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湖南师范大学二〇〇三年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

学科、专业：　英语语言文学

考试科目：　翻译

Section One　Linguistics　40′

I. Choose one of the choices labeled A, B, C and D that best complete each of the following statements. (20 points)

(　) 1. The _____ feature is considered central to human language, which no animal communication possesses.

A. creativity　B. arbitrariness　C. displacement　D. duality

(　) 2. Human language can cope with _____. This phenomenon is known as displacement.

A. any thing you know　B. something　C. any subject　D. real things

(　) 3. A study of language's development over a number of different times is generally termed as _____ linguistics.

A. diachronic　B. synchronic　C. prescriptive　D. descriptive

(　) 4. _____ is concerned with the sound system of language, it studies the functioning of the speech sounds.

A. phonetic　B. phonology　C. morphology　D. phoneme

(　) 5. The noncompounded word sequence as 'green house' has a different_____ pattern from such compounded words as green house'.

A. tone　B. stress　C. intonation　D. inflection

(　) 6. The approach to divide the sentence up into its immediate constituents by using binary cuttings in obtaining its ultimate constituents is called _____.

A. Immediate Cuts　B. Immediate Construction　C. Immediate Constituent Analysis　D. Immediate Constituent Structure

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( ) 7. The change from 'He took off his overcoat.' to 'He took his overcoat off.' is an example of _____ according to Chomsky.

A. deletion B. addition C. reordering D. copy

( ) 8. The linguistic form 'light' is usually regarded as three lexemes. This fact is known as _____ in semantics.

A. polysemy B. homonymy C. hyponymy D. antonymy

( ) 9. In semantics, one of the following pairs is relational opposites: _____.

A. husband/wife B. alive/dead C. wide/narrow D. buy/get

( ) 10. The difference between the two sentences 'He is anxious to teach.' and 'he is difficult to teach.' can be best explained by _____.

A. deep and surface structures B. different adjectives C. different meanings D. context and lexical relations

( ) 11. 'He is angry.' is a sentence of _____ predication.

A. one-place B. two-place C. no-place D. three-place

( ) 12. The sentence 'This orphan has no father.' contains _____

A. contradiction B. semantic anomaly C. tautology D. inconsistency

( ) 13. In pragmatics, there are _____ maxims of cooperative principle.

A. one B. two C. three D. four

( ) 14. The English word 'deer' used to be any animal has been _____ to a particular species.

A. widened B. narrowed C. borrowed D. altered

( ) 15. The utterances 'See you later' and '明儿' are of the same _____.

A. elocutionary B. locutionary C. perlocutionary D. illocutionary

( ) 16. Varieties of language related to the user are _____ and related to use as _____.

A. register/tongue B. dialect/tongue C. register/dialect D. dialect/register

( ) 17. Culture is usually known as to include all the following

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brother might show a sister or a friend, a lifelong friend. She could not let him go away, perhaps forever, without knowing whether he still loved her. Then, even if he died, she could nurse the warm comfort of his secret love to the end of her days.

II. Translate the following into Chinese. (40 points)

在小学和中学的时代容易结成真实的友谊，那时彼此尚不感到生活的压迫，入世未深，打算计较的念头也少，朋友的结成全由于志趣相近或性情适合，差不多可以说是"无所为"的，性质比较地纯粹。二十岁以后结成的友谊，大概已不免掺有各种各样的颜色分子在内；至于三十岁四十岁以后的朋友中间，颜色分子愈多，友谊的真实成分也就不免因而愈少了，这并不一定是"人心不古"，实可以说是人生的悲剧。人到了成年以后，彼此都有生活的重担须负，入世既深，顾忌的方面也自然加多起来，在交际上不许你不计较，不许你不打算，结果彼此都"钩心斗角"，像七巧板似地只选定了某一方面和对方去接合。这样的接合当然是很不坚固的，尤其是现代这样什么都到了尖锐化的时代。

在我自己的交游中，最值得系念的老是一些少年时代以来的朋友。这些朋友本来数目就不多，有些住在远地，连相会的机会也不可多得。他们有的年龄大过了我，有的小我几岁，都是中年以上的人了，平日各人所走的方向不同。思想趣味境遇也都不免互异，大家晤谈起来，也常会遇到说不出的隔膜的情形。如大家还记得，所谈是彼此共喻的，而且大半都是少年时代的事，"旧游如梦"，把梦也似的过去的少年时代重提，娓娓而谈的进行，同时会联想许多当时的事情，许多当时的人的面影，这时好像自己仍回归到少年时代去了。我常在这种时候感到一种快乐，同时也感到一种伤感，那情形好比老妇人突然在抽屉里或箱子里发现了她盛年时的影片。

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except _____.

A. customs B. language C. human constructions D. primitive mountains

( ) 18 Hyponymy refers to the relation between a subordinate lexeme and a superordinate lexeme, such as the following except _____.

superordinate superordinate hyp

A. student/youth B. run/move C. orange/fruit D. honesty/virtue

( ) 19. The following pairs of words are of the formal-informal relation with the exception of _____.

A. peruse/read B. offspring/children C. love/like D. fast/firm

firm/fast

( ) 20. Two distinctive phonemes are said to form a _____.

A. complementary distribution allophones B. phonemic contrast C. minimal pair D. sequential order

II. Complete the phrase structure rules (rewrite rules): (10 points)

i. S → NP+VP

ii. VP → ~~V (NP)~~ VP → (Qual) V (NP)

iii. NP → ~~N (N (PP))~~

iv. DET → DET VP → (Qual) V (NP) ...

v. N → NP NP → (Det) N (PP) ...

vi. V → VP

III. Answer the following questions. (10 points)

1. Is the meaning of a sentence the sum of the meanings of the words which compose it? If not, what is it? (4 points) No, grammatical meaning and semantic

2. Imagine contexts in which the following sentence may have utterance meanings different from its semantic meaning. (6 points)

"It would be good if she had a green skirt on."

eg It could be uttered by a speaker, told to one of his intimate friends his opinions on a stranger lady's clothing. they met in the

Section Two Translation Theory 30

I. Explain the following briefly. (16 points, each 4 points)

1. Eugene A. Nida's new focus in translating
2. Nida's idea of equivalence in reproducing the message
3. Nida's categories of the function of language
4. Nida's differentiation between the referential meaning and the connotative meaning of words or linguistic units