

# 2007 年天津工业大学硕士研究生入学考试试题

试题编号: 434 试题名称: 英语语言学

- 注意事项:** 1. 本试卷共六道大题 (共计 64 小题), 满分 150 分;  
2. 本卷属试题卷, 答案一律写在答题纸上, 写在该试题卷上或草稿纸上均无效。要注意试卷清洁, 不要在试卷上涂划;  
3. 必须用蓝、黑色钢笔或圆珠笔答题, 其它笔答题均无效。

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## I. Define the following terms (10 points)

1. morpheme (2 points)
2. minimal pairs (3 points)
3. design features (3 points)
4. competence (2 points)

## II. Multiple choice (20 points. 1 point for each item)

1. Who were the ancestors of the English and the founders of England?  
A. the Anglo-Saxons    B. the Normans    C. the Vikings    D. the Romans
2. Which of the following king was executed in the civil war?  
A. James I    B. James II    C. Charles I    D. Charles II
3. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the Open University in Britain?  
A. It's open to everybody.  
B. It requires no formal educational qualifications.  
C. No university degree is awarded.  
D. University courses are followed through TV, radio, correspondence, etc.
4. Under whose reign was the Bill of Rights passed?  
A. James II    B. William of Orange    C. Oliver Cromwell    D. George I
5. The general election in Britain is held every \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
A. four    B. five    C. six    D. three
6. It is \_\_\_\_\_ who served as Prime Minister after Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.  
A. Tony Blair    B. John Major    C. Harold Wilson    D. James Callaghan
7. Which of the following description about the Conservative Party is NOT true ?  
A. It has been in power for an unusually long period of time.  
B. It prefers policies that protect individual's rights.  
C. It receives a lot of the funding from big companies.  
D. It is known as a party of high taxation levels.
8. In the examination called "the 11 plus", students with academic potential go to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grammar schools    B. comprehensive schools  
C. public schools    D. technical schools
9. In Britain, the term from early September to mid-December is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Christmas Term    B. Easter Term    C. Summer Term    D. Spring Term

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10. China and Britain established the diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial rank in the year of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 1970                      B. 1954                      C. 1972                      D. 1997
11. Which of the following is in New York City?
- A. The United States Capitol.                      B. The White House.  
C. The Pentagon Building.                      D. The United Nations Headquarters
12. With regard to its size, the U.S.A. is the \_\_\_\_\_ country in the world.
- A. largest                      B. second largest                      C. third largest                      D. fourth largest
13. The victory at \_\_\_\_\_ was a turning point of the American War of Independence .
- A. Saratoga                      B. Gettysburg                      C. Trenton                      D. Yorktown
14. Ten amendments introduced by James Madison were added to the American Constitution in 1791. They are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Articles of Confederation                      B. Bill of Rights  
C. Civil Rights Papers                      D. Federalists Papers
15. The aim of President Roosevelt's New Deal was to "save American \_\_\_\_\_".
- A. economy                      B. politics                      C. society                      D. democracy
16. Of the founding fathers, \_\_\_\_\_ contributed most to American educational philosophy and practice.
- A. George Washington                      B. Alexander Hamilton                      C. Thomas Jefferson                      D. James Madison
17. Graduate work leading to a master's degree usually requires \_\_\_\_\_ years' study beyond the bachelor's degree in the United States.
- A. two                      B. one                      C. three                      D. four
18. Which of the following was NOT the characteristic of the "roaring 20's" ?
- A. Workers' strikes.                      B. Industrial boom.  
C. Organized gangsterism.                      D. Smuggling of liquor.
19. The American Industrial Revolution began in 1807 with its \_\_\_\_\_ industry.
- A. shipbuilding                      B. coal mining                      C. textile                      D. machine-making
20. The earliest British settlement on North America was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Plymouth                      B. Jamestown                      C. Quebec                      D. St. Louis

### III. Fill in the blanks (20 points)

(A) Find out the antonyms for the following words by adding a negative prefix to each of them. (10 points. 0.5 point for each item)

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. arm: (     )     | 11. reverent: (     )   |
| 2. honor: (     )   | 12. trust: (     )      |
| 3. join: (     )    | 13. fit: (     )        |
| 4. legible: (     ) | 14. understand: (     ) |

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- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 5. legitimate: ( ) | 15. adjacent: ( )     |
| 6. mature: ( )     | 16. existence: ( )    |
| 7. moderate: ( )   | 17. alliance: ( )     |
| 8. fertile: ( )    | 18. conscious: ( )    |
| 9. sanitary: ( )   | 19. intelligence: ( ) |
| 10. resolute: ( )  | 20. symmetrical: ( )  |

**(B) Point out the corresponding figurative senses of the following words according to the nature of the animals. (10 points. 1 point for each item)**

