

东华大学

2003 年 硕士学位研究生招生考试试题

科目: 英语语言学与翻译

(考生注意: 答案须写在答题纸上, 否则, 一律不给分)

第一部分 英语语言学(70 %)

I. Define the following terms, giving examples for illustration (2 X 10 = 20 points)

1. design features
2. fricatives
3. bound morphemes
4. WH-movement
5. homonymy
6. constatives and performatives
7. protolanguage
8. speech community
9. euphemism
10. language acquisition

II. Fill in each of the following blanks with one word (1x9 =9 points)

1. The situation in which two or more languages are used side by side is referred to as _____.
2. There are three branches of phonetics which are labeled articulatory phonetics, auditory phonetics and _____ phonetics.
3. English consonants can be classified in two ways: one is in terms of _____ and the other is in terms of place of articulation.
4. _____ is a branch of grammar which studies the internal structure of

words and the rules by which words are formed.

5. Universally found in the grammars of all human languages, syntactic rules comprise the system of internalized knowledge of a language speaker known as _____.
6. While the meaning of a sentence is abstract, and _____, that of an utterance is concrete, and context-dependent.
7. According to Austin, a speaker may be performing three act simultaneously when speaking: locutionary act, illosutionary act and _____ act.
8. While different words may have the same or similar meaning, the same one word may have more than one meaning. This is what we call _____.
9. Naturally, learners will subconsciously use their L1 knowledge in learning a second language. This is known as _____.

III. Answer any THREE of the following questions as comprehensively as possible, giving examples if necessary(3 x 7 = 21 points)

1. Illustrate the generation of conversational implicature based on Grice's four maxims of cooperative principle.
2. Discuss the difference between langue and parole.
3. Since ancient times, a number of approaches have been proposed by various scholars to the study of meaning. Discuss any three of these approaches.
4. Explain some causes that lead to the systematic occurrence of errors in second language acquisition.

第二部分 翻译(100 points)**V. Translate the following into Chinese (50 points)**

The stove fire's flames cast dancing shadows on the lovely young woman and the dingy wall behind her. Her faint sobs were barely audible above the fire's faint cackle.

Her hand shaking, Brigitte picked up the bottle of poison, then replaced it on the table. Sighing, she looked again at the brief message scrawled on the note in her hand, before wadding it up and tossing it to the flames. She might never see them again; they might never know of the new life growing within her or by what means she came to her death. But at least she now knew her family was safe beyond the border, on their way to new lives abroad.

It was worth it, she told herself again, as she had so many times before. But in fact, she could no longer estimate how high a price she would pay for their passage. The change she'd seen come over Klaus in recent weeks made him unpredictable. Her young, German officer, formerly so gentle, kind and affectionate, was now brooding and remote when in her presence.

VI. Translate the following into English (50 points)

杨绛先生是名人之女，幼承家学，文学很有功底。能诗。旧日与钱先生颇多赠答酬唱之作。她原在苏州东吴大学攻读政治学，后考取清华大学外文系研究生。因为有创作的天赋，所以选修了中文系朱自清先生的“散文习作”课。杨先生的第一篇小说习作受到朱先生好评，送《大公报》文艺副刊发表。这篇小说发表后，杨先生颇受鼓舞，又写过一些短篇小说。

杨先生 1988 年出版的长篇小说《洗澡》，是近年来难得的佳作，我把这部书当作《围城》的姐妹篇来读。这两部书有许多共同之处，都对知识分子的缺点和弱点进行了揭示。但是，钱先生更多描写的是身处困境中的士林世相，而杨先生则更注重表现在客观环境压力之下文人内心的游移变化。钱先生的文字多典雅、精致的书面语，杨先生的文字则以活脱脱的日常口语为主。