

## 江苏大学 2007 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 464

科目名称: General Linguistics and Translation

考生注意: 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试卷、草稿纸上无效!

### Part I. General Linguistics (90%)

#### I. Define the following terms (20%, 2 points each)

1. acquisition
2. bilingualism
3. co-articulation
4. descriptive linguistics
5. error analysis
6. head
7. inflectional affix
8. loanblend
9. negative interference
10. pragmatics

#### II. Multiple choice (10%, 1 point each)

1. The minimal unit of meaning in language is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. phoneme    B. word    C. morpheme    D. affix
2. Pitch variation is known as \_\_\_\_\_ when its patterns are imposed on sentences.  
A. intonation    B. tone    C. pronunciation    D. voice
3. "Cold" and "hot" are a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ antonyms.  
A. gradable    B. complementary    C. relational    D. converseness
4. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a paradigmatic relation between a more specific, or subordinate lexeme and a more general, or superordinate lexeme.

5. Most of the violations of the maxims of the CP give rise to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. breakdown of conversation      B. confusion of one's intention  
 C. hostility between speakers and the listeners  
 D. conversational implicatures
6. The distinction between competence and performance was made by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. N. Chomsky      B. F. de. Saussure  
 C. Charles Hockett      D. Sir William Jones
7. The sounds / s/, /z/ and /iz/ in plural are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. allophones      B. phonemes      C. morphemes      D. Allomorphs
8. What kind of function does the sentence "A lovely day, isn't it?" have?  
 A. Directive      B. Phatic      C. Informative      D. Evocative
9. \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the intralinguistic relationship between the linguistic elements.  
 A. Sense      B. Reference      C. Symbol      D. Thought
10. Of the speech acts, linguists are most interested in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. locutionary act      B. illocutionary act  
 B. perlocutionary act      D. none of the above

III. Draw a tree diagram for each of the following sentences (10%, 5 points each)

1. They were buried deep in the dirt.
2. The rich are inconsiderate of the majority that live in poverty.

VI. Point out which one of the four maxims by Grice has been violated and what the implicature might be in each of the following conversations (10%, 5 points each)

1. A: May I have your name?  
 B: Sure. My name is John Smith. Oh, just call me John. I'm thirty years old. I'm married.
2. A: The hostess is an awful bore. Don't you think so?  
 B: The roses in the garden are beautiful, aren't they?

V. Give one example to each of the following sense relationship between two sentences (X and Y) (10%, 2.5 points each)

1. X is synonymous with Y

2. X is antonymous with Y
3. X entails Y
4. X is inconsistent with Y

VI. Answer the following questions briefly (15%, 5 points each)

1. There are many questions for the discrepancy between competence and performance in normal language users. Can you think of some of them? What are they?
2. Why is it important to know the relations a sign has with others, such as syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations
3. Why do we need to teach culture in our language classroom?

VII. Give a detailed answer to the following question: (15%)

How is behaviourist psychology related to linguistics?

## Part Two

### Translation

#### Section A (35 minutes, 30 points)

*Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese.*

It is certain no literal Translation can be just to an excellent Original in a superior Language: but it is a great Mistake to imagine (as many have done) that a rash Paraphrase can make amends for this general Defect; which is no less in danger to lose the Spirit of an Ancient, by deviating into the modern Manners of Expression. If there be sometimes a *Darkness*, there is often a *Light* in Antiquity, which nothing better preserves than a Version almost literal. I know no Liberties one ought to take, but those which are necessary for transfusing the Spirit of the Original, and supporting the Poetical Style of the Translation: and I will venture to say, there have not been more Men misled in former times by a servile dull Adherence to the Letter, than have been deluded in ours by a chimerical insolent Hope of raising and improving their Author. It is not to be doubted that the *Fire* of the Poem is what a Translator should principally regard, as it is most likely to expire in his managing: However it is his safest way to be content with preserving this to his utmost in the Whole, without endeavoring to be more than he finds his Author is, in any particular Place. It is a great Secret in Writing to know when to be plain, and when poetical and figurative; and it is what *Homer* will teach us if we will but follow modestly in his Footsteps. (*On Translating the Classics* by Alexander Pope)

#### Section B: (35 minutes, 30 points)

*Directions: Translate the following passage into English.*

说起春天，可真是神奇。

不然的话，草儿怎么会知道该是转青的时候呢？沉睡的树突上怎么会突然冒出了绿色的嫩芽？我最喜欢的山茱萸也长出了精巧的花朵。

春天的空气似乎在闪亮，像是发出活泼的金色亮光，闻起来有一种春天特有的奇香。

爱情也充满神奇。没有任何言词能说得清“爱”是什么，即使这样我们大家也都知道爱是一种什么感觉，既热烈又活泼，闪烁着金色的光芒。啊，每逢春天不就是一种感觉吗？

在春意荡漾之时人们坠入爱河，这有什么奇怪的呢？春天正是人们爱上自然爱上生活的绝好时机，这时人们爱自己，也爱与自己共同生活的人。