

四川大學

2001 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

考试科目:现代英美语言理论基础知识

科目代号:526#

适用专业:外国语言学及应用语言学

(试题共 7 页)

(请将试题附在考卷内交回)

Part One Grammar(35%)

I. Please offer examples to show that you understand the following grammar terms: (6%)

1. closed-class words
2. premodifier
3. double relatives
4. comparative reference
5. postponement
6. clausal substitution

II. Please work at the following items according to their requirements: (20%)

1. Please replace the following blanks with suitable prepositions:

- 1) We are not suspicious _____ his integrity, as he has been a man _____ vulgar interests.
- 2) Pity that they decide to give it _____, just when the success is _____ the corner.
- 3) The police are _____ a loss what to do, having lost all the clues _____ the case.
- 4) The patient is not informed _____ his illness condition as the doctor considers it better to keep him _____ the dark.
- 5) Should the task force fall _____, the overall project will be done _____ which is the reason why they must be extremely cautious.

2. Please state briefly the key difference between the underlined parts in each of the

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following sentence pairs:

- (1) a. The molecules are much too small to see.
b. The mechanic is only too glad to help us with the machine.
- (2) a. I am not sure what riot - police actually do.
b. I have never seen any riotous police.
- (3) a. Bill didn't need to lie at the TV interview.
b. Bill needn't have lied at the TV interview.
- (4) a. The lecture appears to be a bit tedious and the audience are disinterested.
b. The lecturer appears to be persuasive but the audience are uninterested.
- (5) a. A pioneer of the Chinese revolution against feudalism, Dr. Sun Yatsen is quite a historic figure.
b. Archeological researches frequently turn up valuable historical data about the people and events of the bygone days.

3. Please rephrase the following sentences, to remove any improprieties in them:

- (1) The Japanese mountaineer sent us the full story of his rescue from Tibet.
- (2) After correcting the errors, your second term paper is much better than your first one.
- (3) The football match will be held, if it won't rain the day after tomorrow.
- (4) She said that she would come if she could and not to wait for her.
- (5) Flying airplanes can be dangerous.

4. Rephrase the following sentences, using the given phrases in the brackets:

- (1) Despite their beauty, corals are of little economic value. (for all)
- (2) As to the opening night, we almost had a crisis. (apropos)
- (3) Not a day comes that does not make a change. (but what)
- (4) Before experimentation, we have to make all proper preparations. (prior to)
- (5) Since I've chosen the enterprise, I'm determined to work as hard as I can. (inasmuch as)

III. Please reorganize, without changing the meaning, the following passage to render it more concise and logical: (9%)

You have your tension. Sometimes you come close to having an accident, that

upsets you. You just escape maybe by a hair or so. Sometimes maybe you get a disgruntled passenger on there, and starts a big argument. Traffic. You have someone who cuts you off or stops in front of the bus. There's a lot of tension behind that. You got to watch all the time. You're watchin' the drivers, you're watchin' other cars. Most of the time you have to drive for the other drivers, to avoid hitting them. So you take the tension home with you. And most of the runs are long runs. From one end of the line to the other would be about an hour and twenty minutes. Most of the drivers, they'll suffer from hemorrhoids, kidney trouble and such as that. I had a case of ulcers behind it.

Part Two Lexicology (35%)

I. State through what languages the following lexical groups came into English (7%):

1. cake, knife, crop, egg, ill, husband
2. carouse, plunder, zinc, dock, cobalt
3. genius, stratum, inertia, formula, memorandum, area
4. plaza, mulatto, embargo, armada, galleon, anchovy
5. sultan, roc, yashmark, ghoul, harem, sheikh
6. sampan, liche, ketchup, kaolin, loquat, typhoon
7. steppe, troika, commissar, intelligentsia, pogrom, czar

II. Make a semantic analysis of the relationship between noun attributes and the words they qualify (7%):

Example: anxiety neurosis = neurosis caused by anxiety

1. mosquito net
2. battle fatigue
3. guest conductor
4. voter enthusiasm
5. surface vessel
6. investment money
7. fertility site

