

2011 年湖南农业大学硕士招生自命题科目试题

科目名称及代码: 综合知识 811

适用专业: 外国语言学及应用语言学

考生注意事项: ①所有答案必须做在答题纸上, 做在试题纸上一律无效。

②按试题顺序答题, 在答题纸上标明题目序号。

Section A: Linguistics (60 points)

I. Translate the following linguistic terms into English.(5 points, 1 point each)

1. 语域_____
2. 言后行为_____
3. 互补分布_____
4. 话语意义_____
5. 双位述位结构_____

II. Define FIVE of the following terms, giving examples if necessary. (10 points, 2 points each)

1. allophone
2. context
3. historical linguistics
- 4 conversational implicature
5. co-operative principle
6. synonymy
7. interlanguage
- 8.idiolect

III. Fill in each blank with a suitable term, with some of the initial letters given . (10 points, 1 point each)

1. The consonant [f] in English can be correctly described as having the following phonetic features: . v _____, bilabial, stop
2. The study of the rules, by which the combination of words to form grammatically permissible sentences in language is governed, constitutes a major branch of linguistic studies called _____.
- 3.Language can be used to refer to things which are present or not present, real or imagined matters in the past, present, or future, or in far-away places, which is what _____ means.

4. One of the oldest notions concerning meaning, and also the most primitive one, was the _____ theory proposed by the ancient Greek scholar Plato.

5. Both phonology and phonetics are concerned with the same aspect of language: the speech _____.

6. The ways words are formed are called _____ rules, which determine how morphemes combine to form words.

7. _____ refers to the sense relation between a more general, more inclusive word and a more specific word.

8. A _____ is a word formed by combining parts of other words, e.g. *brunch* → *breakfast* + *lunch*.

9. The social group that is singled out for any special study is called the speech _____.

10. According to Searle, speech acts fall into five general categories, among which _____ are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something, e.g.

Your money or your life!

IV. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false. Write T for true and F for false. (15 points, 1.5 points each)

1. Traditional grammarians tended to over-emphasize the importance of the written word, while modern linguistics regards the spoken language as primary.

2. Fricatives, sometimes called “semivowels”, are a rather marginal category.

3. When two different forms are identical in every way except for one sound segment which occurs in the same place in the strings, the two sound combinations are said to form a minimal pair.

4. Specifiers have special semantic roles but no syntactic ones.

5. In the classic semantic triangle by Ogden and Richards, the REFERENT refers to the object in the world of experience.

6. In Chinese, the assimilation rule also works as in the words “奔” and “宾”.

7. A morpheme must convey a lexical meaning.
8. In a pair of complementary antonyms, there exist some intermediate forms between the two extremes.
9. What essentially distinguishes semantics from pragmatics is whether in the study of meaning context is considered.
10. From the perspective of style, “children” and “kids” are different.

V. Choose FIVE of the following questions to answer. (20 points, 4 points each)

1. What features of human language have been specified by C. Hockett to show that it is essentially different from any animal communication system?
2. Why do we say tree diagrams are more advantageous and informative than linear structure in analyzing the constituent relationship among linguistic elements? Support your statement with examples.
3. First offer the respective antonym for each of the following words and then tell to which category they belong, e.g. big—*small* (*gradable antonym*)
 - 1) boy—();
 - 2) wide—();
 - 3) sell—();
 - 4) thin—();
 - 5) interviewer—();
 - 6) teacher—();
 - 7) dead—();
 - 8) lengthy—()
4. Explain with examples “homonymy”, “polysemy” and “hyponymy”.
5. Provide a semantic meaning (SP) and a pragmatic meaning (PP) for “it’s cold in here” in two different contexts, (a) and (b) below:
 - (a) Mike and Annie are in the living room. Mike asks Annie whether he would shut the door. Annie replies: It’s cold in here.
 - (b) The Queen and her butler, James, are in the drawing room. The window is open. The queen says: It’s cold in here.
6. What are the features of Black English and how do we treat this language?
7. Would you make a comment on ONE of the following linguistic schools:
 - (1) London School;
 - (2) Prague School;
 - (3) Copenhagen School
8. Can you give different meanings of “给力” with Chinese examples and their English

translation as well?

Section B: Translation (60 points)

I. Translate the following into Chinese (30 points)

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants. But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to woman. Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to account for their success. Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but to factors such as luck. All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was attributed more to personal relationships and less to ability than was that of attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more feminine and an attractive man more masculine than the less attractive ones. Thus, an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the "masculine" qualities required.

This is true even in politics. "When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently," says Anne Bowman, who recently published a

study on the effects of attractiveness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduate students to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

II. Translate the following into English. (30 points)

1. 逢年过节，把屋子收拾利索，长了能维持几个月，短了不消几天，屋子里又乱了，主要是书在捣乱，到处是书堆。外出总禁不住要逛书店，逛书店就不可能不买书。新书、准备要看的书、看了一半的书、写作正用得着的书、有保存价值的书，占据了我房子里的绝大部分空间；而且还不断扩展，每时每刻都在蚕食供我存身的那块空间。这不是侵略是什么？我舒舒服服、自得其乐地接受这种侵略和征服。

2. 孩子简单。他们不爱钱，不爱荣誉，不爱大而漂亮的房子，有人把他弄痛了，哭过一场也什么都忘了。所以，他们脑袋一碰枕头就能呼呼睡去，拥有世界上最佳质量的睡眠。

孩子好奇。孩子总在想一些东西，也在思考一些东西。他们的大脑常常处于快乐的旋转之中。一朵奇特的云，一片鲜见的树叶，都会引发孩子许多的联想。同样的生活，在孩子的眼里会呈现出我们发现不了的乐趣和快乐。

Section C: Chinese 中文写作(30 points)

标题：谈谈“玩物丧志”

要求：请你根据自己人生经验和体会，写一篇不少于 700 字的议论文，要求立意鲜明。