

- ③音声相和：《乐记》：“声成文谓之音。”成文，指形成的组织、节奏。
④不辞：不创始。

Section II (English linguistics)

1. Write out the following English speech sounds according to their phonetic features given below. (10%)

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) <u>[k]</u> : | [+ stop, + velar, + voiceless] |
| 2) <u>[z]</u> : | [+ fricative, + alveolar, + voiced] |
| 3) <u>[j]</u> : | [+ glide, + palatal, + voiced] |
| 4) <u>[e]</u> : | [+ semi-close, + front, + lax] |
| 5) <u>[ɜ:]</u> : | [+ semi-open, + back, + tense] |

2. The words “import n.” and “import v.” have different stress positions, the stress of the former on the first syllable and the latter on the second syllable, so they are different in part of speech and meaning although their spellings are just the same. Phonologically, this phenomenon is called a suprasegmental feature. How do you define it? What are the three suprasegmental features? (10%)

3. Divide the following word into its separate morphemes by placing a “+” between each morpheme and the next **OR** draw a tree diagram for your division. (10%)

supernaturalistic

super + nature + al + ist + ic

4. The italicized part in each of the following sentences is an inflectional morpheme. Study each inflectional morpheme carefully and point out its grammatical meaning. (10%)

- 1) Her puppy *misses* her very much.
- 2) A traffic warden *asked* John to move his car.
- 3) The club *has moved* to Friday, December 17.
- 4) Sue *is moving* back and forth.
- 5) The black kids all hollered “Off the *pigs!*”

5. The following sentence contains embedded clauses. Draw a tree structure for it. (10%)
The train arrives at 8 sharp

6. Comment on the following. (15%)

- 1) Explain the difference and relationship among the two terms “sense” and “reference”. (4%)
- 2) Identify the sense relations between the following pairs of sentences: (2%)
 - (1a) Susan will soon be divorced.
 - (1b) Susan is a married woman.
 - (2a) John managed to open the door.

湖南师范大学二00五年攻读硕士学位
研究生入学考试试题

考试科目: 综合知识

考试科目代码: 454

Section I (Chinese)

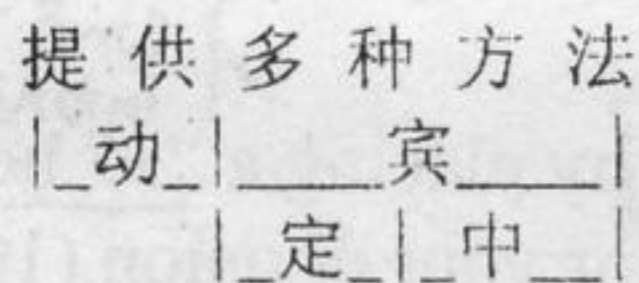
1. 辨别句型 (12分)

- A 存现句 B 名词谓语句 C 把字句 D 兼语句
- E 被字句 F 主谓谓语句 G 连动句 H 主谓作宾语句

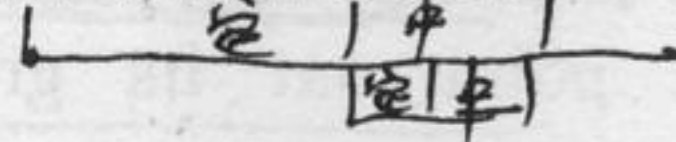
- 1) 他坐在沙发上聚精会神地看电视。 G
- 2) 大家都劝小洪不要去峡谷。 D
- 3) 荷塘四面, 长着许多树。 A
- 4) 父母都希望儿女们有出息。 H
- 5) 这个人好本领。 B
- 6) 中国四大古典名著她上中学以前就读过了。 F

2. 用框式图解法从大到小分析下列短语的结构层次和结构关系。(6分)

示范:



- 1) 十分迅速地跑过去 (3分)
- 2) 作风正派的好同志 (3分)



3. 简答题 (22分)

不一定

- 1) 主语一定是表示发出动作、行为的主体吗? 举例说明主语的三种意义类型。(6分)
- 2) 紧缩复句和一般复句有什么区别? 举出实例。(6分)
- 3) 修辞的手段之一是句式的选择, 从修辞的角度谈谈同义句式选择, 有哪几种? 至少举出三种并说明它们的修辞效果有什么不同。(10分)

4. 古文今译 (10分)

天下皆知美之为美, 斯恶已^①; 皆知善之为善, 斯不善已^②。故有无相生, 难易相成, 长短相形, 高下相倾^③, 音声相和, 前后相随。是以圣人处无为之事, 行不言之教, 万物作焉而不辞^④, 生而不有, 为而不恃, 功成而不居。夫唯不居, 是以不去。

- 注释:
- ①已: 同矣。
 - ②相倾: 相向, 相对。

指形成的组织、节奏

- (2b) John tried to open the door.
- 3) Comment on the sense relations of the following pairs of words: (3%)
(1) love, hate, (2) man, woman; (3) husband, wife
- 4) Here is a two-sentence passage: (1) John met Mary yesterday. (2) Amazingly, he already loves her." If sentence (1) is omitted, is the passage interpretable? Why? (6%)

State the possible of Speaker A in each of the following short dialogues. (10%)

Example: A: Our classroom is dirty. Who is on duty today?

B: It's Tom's turn to be on duty.

Answer: The question implies a complaint and suggestion.

- 1) A: I have run out of my ink.
B: Here you are.
- 2) A: Linda, the door bell is ringing.
B: Mum, I'm in the bathroom.
- 3) A: Our teacher is not feeling well and is in the hospital now.
B: I am free this afternoon.
- 4) A: Overdue books will be fined.
B: I never keep books from the library longer than I should.
- 5) A: Life is not always sunshine.
B: I think I can get over it.

8. What are the four maxims under the cooperative principle? Illustrate the violation of each of the four maxims with at least one conversation exchange. (10%)

9. The American anthropologist-linguist Edward Sapir and his student Benjamin Lee Whorf (1956) proposed a two-pronged hypothesis, which is best represented in Whorf's well-known statement that "we cut nature up, organize it into concepts, and ascribe significances as we do, largely because we are parties to an agreement to organize it in this way ---- an agreement that holds throughout our speech community and is codified in the patterns of our language.

- 1) Explain the strong version and the weak version in which the hypothesis is understood now. (3%)
- 2) Argue for or against the two different understandings of the hypothesis. (12%)