

Part I: Linguistics

I Define any FIVE of the following terms, giving examples if necessary.

(2% × 5 = 10%)

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|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. tense | 6. inflection |
| 2. TG grammar | 7. synonymy |
| 3. intonation | 8. taboo |
| 4. the politeness principle | 9. displacement |
| 5. code switching | 10. ultimate constituent |

II Illustrate the differences in FIVE of the following pairs of notions.

(3% × 5 = 15%)

1. sense Vs reference
2. locutionary act Vs illocutionary act
3. descriptive linguistics Vs prescriptive linguistics
4. aspirated sound Vs unaspirated sound

P₁

5. finite verbs Vs non-finite verbs

6. free morpheme Vs bound morpheme

7. language Vs speech

8. language acquisition Vs language learning

9. pidgin Vs creole

10. endocentric construction Vs exocentric construction

III List out three copies of well-known western works on linguistics and their authors respectively. (3%)

IV Answer the following questions briefly. (4% × 3 = 12%)

1. Could you state eight or nine facts pertaining to all languages?
2. What are the main differences between Pragmatics and Semantics?
3. How many phonological rules do you know?

V Answer ONE of the following two questions with about 150 words. (10%)

1. What do you think are the basic laws governing the human speech behavior?
2. Why do we use "aren't I" instead of "am not I" or "amn't I" in the tag question such as: "I am a teacher, aren't I?"

P₂

同济大学 2000 年 硕 士 生 入 学 考 试 试 题

考试科目: 专业英语

编号: 131-2

答题要求:

Part II: Translation

1. Translate the following paragraphs from English to Chinese: (30%)
(A)

The Olympic games held in Berlin in August 1936 afforded the Nazis a golden opportunity to impress the world with the achievements of the Third Reich, and they made the most of it. The signs "Juden unerwünscht" (Jews Not Welcome) were quickly hauled down from the shops, hotels, beer gardens and places of public entertainment, the persecution of the Jews and of the two Christian churches temporarily halted, and the country put on its best behavior. No previous games had seen such a spectacular organization nor such a lavish display of entertainment. Goering, Ribbentrop and Goebbels gave dazzling parties for the foreign visitors - the Propaganda Minister's "Italian Night" near Wannsee gathered more than a thousand guests at dinner in a scene that resembled the Arabian Nights. The visitors, especially those from England and America, were greatly impressed by what they saw: apparently a happy, healthy, friendly people united under Hitler—a far different picture, they said, than they had got from reading the newspaper dispatches from Berlin.

(B)
The car and the television set and the growing volume of office work may well have produced the most literally sedentary population human society has ever known. But at the same time, diets stuffed with the proteins and calories needed for a lumberman or a professional boxer have become prevalent. Everywhere high meat consumption demands grain-fed animals. Meanwhile, what little grain we do eat through bread usually has little nutritional value and roughage, since these are removed when the flour is refined. Thus, the human bowel is deprived of the fiber it requires to function easily. The eating of fresh vegetables - which also give necessary fiber - has fallen off by a third and even a half in the last half century. Processed, defibered products have taken their place. The results are literally apparent. In all developed nations, obesity and diet-related illnesses are now a major medical problem. Many medical experts are now agreed that, with fat, sugar, cholesterol, refined grains, food additives, and the general absence of roughage, modern citizens are literally - via heart attacks and cancer - eating and drinking themselves into the grave.

2. Translate the following paragraph from Chinese to English: (20%)

操屯兵日久，欲要进兵，又被马超拒守；欲收兵回，又恐被蜀兵耻笑，心中犹豫不决。适庖官进鸡汤。操见碗中有鸡肋，因而有感于怀。正沉吟间，夏侯惇入帐，禀请夜间口号。操随口曰：“鸡肋！鸡肋！”惇传令众官，都称“鸡肋”。行军主簿杨修，见传“鸡肋”二字，便教随行军士，各收拾行装，准备归程。有人报知夏侯惇。惇大惊，遂请杨修至帐中问曰：“公何收拾行装？”修曰：“以今夜号令，便知魏王不日将退兵归也。鸡肋者，食之无肉，弃之有味。今进不能胜，退恐人笑，在此无益，不如早归；来日魏王必班师矣。故先收拾行装，免得临行慌乱。”夏侯惇曰：“公真知魏王肺腑也！”遂亦收拾行装。于是寨中诸将，无不准备归计。