

考试科目： 英语语言学理论基础知识 [420]

适用专业： 外国语言学及应用语言学

研究方向： 现代英语及语言理论、现代外语教育及教育技术、英语翻译理论与实践

(注意： 答案必须写在答题纸上， 写在试题上不给分。)

Part One English Grammar (50 points)

I. Please give ONE example to show that you understand the following grammar terms: (10 points)

- (1) PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
- (2) RECIPROCAL PRONOUN
- (3) GERUND PHRASE
- (4) RESTRICTIVE MODIFIER
- (5) NEOLOGISM

II. Please work at the following items according to their requirements: (30 points)

1. Please explain briefly how the grammatical difference of the following pairs affects the sentence meaning:

- (1) a. Alice loves her younger sister better than I.
b. Alice loves her younger sister better than me.
- (2) a. The boys will be here on time.
b. The boys shall be here on time.
- (3) a. The man tried turning the key another way.
b. The man tried to turn the key another way.
- (4) a. John is not better than Tom.
b. John is no better than Tom.
- (5) a. The villagers are going to church.
b. The villagers are going to the church.

2. Please rephrase the following sentences, to disambiguate them:

- (1) Tom and Mary saw the mountains while they were flying over.

- (2) Old men and women are hard to live with.
- (3) They said she would go yesterday.
- (4) The governor is a dirty street fighter.
- (5) We deplore the shooting of the hunters.

III. Please compare the following passages and point out three features of their grammar structures: (10 points)

Passage I:

Madame Chairman, Honored Guests and Friends:

I feel most deeply honored to have been invited to speak to such an illustrious gathering tonight and to be given the privilege of representing my distinguished colleagues, especially Dr. Monrovia, who have been engaged in a very demanding research project in the field of sociolinguistics, an area of study we feel has great potential for your profession also.

Passage II:

Hi, everybody,

Jean asked me to come on over and rap a bit about the stuff I'm into in sociolinguistics. Maybe it'll help in teaching those English classes, and I hope you won't be turned off with some of the technical jargon and stuff.

Part Two Modern English Lexicology (50 points)

I. Explain the following terms with examples: (20 points)

- (1) morpheme
- (2) semantic motivation
- (3) concatenation
- (4) semantic feature
- (5) alien
- (6) inflectional affixes
- (7) back-formation
- (8) bound root
- (9) elevation
- (10) allomorph

II. Answer the following questions briefly: (20 points)

- (1) What is the distinction between verbs in dynamic use and stative use?
- (2) What is your opinion on “true synonymy is non-existent” ?

III. Explain semantic field theory and arrange the following words into semantic fields: (10 points)

Train plate sandals socks taxi dish bus glass bicycle cup slippers shoes stockings saucer aeroplane

Part three Linguistics and English Phonetics (50 points)

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

General linguistics

I. Explain the following terms of general linguistics with examples: (10 points)

- (1) displacement
- (2) performance
- (3) exocentric construction
- (4) surface structure
- (5) arbitrariness
- (6) duality
- (7) endocentric construction
- (8) tense
- (9) parole
- (10) iconicity

II. Answer the following questions: (15 points)

- (1) What will you say to a statement like “our language is our culture”?
- (2) Make comments upon the relationship between arbitrariness, convention, and motivation.
- (3) Why is Saussure hailed as the father of modern linguistics?

English Phonetics

III. Explain the following terms with examples. (10 points)

- (1) Cardinal vowel
- (2) Syllable
- (3) Coarticulation
- (4) Pitch
- (5) Glottal Stop

IV. Draw a diagram illustrating the tongue positions of the RP vowels. (5 points)

V. Answer the following questions. (10 points)

- (1) To what extent is phonology related to phonetics and how do they differ?
- (2) How is the description of consonants different from that of vowels?

Part Four English As Second Language (ESL)/ English As Foreign Language (EFL)/Technology in ESL/EFL (50 points)

Note: Only ESL/EFL candidates are required to do this part.

