite
 - C. do not exactly reveal the extent of actual crime
 - D. have been generally overestimated in their usefulness

TEXT C

As with most aspects of Plains Indian culture, music was closely bound up with religious beliefs. Instruments were played individually and during public dances, and there was music for almost every occasion.

In public ceremonies singing was combined with dancing and with music from a variety of instruments. The dancers shook rattles or pounded hand-held drums to underscore their footbeats. Rattles were made of gourds or of turtle shells filled with pebbles or seeds. Drums generally were made by soaking a strip of wood in hot water and bending it into a circle; then the drum skin was tightly strapped over the circle with rawhide laces. While some Plains Indian drums had a single drum skin, as a tambourine has, there were others, such as the drums of the Ute, that had skins lashed onto both sides.

The whistle and flute were the only Plains Indian wind instruments. Whistles were made from the wing bone of an eagle, the bird that symbolized courage. The recorder-like flutes, with finger holes along the top were carved from a length of soft, straight-grained wood, like willow or box elder, that was split in half and hollowed out; the halves were rejoined with glue made from boiled hide scrapings and bound together with rawhide lace to make them airtight.

47. The passage mentions that dancers did all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- A. play the tambourine
 - B. pound their feet
 - C. shake rattles
 - D. beat on drums
48. In line 3 of the second paragraph, to what does the word "it" refer?
- A. Hot water.
 - B. A circle.
 - C. A strip of wood
 - D. A drum skin.
49. According to the passage, how did the drums of the Ute differ from many other drums?
- A. They were two-sided.
 - B. They were filled with stones or seeds.
 - C. They were hand-held.
 - D. They were wind instruments.
50. According to the passage, whistles were made from _____.
- A. gourds
 - B. turtle shells
 - C. feathers
 - D. eagle bones

TEXT D

When a doctor concludes that a patient gets a fatal disease, he often finds himself in a dilemma: the requirements of honesty to tell the patient the truth, and the needs to lie for the patient's own sake. Doctors confront such choices often and urgently. In their eyes to tell a lie in order to shelter patients from brutal news differs greatly from self-serving lies.

Studies show that most doctors sincerely believe that the seriously ill do not want to know the truth about their condition, and that informing them risks destroying their hope, so that they may recover more slowly, or deteriorate faster, perhaps even commit suicide.

Armed with such a belief, many doctors may slip into deceptive practices that they assume will "do no harm" and may well help their patients. But how well will these deceptions help the patients? The patients really don't want to know the hard truth? Studies show that contrary to the belief of many doctors, an overwhelming majority of patients do want to be told the truth, even about grave illness. Many of them feel betrayed when they learn that they have been misled. We are also learning that since truthful information helps patients tolerate pain better, make them need less medicine, so it can help patients cope with illness better.

Not only do lies not provide the "help" hoped by many doctors, they invade the autonomy of patients and make them unable to make right choices.

This is especially the case with dying patients. They are easy to mislead and are most often to be kept in the dark. But the benevolent deceptions make them unable to make decisions about the end of life, about whether or not they should enter a hospital, or to have surgery, about where and with whom they should spend their remaining time.

Lies also do harm to those who tell them: harm to their integrity and, in the long run, to their credibility. Lies hurt their colleagues as well. The suspicion of deceit undermines the work of the many doctors who are strictly honest with their patients. The patients simply couldn't completely believe what they say because they assume doctors always withhold the truth from them. In this sense, lies injure the entire medical profession.

Sharp conflicts are now arising. Patients are now learning to press for truth. Patients' bill of rights requires that they be informed about their condition and about alternatives for treatment. Many doctors go to great lengths to provide such information. Yet even in hospitals with the most eloquent bill of rights, believers in benevolent deception continue their age-old practices. Colleagues may disapprove, but they refrain from objection. Nurses may bitterly resent having to take part, day after day, in deceiving patients, but feel powerless to take a stand.

There is urgent need to debate this issue openly. Practitioners of benevolent deception may easily find themselves in difficulty where serious consequences seem avoidable only through deception. Yet the patients have rights to know the truth. If the practice of benevolent deception were allowed to spread freely, it might well erode trust in the entire medical profession. There should be no comfort in the old saying, "What you don't know can't hurt you."

51. Many doctors practice benevolent deception NOT in the belief that _____.
- A. their lies are not for self-serving aims
 - B. the seriously ill do not want to know the truth
 - C. there is no need for patients to know the truth
 - D. telling the truth may kill patients hope of recovery
52. Studies on the benefits of benevolent deception show that _____.
- A. the seriously ill do not want to know the truth
 - B. telling truth to the seriously ill destroys their hope
 - C. most patients want to know the truth
 - D. many patients commit suicide after knowing the truth
53. According to the talk, the patients' bill of rights requires that they be informed of _____.
- A. their state of health
 - B. all medical expenses

C. the doctor's qualifications

D. the anticipated schedule of recovery

54. From the talk we can conclude that the speaker is inclined to think that doctors should _____.

A. lie to benefit their patients

B. lie to the dying and the seriously ill only

C. lie when serious consequences are avoidable only through deception

D. be honest with their patients

55. The talk is mainly about _____.

A. the reasons why doctors don't always tell the truth

B. the degradation of the medical profession

C. a debate within the medical profession

D. the question of whether a doctor should always tell the truth

Text E

Today I'd like to talk about two aspects of language behavior, and in the mean time explaining language's role in establishing and maintaining social relationships.

