

# 东华大学

2005 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)

## Part One Modern Linguistics (50 points)

I. Define the following terms, giving examples for illustration if necessary. (3 X 7 = 21 points)

1. phoneme and phone
2. minimal pair
3. derivation
4. sense
5. homograph
6. euphemism
7. recursive property

II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false. (1x4 = 4 points)

1. In linguistics synchronic statements should make reference to previous stages in the language. For example, *meet* and *meat* are homophones in current English, so it is relevant to a synchronic statement about modern English.
2. Two languages may have the same phonetic segments (phones) but

have two different phonemic systems.

3. If language is defined as a system of communication, then language is not unique to humans.
4. Broad transcription transcribes speech sounds with diacritics.

**III. Fill in each of the following blanks with one term. (1x4 = 4 points)**

1. Findings in linguistic studies can often be applied to the solution of practical problems. The study of such applications is generally known as \_\_\_\_\_ linguistics.
2. Semantic \_\_\_\_\_ refer to distinguishable elements of meaning in a lexical item, such as animate, human, adult, male.
3. When two languages or language varieties exist side by side in a community and each one is used for different purposes, this is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a variety of a language used by people belonging to a particular social class.

**IV. Answer the following three questions, giving examples to illustrate them. (3 x 7 = 21 points)**

1. Explain the arbitrary relationship between the form and meaning of a word.
2. Explain the following types of ambiguity.
  - A. Mary can't bear children.
  - B. The dog is ready to eat.

3. Explain how sentence meaning and utterance meaning are related.

## **Part Two Translation (100 points)**

### **I. Translate the following into Chinese (50 points)**

Our age is retrospective. It builds the sepulchers of the fathers. It writes biographies, histories, and criticism. The foregoing generations beheld God and nature face to face; we, through their eyes. Why should not we also enjoy an original relation to the universe? Why should not we have a poetry and philosophy of insight and not of tradition, and a religion by revelation to us, and not the history of theirs? Embosomed for a season in nature, whose floods of life stream around and through us, and invite us by the powers they supply, to action proportioned to nature, why should we grope among the dry bones of the past, or put the living generation into masquerade out of its faded wardrobe? The sun shines to-day also. There is more wool and flax in the fields. There are new lands, new men, new thoughts. Let us demand our own works and laws and worship.

### **II. Translate the following into English (50 points)**

美国的东北部，是大多数游览者看到的区域，也是经常被人们描述的区域。纽约的摩天大楼，匹兹堡的炼钢厂，底特律汽车厂的装配线——这些美国工业化的象征，都在这个地区。

数以百万计的欧洲人来到这个工业区域，使它成为人所共知的“熔锅”，将来自各国的人溶合为美国人。这个地区比美国任何其他地区

更能反映欧洲文化和传统。

我们今天看见这个伟大的区域，很难想象得到仅仅三百年前它还是一片荒野。那一片荒野对殖民主义者的影响，在开发美国方面是一股强大的力量。移民一旦永久定居在新的土地上，就发生了微妙的转变。这些移民面对一个生疏的新国土里的种种问题，必须放弃欧洲的许多传统风俗习惯。为求生存，他们必须发展一种合作和民主生活方式，这种生活方式是美国政治制度和实用主义哲学的基础。