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ESL/EFL

III. Define the following terms: (10 points)

- (1) interlanguage
- (2) aptitude test
- (3) CAI & CALL
- (4) field-independent learner
- (5) second language acquisition

IV. The following ideas about language learning are very popular. Please choose one of them and present your own opinions on it. (15 points)

- (1) Students learn what they are taught.
- (2) People with high IQs are good language learners.
- (3) The earlier a foreign language is introduced in school programs, the greater the likelihood of success in learning.
- (4) Most of the mistakes which foreign language learners make are due to interference from their first language.
- (5) Learners' errors should be corrected as soon as they are made in order to prevent the formation of bad habits.
- (6) The role of grammar in language learning is very important.

Part Five Essentials of Translation Theory and Practice (50 points)

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

I. Match each of the following translators / scholars (①—⑩) with the most closely related theories / theoretical concepts on translation (A--J) : (5 points, 0.5 for each)

Translators / scholars :

- ①傅雷; ②德莱顿; ③埃文·佐哈尔; ④钱钟书; ⑤勒菲弗尔; ⑥许渊冲; ⑦卡特福德; ⑧奈达; ⑨郭沫若; ⑩赛莱斯科维奇; (11)严复;

Theories / theoretical concepts :

- (A) “语言学”译论; (B) 好的翻译等于创作, 甚至超过创作; (C) “释意派”译论; (D) 动态对等; (E) 诗歌翻译 “三美论”; (F) 翻译 “三分法”; (G) “文化研究”译论; (H) 多元系统论; (I) 重神似不重形似; (J) “化境”说; (K) 信达

雅；

Sample choice: (D)—K

II. Explain briefly the following terms: (15 points, 1.5 for each)

- (1) literal translation
- (2) dynamic equivalence
- (3) norm and deviation
- (4) translation criteria
- (5) Evan-Zohar
- (6) Domestication
- (7) sound effect in translation
- (8) untranslatability
- (9) simultaneous interpretation
- (10) Yang Xanyi

III. Give a brief account (approximately 400 English words) on one of the important events in Sino-western translation history in the 20th century, with its background, main translated works / translators and its influence, etc. (10 points)

IV. Make a brief comparative comment (in English) on version A and version B of an English excerpt: (20 points)

The original

It may be safely assumed that, two thousand years ago, before Caesar set foot in southern Britain, the whole country-side visible from the windows of the room in which I which I write was in what is called 'the state of nature'. Except, it may be, by raising a few sepulchral mounds, such as those which still, here and there, break the flowing contours of the downs, man's hands had made no mark upon it; and the thin veil of vegetation which overpread the broad-backed heights and the shelving sides of the coombs was unaffected by his industry. The native grasses and weeds, the scattered patches of gorse, contended with one another for the possession of the scanty surface

soil; they fought against the droughts of summer, the frosts of winter, and the furious gales which swept, with unbroken force, now from the Atlantic, and now from the North Sea, at all times of the year.

Version A

赫胥黎独处一室之中，在英伦之南，背山而面野。槛外诸境，历历如在几下。乃悬想两千年前，当罗马大将恺彻未到时，此间有何景物。计惟有天造草昧，人功未施，其借征入境者，不过几处荒坟，散见坡陀起伏间。而灌木丛林，蒙茸山麓，未经删治如今日者，则无疑也。怒生之草，交加之藤，势如争长相雄，各据一杯壤土，夏与畏日争，冬与严霜争，四时之内，飘风怒吹，或西发西洋，或东起北海，旁午交扇，无时而息。

Version B

可以有把握地想象，二千年前，在凯撒到达不列颠南部之前，从我正在写作的这间屋子的窗口，可以看到整个原野是处在一种所谓‘自然状态’之中。也许除了就像现在还在这里或那里破坏着连绵丘陵轮廓的为数不多的一些垒起的坟堆以外，人的双手还没有在它上面打上烙印。笼罩着广阔高地和峡谷斜坡的薄薄的植被，还没有受到人的劳动的影响。本地的牧草和杂草，分散在一小块一小块土地上的金雀花，为了占据贫乏的表面土壤而互相竞争着；它们同夏季的干旱斗争，同冬季的严霜斗争，同一年四季时而从西洋时而从北海不断吹来的狂风斗争。