

第一部分：英语语言学知识

一. Define the following terms. Be brief but make sure you have fully defined the concept. (Use examples where you can) (每题2分, 共30分)

1. phoneme
2. allophone:
3. complementary distribution
4. overlapping distribution
5. minimal pair
6. semantic change
7. vowel
8. backformation
9. root
10. connotation
11. reference
12. open class
13. syntax
14. pragmatics
15. illocutionary act

二. Identifying phones: Write the IPA symbol for the sound described. (每题2分, 共10分)

1. voiceless alveolar fricative
2. voiced velar nasal
3. high back rounded tense vowel
4. voiceless alveolar lateral liquid
5. voiced interdental fricative

三. Identify the maxim violated and the implicature raised in the following interchange (每题5分, 共10分)

1. BIFF: Where's Sue?
TAMMY: There's a blue VW parked in front of Ed's house.
2. You walk into the living room, where your roommate is reading a book.
You ask what he is reading, and he replies, "A book."

四. Spanish voiced obstruents (共 12 分)

In most dialects of Spanish, the voiced stops [b d g] alternate with fricatives [β ð γ] (actually, for most speakers these are pronounced as approximants, but disregard this). Based on the following data given in broad phonetic transcription, give a rule that states the process and the context in the most succinct manner possible, using distinctive features. Again, assume that the data are complete in the relevant respects.

1. fweyo	'fire'	10. gɛra	'war'
2. saŋgre	'blood'	11. razɣar	'tear'
3. aða	'fairy'	12. mando	'command'
4. uryar	'poke around'	13. leɾðo	'sluggish'
5. duro	'tough'	14. aβa	'flap'
6. baro	'mud'	15. esðɾuxulo	'antepenult'
7. ezβelto	'slim'	16. larβa	'larva'
8. ambas	'both'	17. elβaro	'the mud'
9. layɛra	'the war'	18. dosɣeras	'two wars'

五. Consider the following speech acts (每题 5 分, 共 10 分)

- I. Sign on a door, intended to keep people from walking in unannounced: Knock before entering.
- II. Priest during christening ceremony: I christen this baby Natasha.
- III. Boss to employee, intended to get employee to come in for a brief meeting: Why don't you come into my office for a second?
 1. What is the syntactic form of speech act (I)? Of speech act (III)? (Choose from: declarative, imperative, wh-interrogative, yes-no interrogative)
 2. What type of speech act is (I)? What type of speech act is (II)? (Choose from: commissive, declaration, directive, expressive, question, representative)

六. Answer the following questions as comprehensively as possible, giving examples if necessary. (每题 4 分, 共 28 分)

1. Explain the relation between surface structure and deep structure .
2. How are semantic meaning and pragmatic meaning related?

3. Use the appropriate phrase structure rules to draw a labeled constituent structure tree diagram: The young girl went to the cinema.
4. What makes modern linguistics different from traditional grammar?
5. Read the following words and try to tell how they are formed.
Study; WTO; sitcom; window-shop; internationalization
6. Translate the following terms into Chinese or English:
perlocutionary act; register; ideational function; presupposition; phatic communion; 语言能力; 言内行为; 互补分布; 互为下义词; 应用语言学
7. Suppose you are studying abroad, do you know how to improve your speech act competence?

第二部分：英美文学知识

七. Read the poem, and answer the questions that follow. (10 points)

Methought I Saw my Late Espoused Saint
by John Milton

Methought I saw my late espoused saint
Brought to me, like Alcestis, from the grave,
Whom Jove's great son to her glad husband gave,
Rescu'd from death by force, though pale and faint.
*Mine, as whom wash'd from spot of child-bed taint
Purification in the old Law did save,
And such as yet once more I trust to have
Full sight of her in Heaven without restraint,
Came vested all in white, pure as her mind;*
Her face was veil'd, yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shin'd
So clear as in no face with more delight.
But Oh! as to embrace me she inclin'd,

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I wak'd, she fled, and day brought back my night.

- (1) Define the term IAMBIC PENTAMETER with examples from the poem. (6 points)
 - (2) Paraphrase the italicized lines. (2 points)
 - (3) What does the last two lines suggest? (2 points)
- 八. Read the following passage, and explain Heathcliff's BITTERNESS toward and PASSION for Catherine. (10 points)
- "You teach me now how cruel you've been - cruel and false. WHY did you despise me? WHY did you betray your own heart, Cathy? I have not one word of comfort. You deserve this. You have killed yourself. Yes, you may kiss me, and cry; and wring out my kisses and tears: they'll blight you - they'll damn you. You loved me - then what RIGHT had you to leave me? What right - answer me - for the poor fancy you felt for Linton? Because misery and degradation, and death, and nothing that God or Satan could inflict would have parted us, YOU, of your own will, did it. I have not broken your heart - YOU have broken it; and in breaking it, you have broken mine. So much the worse for me that I am strong. Do I want to live? What kind of living will it be when you - oh, God! would YOU like to live with your soul in the grave?"
- from *Wuthering Heights*
- 九. What literary school do *Ulysses* and *The Sound and Fury* belong to? What features are peculiar to this school? (10 points)
- 十. *The Scarlet Letter* is a story of guilt. Explain how Dimmesdale and Hester react to their shared sin differently. (20 points)

Keys to Linguistics:

一.

