

# 重庆大学 2002 硕士研究生入学考试试题

题号: 42 (516)

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考试科目: 语言学概论

专业: 语言学及应用语言学  
英语教学与信息技术

请考生注意:

答题一律(包括填空题和选择题)答在答题纸或答题册上,答在试题上按零分计。

Entrance Examination for MA Course in Linguistics

**注意** 所有试题必须做在答题纸上, 做在试题册上一律无效。

Part I: Basic Concepts (20%)

*Briefly define the following terms in English*

1. compound sentence
2. collocation
3. register
4. affix
5. synonym
6. short vowel
7. reflexive pronoun
8. phoneme
9. slang
10. structure words

## Part II: Language Analysis (50%)

2.1. Give the phonetic symbol for each of the following sounds together with an illustration of the use of the sound in an English word. You are required to give no less than three words for the illustration of each symbol.

11. voiceless bilabial stop:
12. glottal fricative:
13. voiced lateral:
14. high front tense unrounded vowel:
15. voiced bilabial nasal:

2.2. Transcribe the underlined letters in the following words.

One example is done for you.

Example: grease, greaves (s, z)

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 16. house, houses.          | 17. goose, gosling    |
| 18. prescribe, prescription | 19. phone, phonic     |
| 20. meter, metric           | 21. face, facial      |
| 22. choice, choose          | 23. life, live        |
| 24. provide, provision      | 25. medical, medicine |
| 26. divide, division        | 27. deduce, deduction |
| 28. measure, meat           | 29. fasten, faster    |
| 30. island, slang           |                       |

2.3. Write out the following words in phonemic notation and show the morphemic breaks with a hyphen, as follows:

Example: receive / rə-si:v-d/

- |              |                  |              |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| 31. abroad   | 32. displacement | 33. goodness |
| 34. antidote | 35. unassuming   | 36. inducted |

紧接背面

37.wishes

38.criticized

39.followers

40.witnessed

2.4. Match the word formation processes on the left with the examples on the right. Write the corresponding letter in the numbered brackets on the Answer Sheet.

Word formation processes

41. borrowing

42. derivation

43. compound

44. backformation

45. clipping

46. acronym

47. blending

48. coinage

49. imitation

50. rhyming word pairs

Examples

A. deaf mute

B. APEC

C. opera

D. pop

E. beg

F. readable

G. Microsoft

H. willy-willy

I. meow

J. smog

2.5. Classify the following pairs of antonym words as Complementary, Converse, or Gradable antonyms. One example is done for you:

Example: love/ hate ( gradable)

51. true / false (       )

52. borrow / lend (       )

53. clever / stupid (       )

54. male / female (       )

55. before / after (       )

2.6 Explain how each of the following sentences is ambiguous.  
Write at least two different paraphrases on the Answer  
Sheet. One example is done for you:

Example: John won't speak until ten o'clock.

(Because somebody will be speaking until then.)

(Because he has to finish at 9:45.)

56. John doesn't beat his wife because he loves her.

57. John loves his wife and so do I.

58. John left his sister to pain in Paris.

59. John and Mary went to New York last week.

60. He must know that.

2.7. Give one example to illustrate the following sentence types.  
One example is done for you:

Example: SV (The child cried.)

61. SVA

62. SVO

63. SVOA

64. SVOC

65. SVC

2.8. Point out mistakes in the following sentence and correct  
them.

66. All of children can be naughty\*sometimes.

67. It is not allowed to smoke in the lecture hall.
68. I've got the headache.
69. She had blood in her forehead.
70. Have you already been to Chongqing in your life?
71. Red and black are colors that fit me very well.
72. I know her for ten years.
73. I've forgotten my umbrella at home.
74. I think you haven't met my wife.
75. Have you heard from this Scottish boy you used to go out with?

2.9. Match the terms of conjuncts on the left with the examples on the right. Write the corresponding letter in the numbered brackets on the Answer Sheet.

Terms of conjuncts	Examples
76. enumerative	A) hence, so
77. reinforcing	B) then, in conclusion
78. summative	C) by the way, incidentally
79. apposition	D) in that case, otherwise, then
80. result	E) first, second...; for the one
thing...for another	
81. concessive	F) in contrast, instead
82. transition	G) also, furthermore, in addition
83. antithetic	H) anyhow, else, nevertheless
84. equative	I) namely, for example
85. inferential	J) likewise, in the same way

Part III: Detailed Discussion (30%)

*There are 5 given topics below. You may choose any three of them to give detailed discussion. (write your answer on the blank paper)*

86. What is a discourse?
87. What is an interlanguage?
88. How does the mother tongue affect you learning a foreign language?
89. According to your experience what are effective ways to remember English new words?
90. Why is culture very important in learning a new language?