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山东科技大学 2006 年招收硕士学位研究生入学考试

英语综合试卷

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I. Define the following terms with examples.(30%)

- 1.Arbitrariness
- 2.Phonology
- 3.Cardinal Vowels
- 4.Suprasegmental features
- 5.Lexeme
- 6.Concord
- 7.IC Analysis
- 8.Theme vs Rheme
- 9.Schemata
- 10.Corcodance
- 11.Communicative Competence
- 12.Interlanguage
- 13.The Ideational function
- 14.Case grammar
- 15.Complementary distribution

II. Mark the following statements T for true and F for false.(10%)

1. Plato has been called by some the “father of grammar in the Western World”.
2. Sense may be defined as the semantic relations between one linguistic unit and the other one.
3. The metalingual function of language refers to the function of language that can be used to talk about itself.
4. Deep structure may be defined as the abstract representation of the syntactic properties of a constitutes.
5. The term ANAPHOR in the theory of binding is used to include both pronominals and reflexives.
6. A diagnosis test is designed to discover mainly what the testee does not know about the language.
7. The theory of context of situation was proposed by J.R.Firth, a British linguist.
8. Noam Chomsky ‘s T.G. grammar has been considered by many people as an insurrection against Bloomfieldian linguistics and behaviorist psychology.
9. The so-called Great Vowel Shift serves as a rough and ready means of demarcating old English from Middle English.
10. The earliest significant work in comparing language was done by an Englishman William Jones.(1749-1794).

III. Complete the following tests to find out how much you know about basic linguistics.(30%)

1. Which of the following statements is the definition of the term “parsing”?
  - a) An inscription that symbolizes a word or the idea behind a word rather than illustrating an actual object.
  - b) The property of having two or more distinct meanings.
  - c) The analysis of the words of a sentence according to parts of speech and the syntactical

arrangement of the words in a sentence.

d) The tendency to choose the easier form of a linguistic unit and gradually phase out the more difficult.

2. Which following can be described as “voiced, labiodental and fricative”?

- a) /b/            b)/v/            c)/f/            d)/s/

3. Which of the following can be called “rhymed”?

- a) cat/dog        b)life/knife        c)stake/stood        d)take/took

4. It was John Austin who wrote

- a) HOW TO DO THINGS WITH WORDS.  
 b) AN INTRODUCTION TO THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS.  
 c) THE CHANGING ENGLISH LANGUAGE.  
 d) SPEECH ACTS:AN ESSAY IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE

5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- a) Ja. Gumpers is a sociolinguist.  
 b) A. Gimson is a phonetician.  
 c) Randolph Quirk is a grammarian.  
 d) R. Whorf is a psycholinguist.

6. The idea of making a distinction between competence and performance was suggested by

- a) Noam Chomsky.        b) Jacob Grimm.        c) Franz Boas        d) L.Bloomfield.

7. LANGUAGE: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF SPEECH was written by

- a) Edward Sapir.        b) Leonard Bloomfield.  
 c) Otto Jespersen.        d) Bernard Blooch.

8. Applied Linguistics became a science

- a) in the latter half the 19<sup>th</sup> century        b) in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century  
 c) in the forties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century        d) in the sixties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century

9. Transformational grammar has given special vigor to the linguistics work in the U.S since

- a) the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century        b) the end of the World War II  
 c) the late fifties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century        d) the beginning of World War II

10. Acronyms are words

- a) different in meaning but identical in sound.  
 b) formed from the initial letters of words and pronounced as words.  
 c) formed from the initial letters of words and pronounced as letters.  
 d) borrowed from another language.

11. A “spinster” was originally a “woman spinner”, now it means as “unmarried woman”. This is known as

- a) extension of meaning.                                b) degradation of meaning.  
 c) elevation of meaning.                                d) narrowing of meaning.

12. Which of the following words is a French borrowing?

- a) opera        b) window        c) regime        d) wine

13. “To err is human, to forgive divine.” In this sentence the author used a figure of speech known as

- a) antithesis        b) metaphor        c) simile        d) euphemism

14. When Wordsworth wrote “the child is father of the man ” he was using the figure of speech known as

- a) irony      b) paradox      c) euphemism      d) pun.

15. Which of the following statements is the definition of the term “isogloss”?

- a) A word related to a word in another language through a common ancestor language.  
 b) A line on a linguistic Atlas indicating the area of usage of a particular linguistic term.  
 c) A table showing the complete inflexion of a word.  
 d) A process by which structural patterns are modified or created to conform to existing patterns.

IV. Give short answers to the following questions. Use examples to illustrate your point where necessary.(30%)

1. Explain and give examples to show in what way componential analysis is similar to the analysis of phonemes into distinctive features.
2. Use address terms to illustrate how social status is managed through language.
3. The notion of “illocutionary act” is important in the study of speech act theory. Define the notion and explain with examples why it is important.
4. It is widely recognized that language change is inevitable, constant, and universal. With examples, provide explanations for some major factors that trigger language change.
5. According to the strong version of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, language determines speakers’ perceptions and patterns their way of life. How, in your view, does language relate to thought and culture.

V. Answer the following questions.(20%)

1. What kind of role language plays in human life?
2. In what ways are speech –handicapped people helped with their communication?

VI. Literature

1. Name the author of the following literary works: a. The Passionate shepherd to His Love; b. The Moll on the Floss; c. Break, Break, Break; d. A Portrait of the Artist As a Young Man; e. Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage
2. Make a comment on the image of Robinson Crusoe.
3. What are the features of Charles Dickens’s novels?
4. What’s Nathaniel Hawthorne’s “black ”vision of life and human beings?
5. Read the following passage and then answer the questions

..... I glanced back once. A wafer of a moon was shining over Gatsby’s house, making the night fine as before, and surviving the laughter and the sound of his still glowing garden. A sudden emptiness seemed to flow now from the windows and the great doors, endowing with complete isolation the figure of the host, who stood on the porch, his hand up in a formal gesture of farewell.

- A. Identify the author and the title of the novel from which this passage is taken.
- B. The passage describes the end of an event. What is it ?
- C. What implied meaning can you get from reading this passage?