

江西师范大学硕士研究生入学考试初试科目  
考 试 大 纲

科目代码、名称: 844 英语专业综合

适用专业: 050211 外国语言学及应用语言学

一、考试形式与试卷结构

(一) 试卷满分 及 考试时间

本试卷满分为 150 分, 考试时间为 180 分钟。

(二) 答题方式

答题方式为闭卷、笔试。

试卷由试题和答题纸组成; 答案必须写在答题纸相应的位置上。

(三) 试卷内容结构 (考试的内容比例及题型)

各部分内容所占分值为:

第一部分 语言学 75 分

I. Define the following terms. 15 分

II. Multiple Choice. 10 分

III. True or False Questions. 10 分

IV. Short answer questions. 15 分

V. Short Essay writing. 25 分

第二部分 二语习得 75 分

I. Explain the following terms in English. 10 分

II. True or false statements. 10 分

III. Answer the following questions briefly. 25 分

IV. Answer the following questions in your own word. 30 分

(四) 试卷题型结构

第一部分 语言学

名词解释题 (概念题): 5 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 15 分

选择题: 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分

判断题: 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分

简答题 (简述题): 2 小题, 共 15 分

分析论述题 (综合题): 2 小题, 共 25 分

第二部分 二语习得

名词解释题 (概念题): 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分

判断题: 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分

简答题 (简述题): 5 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 25 分

分析论述题（综合题）：2 小题，每小题 15 分，共 30 分

## 二、样卷

江西师范大学 2011 年硕士研究生入学考试试题（ A 卷）

专业： 外国语言学及应用语言学 科目： 英语专业综合

注：考生答题时，请写在考点下发的答题纸上，写在本试题纸或其他答题纸上的一律无效。

（本试题共 5 页）

### Linguistics

#### I. Define the following terms. (15%)

1. duality
2. illocutionary force
3. unassisted MT
4. synecdoche
5. Q-principle

#### II. Multiple Choice. (10%)

Directions: In each question there are four choices. Decide which one would be the best answer to the question.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ means that human languages enable their users to symbolize objects, events and concepts which are not present at the moment of communication.  
A. Creativity. B. Arbitrariness  
C. Displacement D. Duality
2. \_\_\_\_\_ put forward the distinction between Competence and Performance?  
A. Saussure B. Chomsky C. Halliday D. Lakoff
3. In his famous article, *Linguistics and Poetics* (1960), \_\_\_\_\_ defined six primary factors of any speech event, namely: speaker, addressee, context, message, code, contact.  
A. Jespersen B. Firth  
C. Jakobson D. Halliday
4. The relationship between “furniture” and “sofa” is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. homonymy B. hyponymy C. polysemy D. synonymy
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a grammatical category used for the analysis of word classes displaying such contrasts as singular, dual, plural, etc.  
A. Lexicon B. Number C. Syntax D. Aspect

6. Which of the following sounds does not belong to the allomorphs of the English plural morpheme ?  
A. [s]                      B. [iz]                      C. [ai]                      D. [is]
7. American Black English is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a social variety                                      B) a regional variety  
C) a combination of social and regional dialect    D) a temporal dialect
- 8 Pragmatics is a study of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) language learning                      B) language acquisition  
C) language planning                      D) language in use
9. The organized network of knowledge that helps us to understand new knowledge is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. paradigm                      B. aphasia                      C. hedge                      D. schema
10. Grammatical changes may be explained, in part, as analogic changes, which are \_\_\_\_\_ or generalization.  
A. elaboration                      B. simplification  
C. external borrowing                      D. internal borrowing

### III. True or False Questions. (10%)

**Directions: decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false in your answer sheet.**

- ( ) 1. A synchronic description takes a fixed instant as its point of observation.
- ( ) 2. Even pre-school children know virtually all the rules of language except for some subtleties.
- ( ) 3. Coordination refers to the process or result of linking linguistic units so that they have different syntactic status, one being dependent upon the other, and usually a constituent of the other.
- ( ) 4. A containment schema involves repetitious events and event series.
- ( ) 5. Linguistically, names for superordinate categories are often mass nouns when basic level terms are count nouns.
- ( ) 6. In *John loves Mary*, which may be represented as L (j, m), we have three arguments *John*, *loves* and *Mary*.
- ( ) 7. Folk etymology refers to a process involving a change in the sequence of sounds.
- ( ) 8. When we use a simple set of symbols in our transcription, it is called a Broad Transcription.
- ( ) 9. Quatrains are two lines of verse, usually connected by a rhyme.

( ) 10. Root is the base form of a word that cannot be further analyzed without destroying its meaning.

**IV. Short answer questions. (15%)**

1. Tell the differences between inflectional affix and derivational affix. (8%)
2. Try to summarize the characteristics of basic-level category in the field of cognitive linguistics (7%)

**V. Short Essay writing (25%)**

1. What do you know about the features of women register? (13%)
2. Illustrate Malinowski's theories as much as possible. (12%)

**Second Language Acquisition**

**I. Explain the following terms in English (10 %)**

1. Language aptitude
2. Negotiation of meaning
3. Interlanguage
4. Syllabus
5. strategic competence

**II. True or false statements (10%)**

1. The strategies of planning issues, preparing lessons, regulating affective demands and reviewing the in-text information can be broadly classified as metacognitive strategies.
2. The structuralist view towards learners' errors is to regard errors as evidence of the learning process.
3. The structural syllabus is a grammar oriented syllabus based on a selection of language items and structures.
4. Audio-visual teaching method holds that acquisition will be maximized when learners engage in tasks that "push" them to the limits of their current competence.
5. Those who are more tolerant of ambiguity in communication tend to use more L1 in class.
6. Deductive learning is a kind of learning where learners are first given a rule and then demonstrated with examples.
7. A learner who has a strong ethnocentrism is beneficial for his success

of foreign language learning.

8. Cloze test, dictation and translation are all items of a discrete point test.

9. Acquisition describes second language learning which is analogous to the way in which a child acquires his first language, that is naturally without focus on linguistic form.

10. Lado proposes that two requirements that a test must fulfill: validity and reliability.

### III. Answer the following questions briefly: (25%)

1. What is cognitive style? Explain its influence on L2 learning with examples.

2. Illustrate the content validity with examples.

3. How do you understand the Krashen's "i+1" principle?

4. Analyze the errors in the following sentence committed by Chinese learners of English and identify the possible error sources:

Bill suggested me to have a talk with his friend.

5. What are the major techniques involved in process writing?

### IV. Answer the following questions in your own words: (30%)

1. What is automatization? How can a learner's declarative knowledge be converted into his procedural knowledge? Illustrate it with specific examples.

2. Some people state that learning a language is just learning a kind of culture. The attitudes of learners to the L2 culture are crucial to their L2 learning success. Do you agree? Why?