Everyone knows what is supposed to happen when two Englishmen who have never met before come face to face in a railway compartment ----- they start talking about the weather. In some cases this may simply be because they happen to find the subject interesting. Most people, though, are not particularly interested in analyses of climatic conditions, so there must be other reasons for conversations of this kind. One explanation is that it can often be quite embarrassing to be alone in the company of someone you are not acquainted with and not speak to them. If no conversation takes place the atmosphere can become rather strained. However, by talking to the other person about some neutral topic like the weather, it is possible to strike up a relationship with him without actually having to say very much. Railway-compartment conversations of this kind are a good example of the sort important social function that is often fulfilled by language. Language is not simply a means of communicating information ----- about the weather or any other people. Probably the most important thing about the conversation between our two Englishmen is not the words they are using, but the fact they are talking at all.

There is also a second explanation. It is quite possible that the first Englishman, probably subconsciously, would like to get to know certain things about the second ----- for instance what kind of job he does and what social status he had. Without this kind of information he will not be sure exactly how he would behave towards him. He can, of course, make intelligent guesses about his companion from the sort of clothes he is wearing, and other visual clues, but he can hardly ask him direct questions about his social background, at least not at this stage of the relationship. What he can do is to engage him in conversation. He is then likely to find out

certain things about the other person quite easily. He will learn these things not so much from what the other man says as from how he says it, for whenever we speak we cannot avoid giving our listeners clues about our origins and the sort of person we are. Our accent and our speech generally show what part of the country we come from, and what sort of background we have. We may even give some indication of certain of our ideas and attitudes, and the people we are speaking with to help them formulate an opinion about us can use all of this information.

These two aspects of language behavior are very important from a social point of view: first, the function of language in establishing social relationships; and, second, the role played by language in conveying information about the speaker. We shall concentrate for the moment on the second 'clue-bearing' role, but it is clear that both these aspects of linguistic behavior are reflections of the fact that there is a close-relationship between language and society.

56. The two Englishmen talk about the weather in a railway compartment mainly because they _____.
- A. don't want to get too close to each other
 - B. find it an interesting topic
 - C. want to exchange information on weather
 - D. want to get to know each other
57. Conversations between strangers often _____.
- A. lead to close relationship
 - B. communicate much information
 - C. pay little attention to the use of words
 - D. soften the strained atmosphere
58. The "clue bearing" function of language enables the listener to _____.
- A. understand the speaker better
 - B. get some personal information about the speaker
 - C. communicate with the speaker better
 - D. get some clue of what the speaker really wants to say
59. Which of the following statements about language is NOT TRUE?
- A. It can help establish social relationships.
 - B. Its "clue bearing" function is second to its function of establishing social relationships
 - C. It is closely related with society.
 - D. It can convey information about the speaker.
60. The talk is mainly about _____.
- A. how Englishmen start a conversation
 - B. how people communicate with each other
 - C. the social functions of language
 - D. how to judge people's social status through their speech

Section B

Skimming & Scanning: 10 points (2 points for each, 10 points in total)

Text F

First read the following question.

61. The primary purpose of the txt is to _____.
- A. describe tone poems
 - B. show how tone affects word meaning
 - C. illustrate the difference between prose and poetry
 - D. illustrate how gesture are interpreted

Now go through TEXT F quickly in order to answer question 61.

When we speak of a poem's tone we make a metaphor, speaking of a poem as if it were a person and voiced its own words.

It can help when studying tone in poetry, to try out the analogy of poems-as-people. If we sometimes misunderstand tone in poems, it is also true that we can misunderstand personal tones of voices, even when we have body and pitch, gesture and eyebrows to help us understand. In everyday life, we interpret people's tones every hour of the day, without noticing that we do it.

When we are offended by someone, or when we are touched or pleased, it is often the tone that does the offending or the pleasing. Perhaps, after dinner one night, someone says "I'll do the dishes." These four words, depending on their tone, could mean a great many things. They could mean "I want to do the dishes because you look so tired and I am always happy to do something for you," or they could mean "I'm about to ask a favor," or "I'll get points this way." Or they could mean "when you wash the dishes they never get clean."

We receive signals through gestures and through words, and we respond in kind: we communicate by tones.

TEXT G

Read the following questions.