III. Explain the formation of the following blends (7%):

Example: Airveyor = air + conveyor

1. slurb
2. programmatic
3. narcoma
4. slurch
5. mascon
6. glassphalt
7. peekture

IV. For each of the words listed below, choose the best definition(7%):

1. bashful
 - a. shy
 - b. bold
 - c. harmful
2. fake
 - a. not loyal
 - b. false
 - c. unhealthy
3. fret
 - a. worry
 - b. rejoice
 - c. celebrate
4. recount
 - a. reorder
 - b. repay
 - c. count again
5. dungeon
 - a. office
 - b. storeroom
 - c. cell
6. graze
 - a. lift
 - b. eat grass
 - c. sleep lightly
7. rumble
 - a. low noise
 - b. crumbled material
 - c. evil remark

V. Replace each of the following idioms with an English word(7%):

1. of one's own accord: _____
2. exchange blows with: _____
3. on the nail: _____
4. play false: _____
5. in a body: _____
6. make head or tail of: _____
7. under false colours: _____

Part Three Phonetics(30%):

Directions: Only linguistics candidates are required to do this part.

I. Explain the following terms with examples. (15%)

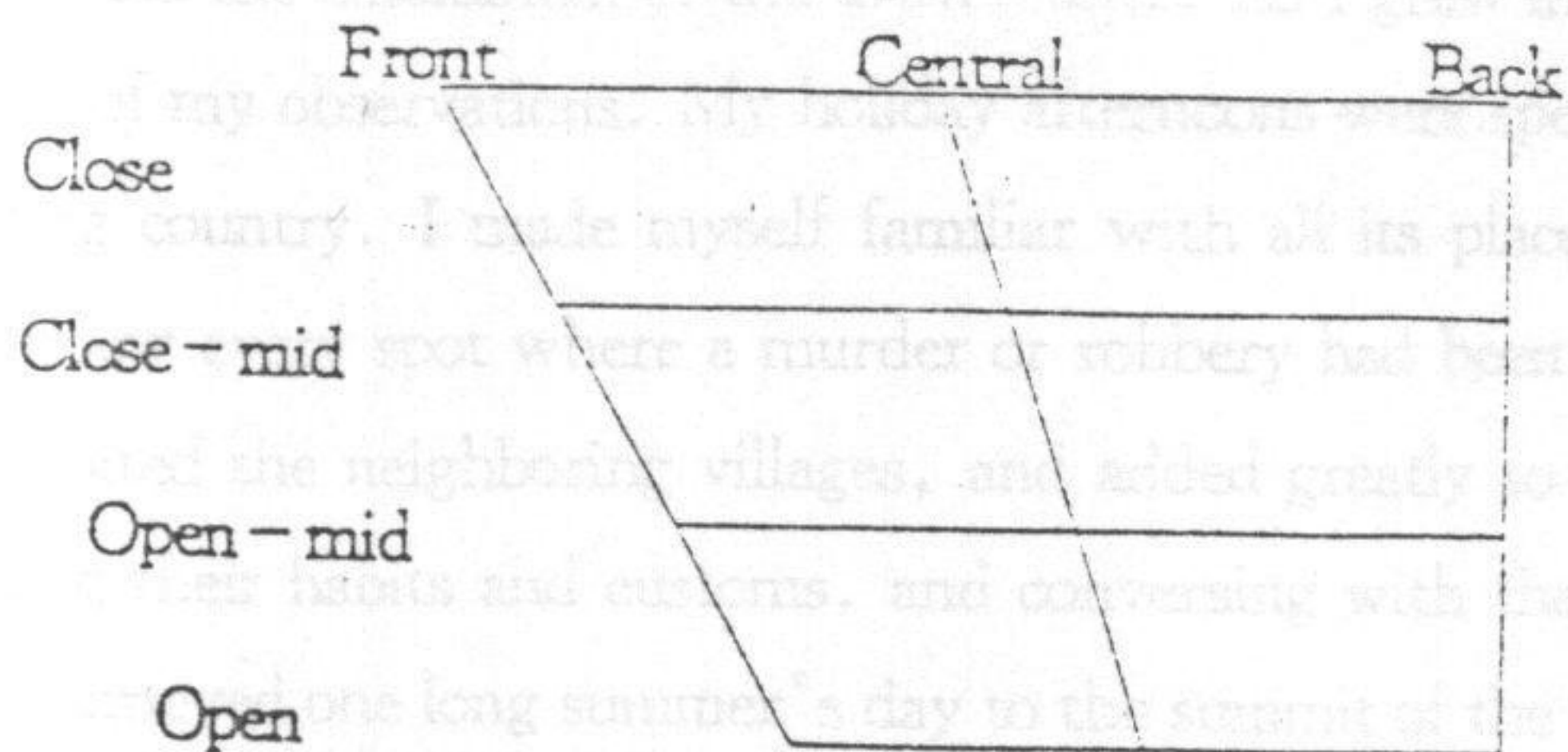
1. Alveolar consonants
2. Fall - rise
3. The nucleus
4. BBC pronunciation
5. Phonetic similarity
6. Open approximation
7. Post - alveolar affricates
8. Back close vowels
9. Final consonant clusters
10. Secondary accent

