

青 岛 科 技 大 学
二 〇 一 〇 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 部分，6 道题，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。

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PART I LINGUISTICS (60 points)

Section I *Transcribe the following statement.* (10 points)

We can distinguish five types of function for which English characteristically serves as a medium when it is a second language: instrumental, regulative, communicative, occupational, and creative.

Section II *Fill in each of the following blanks with the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.* (20 points)

1. "A person can refer to Newton even though he died many years ago." This shows that language has the design feature of _____.
A. duality B. creativity C. arbitrariness D. displacement
2. The phoneme /p/ is in a _____ relation with the phonemes /i/ and /t/ in the word *pit*, and it is in a _____ relation with /b/, /s/, and /h/, as they are capable of replacing /p/ in the context /_it/ to form an English word.
A. syntagmatic, paradigmatic B. paradigmatic, syntagmatic
C. syntagmatic, syntagmatic D. paradigmatic, paradigmatic
3. The "semantic triangle" was proposed by _____.
A. Plato and Aristotle B. Ogden and Richards
C. Chomsky D. Leech and Palmer
4. Using language for the sheer joy of using it shows that language has a _____ function.
A. recreational B. metalingual C. informative D. performative
5. According to _____, the task of a linguist is to determine from the data of performance the underlying system of rules that has been mastered by the language user.
A. Roman Jakobson B. Leonard Bloomfield
C. Kenneth Pike D. Noam Chomsky
6. Which of the following is called schwa?
A. [i] B. [o] C. [æ] D. [ə]
7. "_____" is the abstract unit underlying the smallest unit in the lexical system of a language.
A. Word B. Lexeme C. Morpheme D. Vocabulary
8. "Concord" has the same meaning as _____.
A. perfective B. progressive C. agreement D. government
9. _____ is concerned with the relationship between a word and the thing it refers to.
A. Connotative B. Denotative C. Affective D. Reflected



10. Which of the following are not gradable antonyms?

- A. good : bad B. hot : cold C. male : female D. young : old

Section III *Answer the following questions* (30 points)

1. It is held by some that there are no true synonyms. Do you agree? Give your reasons.
2. Discuss the term "textual function".

PART II TRANSLATION (60 points)

Section I *Translate the following passage into Chinese* (30 points)

History, if viewed as a repository for more than anecdote or chronology, could produce a decisive transformation in the image of science by which we are now possessed. That image has previously been drawn, even by scientists themselves, mainly from the study of finished scientific achievements as these are recorded in the classics and, more recently, in the textbooks from which each new scientific generation learns to practice its trade. Inevitably, however, the aim of such books is persuasive and pedagogic; a concept of science drawn from them is no more likely to fit the enterprise that produced them than an image of a national culture drawn from a tourist brochure or a language text. This essay attempts to show that we have been misled by them in fundamental ways. Its aim is a sketch of the quite different concept of science that can emerge from the historical record of the research activity itself.

Even from history, however, that new concept will not be forthcoming if historical data continue to be sought and scrutinized mainly to answer questions posed by the unhistorical stereotype drawn from science texts. Those texts have, for example, often seemed to imply that the content of science is uniquely exemplified by the observations, laws, and theories described in their pages. Almost as regularly, the same books have been read as saying that scientific methods are simply the ones illustrated by the manipulative techniques used in gathering textbook data, together with the logical operations employed when relating those data to the textbook's theoretical generalizations. The result has been a concept of science with profound implications about its nature and development.

Section II *Translate the following passage into English* (30 points)

他俩年过半百，各自经过了一番曲折以后，终于把命运结合起来了。而且，都为自己生命的小船找到了停泊港而庆幸万分。

星期六晚上，丈夫说：“我们明天去郊外吧！我们太需要郊外了！青草，阳光，风和杨树林！我们整天坐在办公室里，办公桌前，弯着腰，低着头……我们的四肢特别是下肢在萎缩，静脉在曲张，我们的脊椎颈椎在变形，我们的肺活量在缩小，我们的心脏在老化……”

“是的是的，我们应该去郊外，一定去……”

第二天早上，躺在床上，丈夫觉得四肢酸懒，便说：“今天不去郊外了，对不起，可以吗？我们怎么去郊外呢？先坐地铁，再倒郊区公共汽车，费两个小时在路上不说，而且人挤着人，不讲礼貌也不讲卫生，谁碰谁一下都要吵一架，到处都是肝炎，肺结核，至少也是流行性感冒的过滤性病毒，生了病看病又很麻烦，你得提前去挂号、排队……”

妻子笑了，说：“好了好了，我去不去郊外无所谓。好容易有个星期天，在家里歇歇，不也挺好吗？告诉我，你想吃什么，我给你做去……”

PART III WRITING (30 points)

Discuss the following topic with around 300 words:

仓颉之初作书，盖依类象形，故谓之文。其后形声相益，即谓之字。