- |                 |                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. ape ( )      | a. sagacity                      |
| 2. bear ( )     | b. ill-temper, uncouthness       |
| 3. bull ( )     | c. timidity                      |
| 4. camel ( )    | d. cunning, artifice             |
| 5. cock ( )     | e. uncleanness, malice           |
| 6. crow ( )     | f. longevity                     |
| 7. dove ( )     | g. vigilance, overbearing        |
| 8. elephant ( ) | h. innocence, harmfulness        |
| 9. fox ( )      | i. strength, straightforwardness |
| 10. hare ( )    | j. submission                    |

**IV. Answer the following questions (20 points. 5 points for each item)**

1. In what ways can linguistics contribute to the research in language teaching?
2. What are the main features of Chomsky's TG grammar?
3. Why is Saussure known as the father of modern linguistics?
4. What is the general understanding of the role of grammar in language learning?

**V. Analytical questions (40 points, 10 points for each item)**

1. Please try to analyze the following sentences with the binding theory: **(10 points)**
  - a. Bill thinks John likes himself
  - b. Bill thinks John likes him
  - c. Bill thinks John likes Mary.
2. Please try to account for the ambiguity of the following sentence with IC analysis. **(10 points)**

The son of Pharaoh's daughter is the daughter of Pharaoh's son.
3. How can you work out the conversational implicature of the following conversation on the basis of the cooperative principle? **(10 points)**

A: Where is John?

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B: He's gone to the library. He said so when he left.

4. Translate the following logical forms into English, where a=Ann, b=Bill, c=Carol, L=like, and x and y are variables which may be translated as "someone", "anyone" or "everyone" depending on the quantifier. (10 points)

a.  $L(a, b) \& \sim L(a, c)$

b.  $\sim \exists x (\forall y (L(y, x)))$

### VI. Literature translation (40 points, 20 points for each item)

#### 1. Translate the following into Chinese (20 points)

In numbers of speakers as well as in its uses for international communication and in other less quantifiable measures, English is one of the most important languages of the world. Spoken by more than 370 million people as a first language in the United Kingdom, the United States, and the former British Empire, it is the largest of the occidental languages. English, however, is not the most widely used language in the world. Chinese is spoken by more than a billion people in China alone. Some of the European languages are comparable with English in reflecting the forces of history, especially with regard to European expansion since the sixteenth century. Spanish, next in size to English, is spoken by about 240 million people, Russian by 210 million, Portuguese by 125 million, German by 110 million, French by 85 million native speakers (and a large number of second-language speakers), Italian by 65 million. A language may be important as a *lingua franca* in a country or region whose diverse populations would otherwise be unable to communicate. This is especially true in the former colonies of England and France whose colonial languages have remained indispensable even after independence and often in spite of outright hostility to the political and cultural values that the European languages represent.

French and English are both languages of wider communication, and yet the changing positions of the two languages in international affairs during the past century illustrate the extent to which the status of a language depends on extra-linguistic factors. It has been said that English is recurrently associated with practical and powerful pursuits. Joshua A. Fishman writes: "In the Third World (excluding former Anglophone and Francophone colonies) French is considered *more suitable* than English for only one function: opera. It is considered *the equal of English* for reading good novels or poetry and for personal prayer (the local integrative language being widely viewed as superior to both English and French in this connection). But outside the realm of aesthetics, the Ugly Duckling reigns supreme." The ascendancy of English as measured by numbers of speakers in various activities does not depend on nostalgic attitudes toward the originally English-speaking people or toward the language itself. Fishman makes the point that English is less loved but more used; French is more loved but less used. And in world where "econo-technical superiority" is what counts, "the real 'powerhouse' is still English. It doesn't have to worry about being loved because, loved or not, it works. It makes the world go round, and few indeed can afford to 'knock it.'"

--Baugh, A. C. and Cable, T. (1993). *A History of the English Language*.

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## 2. Translate the following into English (20 points)

为什么语言提供了如此奇妙的研究对象？大概是由于它在捕捉人类思维和行为广度方面有着独一无二的作用。环顾四周，看到数千种不同的语言和方言表达着多元化的世界观、文学和生活方式，我们会感到敬畏的。回顾我们祖先的思想，我们会发现我们只能看到语言所允许我们看到的那么远。展望未来，我们会发现我们只能通过语言来做计划。仰望外空，我们和宇宙飞船一起发送通讯信号，目的是解释我们是谁，万一那儿可能有人想知道呢。

另外，需要提及我们赋予语言的重要性。语言是了解我们社会和我们自己、解决人类交往中引起的一些问题和紧张局势的一种手段。没有一个社会阶层不受其影响，所有人都可以从既阻碍又促进交流的语言因素研究中受益。但是语言问题很少接受简单的解决方案，而正是这种基本观察才导致了现在的工作。