

1999 年同济大学专业英语（含语言学与英汉互译）试题

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I. Define any FIVE of the following terms, giving examples if necessary. (3%*5=15%)

1. structuralist linguistics
2. supra-segmental features
3. ideational function
4. mood
5. bound morphemes
6. diglossia
7. finite verbs
8. speech act
9. Language acquisition
10. registers

II. Illustrate the differences in FIVE of the following pairs of notions. (5%*5=25%)

1. Synchronic Vs Diachronic
2. Ponetics Vs Phonology
3. root Vs stem
4. Competence Vs Performance

5. TG grammar Vs Functional grammar

6. Pragmatics Vs Semantics

7. Langue Vs Parole

8. Gender Vs sex

9. Presupposition Vs entailment

10. Vowels Vs consonants

III. List out the names of FIVE western great Linguists.
(5%)

IV. Answer the following questions briefly. (6%*5=30%)

1. What are the three major components of TG grammar?

2. Give a brief description of general linguistics?

3. What does pragmatics study?

4. Describe the five semantic relations with examples if necessary.

5. What does the communicative competence defined by Hymes consist of?

V. Write two essays on the following two topics respectively.

1. What do the barking of dogs, the meowing of cats, and the singing of birds have in common with human Language? What are some of the basic differences? Develop your ideas into a short essay of about 150 words. (10%)

2. "Language is not always used to exchange information as is generally assumed, but rather it is sometimes used to fulfil an important social function." Make a comment on this statement with about 150 words. (15%)

I. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese: (50%)

A

Whoever has made a voyage up the Hudson must remember the Kaatskill mountains. They are a dismembered branch of the Appalachian family, and are seen away to the west of the river, swelling up to a noble height and lordling it over the surrounding country. Every change of season, every change of weather, indeed, every hour of the day, produces some change in the magical hues and shapes of these mountains, and they are regarded by all the good wives far and near as perfect barometers. When the weather is fair and settled, they are clothed in blue and purple, and print their bold outlines on the clear evening sky; but sometimes when the rest of the landscape is cloudless, they will gather a hood of gray vapors about their summits, which, in the last rays of the setting sun, will glow and light up like a crown of glory.

At the foot of these fairy mountains, the voyager may have descried the light smoke curling up from a village whose shingle roofs gleam among the trees just where the blue tints of the upland melt away into the fresh green of the nearer landscape. It is a little village of great antiquity, having been founded by some of the Dutch colonists in the early times of the province, just about the beginning of the government of the good Peter Stuyvesant (may he rest in peace !), and there were some of the houses of the original settlers standing within a few years, built of small yellow bricks brought from Holland, having latticed windows and gable fronts, surmounted with weather-cocks.

B

I have never had much patience with the writers who claim from the reader an effort to understand their meaning. You have only to go to the great philosophers to see that it is possible to express with lucidity the most subtle reflections. You may find it difficult to understand the thought of Hume, and if you have no philosophical training its implications will doubtless escape you; but no one with any education at all can fail to understand exactly what the meaning of each sentence is. Few people have written English with more grace than Berkeley. There are two sorts of obscurity that you find in writers. One is due to negligence and the other to wilfulness. People often write obscurely because they have never taken the trouble to learn to write clearly. This sort of obscurity you find too often in modern philosophers, in men of science, and even in literary critics. Here it is indeed strange. You would have thought that men who passed their lives in the study of the great masters of literature would be sufficiently sensitive to the beauty of language to write if not beautifully at least with lucidity. Yet you will find in their works sentence after sentence that you must read twice to discover the sense. Often you can only guess at it, for the writers have evidently not said what they intended.

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II. Translate the following paragraphs into English: (50%)

岁月悠悠，沧桑巨变，历史是最生动的教材。法西斯发动的侵略战争给人类带来了浩劫，也教育了世界人民。世界人民赢得了战争的胜利，赢得了和平与进步。半个世纪过去了，痛苦的回忆，胜利的喜悦，深深的思考，使人们更加清醒。

历史证明，和平来之不易。世界大战的悲剧绝不能重演。必须经常保持高度警惕，不断发展和壮大和平力量，遏制和消除导致战争的一切因素。

历史表明，人民终究是自己命运的主人，是社会前进的推动者。凡是正义的和进步的事业必然要胜利，这是任何力量也扼杀不了和阻挡不住的。

次日，聚众将于帐下，教请孔明议事。孔明欣然而至，坐定，瑜问孔明曰：“即日将与曹军交战，水路交兵，当以何兵器为先？”孔明曰：“大江之上，以弓箭为先。”瑜曰：“先生之言，甚合愚意。但今军中正缺箭用，敢烦先生监造十万枝箭，以为应敌之具。此系公事，先生幸勿推却。”孔明曰：“都督见委，自当效劳。敢问十万枝箭，何时要用？”瑜曰：“十日之内，可完办否？”孔明曰：“操军即日将至，若候十日，必误大事。”瑜曰：“先生料几日可完办？”孔明曰：“只消三日，便可拜纳十万枝箭。”瑜曰：“军中无戏言。”孔明曰：“怎敢戏都督！愿纳军令状：三日不办，甘当重罚。”……鲁肃曰：“此人莫非诈乎？”瑜曰：“他自送死，非我逼他，今明白对众定了文书，他便两肋生翅，也飞不去。我只分付军匠人等，教他故意迟延，凡应用物件，都不与齐备。如此，必然误了日期。那时定罪，有何理说？公今可去探他虚实，却来回报。”