

杭 州 师 范 学 院

2006 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试题

学科专业： 课程与教学论

研究方向： 英语教育

考试科目： 英语语言学与英语应用

- 说明： 1、命题时请按有关说明填写清楚、完整；
2、命题时试题不得超过周围边框；
3、考生答题时一律写在答题纸上，否则漏批责任自负；

PART ONE : KNOWLEDGE OF LINGUISTICS

Cloze (15%):

Filling each blank with one word from the following list of words

small, naturalists, inflectional, diphthongs, noun,
bound, consonants, Morphology, arbitrary, verb,
sounds, descriptive, derivational, prescriptive, free,

(1)

As 1 grammar is the type of grammar that makes value judgements about how a language is used, (2) grammar illustrates how a language is used, it does not make value judgements about the speaker. Languages use different words to describe the same object, this is because language is (3). The (4) of ancient Greece believed that there was a natural relationship between a thing and its name. The sounds of speech that resemble the (5) that exist in nature are called onomatopoeic. The sounds of speech are divided into groups that include vowels, (6), syllabic consonants, and (7).

(2)

Morphonology is the study of how words are structured and how they are put together from (8) parts. (9) studies the units smaller than words that have meaning. There are two types: (10) morphemes which can stand alone; and (11) morphemes which must be with another morpheme. Morphemes that change the meaning or part of speech of a word are called derivational morphemes. Morphemes that create a different grammatical form, not the meaning of a word, are called (12) morphemes. The morpheme "-ment", as in "statement", is an example of (13) morphemes. It changes the (14) "state" into a (15).

II. Multiple Choice(5%):

Choose the correct answer for each question.

1 Allophones are _____ sounds of a phoneme.

- a. distinctive b. nondistinctive c. aspirated c. lengthened

2. The words "win" and "sin" are minimal pairs because-
 - a. all the phonemes are the same except one
 - b. the stress is the same
 - c. the tone is the same
 - d. both words are meaningful
3. There are three different aspects of articulation to describe a consonant, they are:
 - a. Manner, place, voicing
 - b. High, low, middle aspects
 - c. Loud and high, loud and low, soft and high
 - d. Bilabial, interdental, alveolar
4. Subcategories of nouns include-
 - a. abstract and count
 - b. stative and mass
 - c. transitive and noncount
 - d. stative and nonstative
5. Short, fat, green are examples of -
 - a. stative adjectives
 - b. nonstative adjectives
 - c. mass adjectives
 - d. linking adjectives

III. Tree structure Drawing(20%):

1. Drawing out the syntactic tree diagrams of the following two sentences

1)The child found the puppy.

2)The child is leaving.

2. Drawing out two tree structures for this sentence as the following sentence may have two interpretations. .

The boy saw the the man with the telescope.

IV. Each of the following utterances is ambiguous. Give an unambiguous paraphrase for each of the two meanings (20%).

1. Bob can not bring a salad.
2. Susan teased the dog with a stick.
3. Tom is unusually tall or ambitious
4. He dislikes visiting relatives.
5. Who do you want to see?
6. The man and the woman on the bus waved to each other.
7. Everyone doesn't love chocolate.
8. The boy found his bike beside the bank.
9. Bill doesn't drink because he's unhappy.
10. Put the box on the table by the window in the kitchen.

V. Defining the following linguistic terms(choose five among the seven, 15%):

1. linguistic competence and linguistic performance
2. universal grammar
3. presupposition
4. Componential analysis
5. pragmatics vs. semantics
6. cooperational principle
7. relevance theory

PART TWO: ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

1. PROOFREADING AND ERROR CORRECTION (10%) :

The following passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proof-read the passage and correct it in the following way:

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the

line. For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a "^" sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line. For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash "/" and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

When a human infant is born into any community in any part of the world it has two things in common with any infant, provided (1)
neither of them have been damaged in any way either before or (2)
during birth. Firstly, and most obviously, new born children are completely helpless. Apart from a powerful capacity to pay attention to their (3)
helplessness by using sound, there is nothing the new born child can do to ensure his own survival. Without care from some other human being or beings, be it mother, grandmother, or human group, a child is very unlikely to survive. This helplessness of human infants is in marked contrast
with the capacity of many new born animals to get on their feet (4)
within minutes of birth and run with the herd within a few hours. Although young animals are certainly in risk, sometimes for weeks (5)
or even months after birth, compared with the human infant they very quickly develop the capacity to fend for them. It is during (6)
this very long period in which the human infant is totally dependent on the others that it reveals the second feature which it shares with (7)
all other undamaged human infants, a capacity to learn language. For this reason, biologists now suggest that language be 'species (8)
specific' to the human race, that is to say, they consider the human infant to be genetic programmed in such way that it can acquire language. (9)
This suggestion implies that just as human beings are designed (10)
to see three-dimensionally and in colour, and just as they are designed to stand upright rather than to move on all fours, so they are designed to learn and use language as part of their normal development as well-formed human beings.

2. TRANSLATION(35%):

(1) Translating the underlined parts into Chinese (15%):

Opera is expensive: that much is inevitable. But expensive things are not inevitably the province of the rich unless we abdicate society's power of choice. We can choose to make opera, and other expensive forms of culture, accessible to those who cannot individually pay for it. The question is: why should we? Nobody denies the imperatives of food, shelter, defence, health and education. But even in a prehistoric cave, mankind stretched out a hand not just to eat, drink or fight, but also to draw. The impulse towards culture, the desire to express and explore the world through imagination and representation is fundamental. In Europe, this desire has found fulfillment in the masterpieces of our music, art, literature and theatre. These masterpieces are the touchstones for all our efforts; they are the touchstones for the possibilities to which human thought and imagination may aspire; they carry the most profound messages that can be sent from one human to another.

Translating the underlined parts into English (20%):

徐霞客一生周游考察了 16 个省，足迹几乎遍及全国。他在考察的过程中，从来不盲目迷信书本上的结论。他发现前人研究地理的记载有许多不很可靠的地方。为了进行真实细致的考察，他很少乘车坐船，几乎全靠双脚翻山越岭，长途跋涉；为了弄清大自然的真相，他总是挑选道路艰险的山区，人烟稀少的森林进行考察，发现了许多奇山秀景；他常常选择不同的时间和季节，多次重游各地名山，反复观察变换的奇景。

PART THREE: ENGLISH TEACHING METHODOLOGY

(30%)

Are there any differences between the part-time English training courses outside school and the formal English education at school?

Please write out your comment on them? (15%)

2. What is your understanding of the major required qualifications of an English teacher in China? (15%)