1. A phoneme is a chunk of speech of conventional size (made in the image of a letter in alphabetic writing systems) that stands in meaningful (i.e., lexeme-differentiating) contrast to other chunks of speech of the same size in the same position. In English, for instance, the two chunks [b] and [p] are distinct phonemes, since they produce a meaning contrast in pairs such as “pet” vs. “bet”.
2. An allophone is each of the different phonetic forms that a phoneme can take; for instance, [l] and [ɫ] are two allophones of the phoneme [l] in English that are in complementary distribution.
3. Two items are in complementary distribution if the sets of environments in which each occurs have a null intersection.
4. Two items have overlapping distribution if they can both occur in the same environment (i.e., the intersection of the set of environments in which each occurs is non-null).
5. A minimal pair is a pair of forms that are identical except for a minimal difference, which is relevant for meaning contrast. The example given in (a) above is a minimal pair.
6. Semantic change is any alteration in the meaning of a word
7. a sound made when the impedance of the air through the vocal tract is minimal and the vocal tract is completely open.
8. A new word created by removing an affix from an already existing word, as vacuum clean from vacuum cleaner
9. root: the word minus its inflectional endings
10. word's denotation is the collection of things it refers to; its connotation is what it implied about the things it is used to refer to. So, the denotation of dog is just the collection of all the dogs that exist
11. Reference is the symbolic relationship that a linguistic expression has

with the concrete object or abstraction it represents.

12. open class is a grammatical class of words with a potentially unlimited membership.

13. syntax is the way words are put together in a language to form phrases, clauses, or sentences.

14. pragmatics is the study of the aspects of meaning and language use that are dependent on the speaker, the addressee and other features of the context of utterance

15. Illocutionary act is a complete speech act, made in a typical utterance, that consists of the delivery of the propositional content of the utterance a particular illocutionary force,

二. /s/ /ɪ/ /u/ /l/ /o/

三. 1. Relation; Sue may be at Ed's house.

2. Quantity; your roommate doesn't want you to know what he's reading.

四. The voiced stops appear as fricatives if they are preceded by a vowel, or the consonants /r/ (both kinds – is there a difference or is this a typo?), /z/, /s/, /l/. They appear as stops after a homorganic nasal, and word-initially. The relevant environment for them to become fricatives seems to be whenever they follow a segment that has airflow through the oral tract; this is usually associated with the feature [+continuant].

五. 1. I is an imperative. III is a wh-interrogative.

2. I is a directive. II is a declaration.

六.

1. each sentence in a language has two levels of representation - a deep structure and a surface structure. The deep structure was (more-or-less) a direct representation of the basic semantic relations underlying a sentence, and was mapped onto the surface structure (which followed the phonological form of the sentence very closely) via transformations.

2. The semantic-pragmatic distinction fundamentally concerns two types of information associated with an utterance of a sentence. Semantic information is encoded in the sentence; pragmatic information is generated by, or at least made relevant by, the act of uttering the sentence.

3-5. 略

6. 言后行为; 语域; 概念功能; 预设(或前提); 应酬功能
language competence; locutionary act; complementary distribution;
co-hyponyms; applied linguistics
7. There are essentially three ways for your students to become more competent in speech acts:
- Learn about appropriate speech acts through language textbooks and from your instruction in the classroom
 - Gather information about the appropriate forms from target-language speakers either on their own or through assignments or class projects that you help set up
 - Immerse themselves in the target language and culture long enough that appropriate means for producing the speech just come naturally (which provides a key rationale for students to study abroad)

Key to Literature

七. Read the poem, and answer the questions that follow. (10 points)

- (1) Iambic pentameter: a line of verse, which has five iambic feet (2 points), each foot consisting of an unstressed syllable and a stressed syllable (2 points). For examples... (2 points).
- (2) My wife came dressed all in white, pure as her mind (1 point).
As she had been washed from spot of child-bed taint, she was saved and admitted to heaven. (1 point)
- (3) Milton felt sad when he woke up to loneliness. He missed his deceased wife deeply. (2 points)

八. Read the following passage, and explain Heathcliff's BITTERNESS toward and PASSION for Catherine. (10 points)

Heathcliff's BITTERNESS toward Catherine:

Heathcliff believes that

- (1) Catherine betrays their love; (2 points)
- (2) She marries for material comforts; (2 points)
- (3) She hurts Heathcliff's feelings for her. (2 points)

Heathcliff's PASSION for Catherine:

- (1) He regards Catherine as his life and soul. (2 points)
- (2) His love transcends life and death. (2 points)

九. What literary school do *Ulysses* and *The Sound and Fury* belong to? What features are peculiar to this school? (10 points)

- (4) Stream of Consciousness; (2 points)
- (5) The truth of human experience really lies in the stream of consciousness; (2 points)
- (6) It imitates the natural yet chaotic flow of a character's thoughts; (2 points)
- (7) The flow of thoughts includes feelings, reflections, memories, random associations, sense impressions and mental images; (2 points)
- (8) A novel is structured in psychological time rather than clock time. (2 points)

十. *The Scarlet Letter* is a story of guilt. Explain how Dimmesdale and Hester react to their shared sin differently. (20 points)

Dimmesdale:

- (9) He has sacrificed his true feelings to his religious duty; (2 points)
- (10) The fact that Hester takes all of the blame for their shared sin goads his conscience; (3 points)
- (11) The townspeople's trust drives Dimmesdale to further internalize his guilt and self-punishment and leads to still more deterioration in his physical and spiritual condition; (3 points)
- (12) His recognition of his true self is made at the cost his life; (2 points)

Hester:

- (1) She bears the letter heroically: she repeatedly refuses to stop wearing the letter; (2 points)
- (2) Hester is determined to transform its meaning through her actions and her own self-perception; (2 points)
- (3) She has made herself into a symbol of feminine repression and charitable ideals; (3 points)
- (4) She stands as a self-appointed reminder of the evils society can commit. (3 points)