

南京大学 2008 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题(三小时)

考试科目名称及代码 英语语言学 963

适 用 专 业: 英语语言文学 外国语言学及应用语言学

注意:

1. 所有答案必须写在研究生入学考试答题纸上, 写在试卷和其他纸上无效;
2. 本科目允许/不允许使用无字典存储和编程功能的计算器。

I. Write the international phonetic alphabet for the following words. (12/150)

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) hypothesis | (2) academician | (3) verbatim | (4) technique |
| (5) capacity | (6) standardize | (7) guarantee | (8) paradigm |
| (9) primarily | (10) rhetoric | (11) procedure | (12) originate |

II. It often happens in English that when two words are put together in a compound word, the pronunciation of the compound word will be different from that of the two separate words. For instance, cup + board → cupboard; the pronunciation will become /'kʌbəd/. Similar changes will happen when two words are put together in a phrase. Transcribe the underlined part of each of the following phrases in the International Phonetic Alphabet as they are actually pronounced. (16/150)

- (1) as you know
- (2) It took a long time to arrive at Green Park.
- (3) It was hard even to make a phone call.
- (4) Did you find the answer?

III. For each group of the items in the following, point out which item does not fall under the same category as the rest, and explain the reason in ONE sentence. (30/150)

- (1) A. /f/ B. /z/ C. /ʒ/ D. /k/ [Focus on manner of articulation]
- (2) A. /ɔ/ B. /a:/ C. /ʌ/ D. /u/ [Focus on place of articulation]
- (3) A. /p/ B. /b/ C. /d/ D. /m/ [Focus on state of voicing]
- (4) A. aware B. ignore C. relay D. pertain
[Focus on the structure of the underlined syllables]
- (5) A. greenhouse B. friendship C. courtyard D. whitewood
[Focus on word formation]
- (6) A. intricate B. within C. alight D. contaminate [Focus on word class]
- (7) A. awake-asleep B. inside-outside C. teacher-student D. right-left
[Focus on the type of semantic opposition]

- (8) A. adhere B. relate C. stick D. comply [Focus on collocation]
 (9) A. expertise B. evidence C. equipment D. discourse [Focus on countability]
 (10) A. quantity B. manner C. approbation D. quality
 [Focus on a conversational principle]
 (11) A. there B. yesterday C. you D. it [Focus on deictic expressions]
 (12) A. goal B. rheme C. instrument D. causative [Focus on semantic roles]
 (13) A. truth condition B. sincerity condition C. essential condition D. preparatory condition
 [Focus on the felicity conditions of speech act performance]
 (14) A. indeterminacy B. calculability C. defeasibility D. interestingness
 [Focus on the properties of conversational implicature]
 (15) A. field of discourse B. theme of discourse C. tenor of discourse
 D. mode of discourse [Focus on Halliday's register theory]

IV. Some students may use the incorrect forms in the left column below instead of the correct ones in the right column. Discuss the possible factors that cause such errors. (20/150)

(1)

Incorrect	Correct
Some students do not care others.	Some students do not care for others.
They are busy searching jobs.	They are busy searching for jobs.

(2)

Incorrect	Correct
It has been existed for a long time.	It has existed for a long time.
The bus is arrived.	The bus has arrived.

(3)

Incorrect	Correct
You should return the library the books.	You should return the books to the library.
He reported the police the accident.	He reported the accident to the police.

(4)

Incorrect	Correct
I forgot the car accident happened at the corner of that street.	I forgot the car accident that happened at the corner of that street.
The idea occurred to me was a very vague one.	The idea that occurred to me was a very vague one.

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(5)

Incorrect	Correct
Linguistics is getting more and more important to our understanding of the world, some knowledge of it is beneficial.	As linguistics is getting more and more important to our understanding of the world, some knowledge of it is beneficial.
Humor helps us in many ways, we all need it.	As humor helps us in many ways, we all need it.

V. In informal speech, people often omit sentence subjects because they are commonly understood. What are the omitted subjects in the following two sentences? Why do people know that these are the correct subjects? (12/150)

- a. *Hope you like everything here.*
- b. *Just imagine what has just happened here.*

VI. Study the following two dialogues. State two of the differences in the way they are structured, whether globally or locally. For instance, how does A make the invitation differently? Why? (12/150)

Dialogue 1

A: *Are you free this afternoon?*

B: *Yes.*

A: *I want to do some shopping. Would you like to come with me?*

B: *I'd love to.*

Dialogue 2

A: *Would you like to come with me this morning, oh no, this afternoon?*

B: *For what?*

A: *I want to do some shopping.*

B: *Sorry, I have to finish my assignment today.*

VII. Consider the following statements. When do we say Statement A entails Statement B?

When do we say Statement A presupposes Statement B? Does Statement A necessarily entail Statement C? Why? Do Statements A and D both presuppose Statement B? Why?
(16/150)

- A. *Jack's brother has gone bankrupt.*
- B. *Jack has a brother.*
- C. *Jack's sibling has gone bankrupt.*
- D. *Jack's brother has not gone bankrupt.*

VIII. Study the following note. Name at least 4 ways Tom uses for showing politeness.
(12/150)

Dear Professor Wang,

I'm writing to apologize for my failure to turn up for our appointment yesterday. One of my best friends came to see me. We haven't seen each other for more than 5 years. Please pardon me. I wonder if it is possible for us to have another appointment sometime this weekend. Thank you.

Yours truly,

Tom

IX. Read the following four episodes that may take place in an English conversation class.

Answer the questions that follow. (20/150)

- a) Student: I was sitting in teahouse where we usually met.
Teacher: Yes?
Student: Yeah and I was having tea with a friend.
- b) Student: I was sitting in teahouse where we usually met.
Teacher: In the teahouse?
Student: Yeah and I was having tea with a friend.
- c) Student: I was sitting in teahouse where we usually met.
Teacher: Do we say "in teahouse"?
Student: Yeah and I was having tea with a friend.
- d) Student: I was sitting in teahouse where we usually met.
Teacher: Watch out for your grammar.
Student: Yeah and I was having tea with a friend.

(1) What is the teacher trying to do? For each episode, discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the teacher's response to student speech in her attempt to help students with their English.

(2) If you were a teacher, which of the above methods would you use? Why?