62. Which of the following is the catalog number of Econoways lowest-priced food mixer?

- A. 109931.
- B. 110056.
- C. 110007.
- D. 110031

63. Which of the following is the catalog number of the blender for which Econoway offers the greatest reduction from list price?

- A. 109907.
- B. 109908.
- C. 109927.
- D. 109943.

Now go through TEXT G quickly in order to answer question 62 and 63.

Econoway Catalog Sales Company
San Jacinto, CA,

Catalog Number	Description of Merchandise	List Price	Econoway's Low Price
109907	Westerner Econoblender, 6-speed blender	\$31.25	\$26.25
109908	Westerner Luxoblender, 9-speed blender	39.95	31.00
109927	Edford Masterblend, 8-speed blender	46.50	26.50
109931	Morgan Blend-O-Mat, 6-speed blender	34.95	26.25
109943	Spinblender "8," 8-speed blender	39.95	34.95
110056	Hercules Food King, 8-speed food mixer	42.75	36.75
110007	Westerner Economix, 6-speed food mixer	33.25	27.75
110031	Morgan Mix-O-Mat, 6-speed mixer	39.95	31.25
110043	Spinmixer "8," 8-speed food mixer	42.95	37.95
110107	Westerner DoAll, 6-speed combination blender and food mixer	72.00	60.00
110131	Morgan Mix-O-Blend, 6-speed combination blender and food mixer	75.00	59.00
110143	Spincombo "8," 8-speed combination blender and food mixer	79.95	62.50

TEXT H

First read the following questions.

64. Which of the following is the lowest point in the United States?

- A. Lake Tulainyo.
- B. Mojave Desert.
- C. Death Valley.
- D. Salton Sea.

65. Where is the highest point in the United States located?

- A. Lake Tahoe.
- B. Sierra Nevada.
- C. Mount Whitney.
- D. Alaska.

Now go through TEXT H quickly in order to answer questions 64 and 65.

California is a land of variety and contrast. Almost every type of physical land feature, short of arctic ice fields and tropical jungles can be found within its borders. Sharply contrasting types of terrain often lie very close to one another. People living in Bakersfield, for instance, can visit the Pacific Ocean and the coastal plain, the fertile San Joaquin valley, the arid Mojave Desert, and the high Sierra Nevada, all within a radius of about 100 miles. In other areas it is possible to go snow skiing in the morning and surfing in the evening of the same day, without having to travel long distances.

People living in Bakersfield, for instance, can visit the Pacific Ocean and the coastal plain, the Fertile San Joaquin Valley, the arid Mojave Desert, and the high Sierra Nevada, all plain, the fertile San Joaquin Valley, the arid Mojave Desert, and the high Sierra Nevada, all within a radius of about 100 miles. In other areas it is possible to go snow skiing in the morning and surfing in the evening of the same day, without having to travel long distances.

Contrast abounds in California. The highest point in the United States (outside Alaska) is in California, and so is the lowest point (including Alaska); Mount Whitney, 14,494 feet above sea level, is separated from Death Valley, 282 feet below sea level, by a distance of only 100 miles. The two areas have a difference in altitude of almost three miles.

California has deep, clear mountain lakes like Lake Tahoe, the deepest in the country, but is also has shallow, salty desert lakes. It has Lake Tulainyo, 12,020 feet above sea level, and the lowest lake in the country, the Salton Sea, 236 feet below sea level. Some of its lakes, like Owens Lake in Death Valley, are not lakes at all; they are dried-up lake beds.

In addition to mountains, lakes, valleys, deserts, and plateaus, California has its Pacific coastline, stretching longer than the coastlines of Oregon and Washington combined.

PART TWO:

Linguistics: 30 points in total

I. Translate the following terms into Chinese: 5 points

1. language acquisition device
2. semiotic system
3. interlingual error
4. cultural stereotype
5. theme and rheme

II. Translate the following terms into English: 5 points

1. 宏观语言学
2. 语义场
3. 历时语言学
4. 音位
5. 语码转换

III. Fill in each blank with a suitable word: 5 points

1. The _____ is the smallest unit in terms of relationship between expression and content, a unit which cannot be divided without destroying or drastically altering the meaning.
2. _____ refers to the phenomenon that the same word may have a set of different meanings.
3. There are two very important phonological rules in English: the assimilation rule and the _____ rule.
4. A linguistic study is descriptive if it describes and analyses facts observed; it is _____ if it tries to lay down rules for "correct" behavior.
5. Linguistic potential is similar to Saussure's "langue" and Chomsky's "_____."

IV. Answer the following questions: 15 points

Give a short answer to each of the following in no more than 30 words.

1. What is arbitrariness?
2. What is duality?
3. What is the difference between langue and parole?
4. What is interlanguage?
5. What are the four maxims of the co-operative principle proposed by P. Grice?

PART THREE:

Writing: 50 points

Write an essay of about 500 words entitled How to build a well-off society in an all-round way

Write your composition on the Answer Sheet