

江苏大学
2017年硕士研究生入学考试试题

A 卷

科目代码: 863

满分: 150 分

科目名称: 英语语言学与英汉互译

注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

Part I. Define the following terms briefly. (20 points, 2 points each)

1. design features
2. interpersonal function
3. langue
4. phonology
5. back-formation
6. immediate constitute
7. endocentric construction
8. corpus
9. semantic feature
10. pragmatics

Part II. Fill the blanks with proper words. (20 points, 1 point each)

1. By _____ is meant the property of having two levels of structures, such that units of the primary level are composed of elements of the secondary level and each of the two levels has its own principles of organization.
2. _____ means that human languages enable their users to symbolize objects, events and concepts which are not present at the moment of communication.
3. Ideational function constructs a model of experience as well as logical relations. interpersonal function enacts social relationship and _____ function creates relevance to

context.

4. _____ is concerned with the internal organization of words.
5. _____ examines how meaning is encoded in a language.
6. _____ is an umbrella term which covers a variety of different interests in language and society, including the social functions of language and the social characteristics of its users.
7. Saussure's _____ linguistics is the study of a language through the course of its history.
8. _____ are those parts of the human body involved in the production of speech.
9. When the vocal folds are apart, the air can pass through easily and the sound produced is said to be _____.
10. The _____ refers to ways in which articulation can be accomplished.
11. A _____ is any morpheme or combination of morphemes to which an inflectional affix can be added.
12. Those words which mainly work for referring to substance, action and quality, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are _____ words.
13. _____ is a common syntactic pattern in English and other languages formed by grouping together two or more categories of the same type with the help of a conjunction such as *and*, *but* and *or*.
14. _____ refers to a major constituent of sentence structure in a binary analysis in which all obligatory constituents other than the subject were considered together.
15. _____ is the name for oppositeness relation between words.
16. According to Austin, there are two types of sentences, and one type does not describe things and they can not be said to be true or false. These sentences are called _____.
17. Speech Act Theory, which originated with John Austin, is the first major theory in the study of language in use, and the second major theory in pragmatics is the theory of _____ proposed by Paul Grice.
18. _____ especially refers to the use of a computer in the teaching or learning of a second or foreign language.

19. _____ can be seen as a branch of applied linguistics, dealing with computer processing of human language.

20. _____ refers to what a learner knows about how a language is used in particular situations for effective and appropriate communication.

Part III. Answer the following questions briefly. (30 points, 5 points each)

1. Communication can take many forms, such as sign, speech, body language and facial expression. Do body language and facial expression share or lack the distinctive properties of human language?
2. What organs are involved in speech production?
3. How can words be classified?
4. What is syntax? And what are the different kinds of syntactic relations?
5. Some people maintain there are no true synonyms. Do you agree or not? And why?
6. Why should language teachers learn some knowledge of linguistics?

Part IV. Give a detailed description of Functional Grammar. (20 points)

Part V. Put the following into Chinese. (30 points)

Good and evil we know in the field of this World grow up together almost inseparable; and the knowledge of good is so involved and interwoven with the knowledge of evil and in so many cunning resemblances hardly to be discerned, that those confused seeds which were imposed on Psyche as an incessant labor to cull out and sort asunder were not more intermixed. It was from out the rind of one apple tasted that the knowledge of good and evil as two twins cleaving together leapt forth into the World. And perhaps this is that doom which Adam fell into of knowing good and evil, that is to say of knowing good by evil. As therefore the state of man now is, what wisdom can there be to choose, what continence to forbear, without the knowledge of evil? He that can apprehend and consider vice with all her

baits and seeming pleasures, and yet abstain, and yet distinguish, and yet prefer that which is truly better, he is the true warfaring Christian. I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but sinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for not without dust and heat. Assuredly we bring not innocence into the world, we bring impurity much rather: that which purifies us is trial, and trial is by what is contrary...

Part VI. Put the following into English. (30 points)

也许是我的精、气、神都不足吧，我读一本刊物时，也总是先挑短的看，不论是小说、散文或是其他的文学形式，最后才看长的。我总觉得，凡是为了非倾吐不可而写的作品，都是充满了真情实感的。反之，只是为写作而写作，如上之为应付编辑朋友，下之为多拿稿费，这类文章大都是尽量地往长里写，结果是即便的一点点的感情，也被冲洗到水分太多、淡而无味的地步。当由一个人物，一桩事迹，一幅画面而发生的真情实感，向你袭来的时候，它就像一根扎到你心尖上的长针，一阵卷到你面前的怒潮，你只能用最真切、最简练的文字，才能描画出你心尖上的那一阵剧痛和你面前的那一霎惊惶！