II. Transcribe the following words and sentences in the Gimson notation. Then state briefly how the sounds indicated by the underlined letters can be joined properly. (10%)

1. swing
2. praise
3. moved back
4. names
5. music
6. Good morning, London.
7. Keep the window open.
8. She ought to come now.
9. Right you are.
10. He refused then.

III. Put the BBC pure vowels on the four - sided figure recommended by the International Phonetic Association in 1989. (5%)

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Part Four Essentials or translation theory and practice. (30%)

Directions: Only translation candidates are required to do this part.

I. Explain briefly the following terms (15%, 1.5 for each):

1. Alexander Tytler
2. language universals in translation
3. procedures in translating
4. Xuan Zang
5. faithfulness in translating
6. semantic analysis in translating
7. literal translation
8. translation study
9. dynamic equivalence
10. a translator's competence

II. Give a brief account (approximately 300 English words) of your favorite translator (Chinese or foreign) and his/her representative translated work (5%):

III. Make a brief comparative comment (in English) on the following two translations (version A and version B) (10%):

I was always fond of visiting new scenes, and observing strange characters and manners. Even when a mere child, I began my travels, and made many tours of

discovery into foreign parts and unknown regions of my native city, to the frequent alarm of my parents, and the emolument of the town-crier. As I grew into boyhood, I extended the range of my observations. My holiday afternoons were spent in ramble about the surrounding country. I made myself familiar with all its places famous in history or fable. I knew every spot where a murder or robbery had been committed, or a ghost seen. I visited the neighboring villages, and added greatly to my stock of knowledge, by noting their habits and customs, and conversing with their sages and great men. I even journeyed one long summer's day to the summit of the most distant hill, whence I stretched my eye over many a mile of terra incognita, and was astonished to find how vast a globe I inhabited.

—— from *The Sketch Book - The Author's Account of Himself*, by Washington Irving

Version A: 余平生好采风而问俗，凡有奇事，必稔闻之。自少时恒乐外出，即就我生长之城中，搜寻幽僻之地，犹探险然。二亲颇为我忧，辄倩人四处侦我，受倩者转用以取资于我家。吾年既长，旅行之范围亦渐展拓。当午后放学，辄作郊行。于典故有关之陈迹，余必至而考验。于有人遇盗或见鬼之区，余必亲涉其地，相其原隰。并入邻村访问故老，审其风俗。曾于暑假长日中，登高山四望，觉吾生所履地局，而地球博也。

Version B: 我平生最喜游历，见识各地奇风异俗。我的旅游始于童年时代，曾多次探访本城镇的偏僻之所与罕至之地，使父母常受惊吓，而城镇报讯人却由此获益颇丰。至年稍长，我的观察范围亦随之扩展。假日下午都消磨在郊野漫游之中，凡跟历史或传说相关之处我无不熟悉，凡杀人越货或鬼魂出没之地我亦无所不知晓。我遍访邻村，观察其风俗习惯，拜访其圣贤伟人，学识大为增进。漫长夏日里，我竟游至远山之巅，极目远眺，皆广袤之未知疆域，于是为所居大地之辽阔无垠而深感惊异。