

2008 年湖南农业大学硕士招生自命题科目试题

科目名称及代码： 综合知识（811）

适用专业： 外国语言学及应用语言学

考生注意事项： 1. 所有答案必须做在答题纸上，做在试题纸上一律无效；
2. 按试题顺序答题，在答题纸上标明题目序号。

Section A: Linguistics (55points)

I. Define the following terms. (10 points, 2 points each)

1. competence / performance
2. sense/reference
3. hierarchical structure
4. design features
5. Creole

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable term, with some of the initial letters given . (10 points, 1 point each)

1. Consonant sounds can be either voiced or voiceless, while all vowel sounds are v_____.
2. Similar to _____, Chomsky only studies the ideal speaker's competence, not his performance.
3. Sea and See are h_____.
4. A linguistic t_____ refers to a word or expression that is prohibited by the "polite" society from general use.
5. _____ morphemes are those that cannot be used independently but have to be combined with other morphemes, either free or bound, to form a word.
6. G_____ relations refer to the structural and logical functional relations between every noun phrase and sentence.
7. We call the relation between "animal" and "cow" as h_____.
8. In phonological analysis the words fail-veil are distinguishable simply because the two phonemes /f/-/v/. This is an example for illustrating m_____.
9. Locution, illocution and _____ are the concepts in Speech Act Theory put

forward by the British philosopher John Austin

10. "Words are names of labels for things." This view is called n_____ theory in semantics studies.

III. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false. Write T for true and F for false. (15 points, 1.5 points each)

1. English has four basic types of intonation, known as the four tones: the falling tone, the rising tone, the fall-rise tone, and the rise-fall tone.
2. According to Searle, those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action are called declaratives.
3. Componential analysis aims at breaking down the meaning of a word into its minimal distinctive features or properties.
4. Language is a means of verbal communication. Therefore, the communication way used by the deaf-mute is not language.
5. A theory of grammar must provide a complete characterization of linguistic utterance that speakers implicitly consider well-formed, or grammatical sequences.
6. The division of English into Old English, Middle English, and Modern English is non-conventional and arbitrary.
7. In most cases, the number of syllables of a word corresponds to the number of morphemes.
8. According to the behaviorist view of child language acquisition, language acquisition is a process of habit formation
9. The sentence that has a NP and a VP can be shown in a vertical formula "S→NP VP".
10. "The student" in the sentence "The student liked the linguistic lecture.", and "The linguistic lecture" in the sentence "The linguistic lecture liked the student." belong to the same syntactic category.

IV. Choose FIVE of the following questions to answer. (20 points, 4 points each)

1. Try to analyze the following sentences in terms of predication analysis:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) The man sells ice-cream. | (2) Is the baby sleeping? |
| (3) It is raining. | (4) The flower grows well. |

2. The italicized part in each of the following sentences is an inflectional morpheme. Study each inflectional morpheme carefully and point out its grammatical meaning.
 - (1) Sue moves in high-society circles in London.
 - (2) A policeman warned him of the danger.
 - (3) The children have moved all the chairs outside.
 - (4) The branches of the trees are moving back and forth.
3. What is language variety? What may be the causes of language variety?
4. Explain and discuss the Critical Period Hypothesis.
5. One of the main features of our human language is arbitrariness. Explain and illustrate what this feature refers to.
6. Make a comment on Halliday.

Section B: Translation (50 points)

I. Translate the following into Chinese (20 points)

Mr. President,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The title of my speech today is “Turning Your Eyes to China”.

China and the United States are far apart and they differ greatly in the level of economic development and cultural background. I hope my speech will help increase our mutual understanding. In order to understand the true China—a changing society full of promise—it is necessary to get to know her yesterday, her today, and her tomorrow.

China yesterday was a big ancient country that created a splendid civilization.

The traditional Chinese culture, both extensive and profound, starts far back and runs a long, long course. More than 2,000 years ago, there emerged in China Confucianism represented by Confucius and Mencius, Taoism represented by Lao Zi and Zhuang Zi, and many other theories and doctrines that figured prominently in the history of Chinese thought, all being covered by the famous term “the masters’ hundred schools”.

From Confucius to Dr. Sun-Yat-sen, the traditional Chinese culture presents many previous ideas and qualities, which are essentially populist and democratic. For

example, they lay stress on the importance of kindness and love in human relations, on the interest of the community, on seeking harmony without uniformity and on the idea that the world is for all. Especially, patriotism as embodied in the saying “Everybody is responsible for the rise or fall of the country”; the populist ideas that “people are the foundation of the country” and that “people are more important than the monarch”; the code of conduct of “Don’t do to others what you don’t want others to do to you”; and the traditional virtues taught from generation to generation: long suffering and hard working, diligence and frugality in household management, and respecting teachers and value education. All these have played a great role in binding and regulating the family, the country and the society.

II. Translate the following into English. (30 points)

中国的统一一定能实现

中国具有五千年悠久历史。中华民族繁衍生息在中国这块土地上，各民族相互融和，具有强大的凝聚力，形成了崇尚统一、维护统一的价值观念。在漫长的历史过程中，中国虽然经历过改朝换代、政权更迭，出现过地方割据，遭遇过外敌入侵，特别是近代史上曾饱受外国列强的侵略和瓜分，但统一始终是中国历史发展的主流，每一次分裂之后都复归统一，并且都赢来了国家政治、经济、文化、科技的快速发展。台湾同胞具有光荣的爱国主义传统，在反抗外国侵略台湾的斗争中建立了卓越的功勋。中华人民共和国诞生后，中国人民倍加珍视得来不易的民族独立，坚决捍卫国家主权和领土完整，并为实现祖国的完全统一而努力奋斗。中国五千年的历史和文化深深地在中国人的心中根植了一种强烈的民族意识，这就是中国必须统一。

Section C: Chinese (45 points)

I. 下列各成语中均有一处错误，请指出并改正（共计 10 分，每小题 1 分）

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| 1 卑恭屈膝 | 2. 插血为盟 | 3. 断壁颓横 |
| 4 跚然泪下 | 5. 询私舞弊 | 6. 掩旗息鼓 |
| 7. 箴口不言 | 8. 草菅人命 | 9. 羽扇纶巾 |
| 10. 罪不及奴 | | |

II. 请给出下列各词语中划线部分的汉语拼音（共计 5 分，每小题 1 分）

1. 嗔怒
2. 皴裂
3. 沆瀣
4. 雀亲
5. 冗长

III. 回答问题（下列三题中任选一题作答）（共计 5 分）

1. 写出《水浒》中至少五位主要人物，并简要交代各自身份。
2. 写出《三国演义》中至少五位主要人物，并简要交代各自身份。
3. 写出《红楼梦》中至少五位主要人物，并简要交代各自身份。

IV. 中文写作（25 分）

题目：读书的乐趣

要求：①字数 1500 左右； ②不写成诗歌、小说或剧本。