

青 岛 科 技 大 学

二 0 0 九 年 硕 士 研 究 生 入 学 考 试 试 题

考 试 科 目：综 合 考 试

- 注意事项：1. 本试卷共 3 道大题（共计 15 个小题），满分 150 分；
2. 本卷属试题卷，答题另有答题卷，答案一律写在答题卷上，写在该试题卷上或草纸上均无效。要注意试卷清洁，不要在试卷上涂划；
3. 必须用蓝、黑钢笔或签字笔答题，其它均无效。

Part I. Linguistics (50 points)

Task 1. *Define the following terms* (10 points).

1. langue
2. distinctive features
3. inflection
4. hyponymy
5. illocutionary act

Task 2. *Each of the following sentences may have more than one interpretation. Write out at least two for each sentence (in English).* (10 points)

1. A lot of old men and women were at the gathering.
2. She did not come because of you.
3. We saw a lot of huge trees in the forest.

Task 3. *Answer three of the following four questions* (30 points).

1. In what way(s) is phonology related to and different from phonetics?
2. What is the distinction between descriptive and prescriptive studies?
3. What are the criteria used in the description of consonants?
4. What are the Q- and R-principles?

Part II. Translation (60 points)

Task 1. *Translate the following passage into Chinese* (20 points).

When we observe the development of semiotic studies during the last 50 years, then, on the one hand, we can not disregard an enormous amount of practical researches, processing of a great scope of materials, but, on the other hand, an obvious stagnation in the sphere of semiotic theory. Moreover, when we compare the present situation with that of the beginning of the 20th century, the theory of semiotics seems to face now even bigger obstacles. Peirce's outstanding contribution

to the clarification of the nature of semiosis (符号化) and systematization of the types of signs and Saussure's prophetic intuitions in semiology did not yet meet with an actual material, which not only resists given approaches, but to a certain extent even contradicts them. The situation is even more complicated by the fact that schools which pursue their activities under the general heading of semiotics differ from each other not in details, but in their basics and it is almost impossible to find a compromise or common part between them.

Task 2. *Translate the following into English* (20 points).

人们对文学并不陌生。然而要问什么是文学？又远不是每个人都能回答得出来的，更不要说答得准确。从词源学的角度看，“文学”在先秦时期囊括了文学、历史、哲学等几乎所有社会科学的内容。两汉时期，人们将“文”与“学”一分为二。有文彩的、富于艺术性的作品被称为“文”，“学”则指学术性的著作。唐宋以后，“文学”一词再次成为文学作品与学术著作的统称，这种用法一直延续到清代。“文学”作为语言艺术的专用术语，中国是在20世纪初，特别是在五四新文学运动以后才被确定下来的。

Task 3. *Translate the following into English* (20 points).

子路曰：“卫君待子而为政，子将奚先？”子曰：“必也正名乎？”子路曰：“有是哉，子之迂也！奚其正？”子曰：“野哉，由也！君子於其所不知，盖阙如也。名不正，则言不顺；言不顺，则事不成；事不成，则礼乐不兴；礼乐不兴，则刑罚不中；刑罚不中，则民无所措手足。故君子名之必可言也，言之必可行也。君子於其言，无所苟而已矣。”

Part III. Writing (40 points)

When most of us think about language, we think about words. Thus, the hardest part of learning a foreign language may seem to be memorizing its vocabulary. Do you agree or disagree? Write your comment in no less than 300 words.