

2020 年外国语学院研究生入学考试

专业综合试卷答案

B 卷

I. Vocabulary. (25X1'=25 points)

1-5 BDADB 6-10 CADAD 11-15 DCCDB
16-20 CADAA 21-25 DDDBB

II. Structure. (15x1'=15 points)

26-30 BDCAB 31-35 DBCAA 36-40 BCCCB

III. Paraphrase the following sentences. (5X3'=15 points)

41. So let us begin once again to realize that politeness doesn't mean weakness.
42. Our certain reward is our good conscience and history will judge our deeds, therefore, let us try to be pioneers in building our beloved country.
43. My brain, which is precision instrument, began to work at high speed.
44. The war acted merely as a catalytic agent in this breakdown of the Victorian social structure.
45. Every society is influenced and directed by hidden laws, and by many things deeply felt and taken for granted by the people, though not openly spoken about.

IV. Reading Comprehension (20 X1'= 20 points)

46-50 FDJCI 51-55 MBHEG
56-60 ADABC 61-65 BBACC

V. General linguistics knowledge. (20X1' = 20 points)

66-70 DBABA 71-75 ACCAC
76-80 CDCAD 81-85 DAAAB

VI. Explain the following terms. (5X5'=25 points)

86. Phonological analysis relies on the principle that certain sounds cause changes in the meaning of a word, where other sounds do not. Minimal pairs test can be used to find out which sound substitutions cause differences of meanings. When two different phonetic forms are identical in every way except for one sound segment which occurs in the same place in the string, the two forms are said to form a minimal pair, e.g. bill and pill are identical in form except for the initial consonants.
87. The type of language constructed by second or foreign language learners who are still in the process of learning a language often referred to as interlanguage. Interlanguage is often understood as language system between the target and the learner's native language.
88. By syntax we refer to the ways that sentences are constructed according to the

grammar of arrangement. As we all know, the order of elements in a sentence follows certain rules, and there is a certain degree of correspondence between the sequence of clauses and the real happenings. In other words, syntax is less arbitrary than words.

89. Speech act theory was proposed by Austin and has been developed by Searle. Basically, they believe that language is not only used to inform or to describe things, it is often used to “do things”, to perform acts. Austin suggests three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something and three kinds of acts are performed simultaneously: locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Illocutionary act or illocutionary force refers to the effect the utterance or written text has on the reader or listener. It is about the extra meaning of the utterance or written text produced on the basis of its literal meaning. Eg. “I am thirty”: The literal meaning is what the utterance says about the speaker's physical state. The illocutionary force is the effect the speaker wants the utterance to have on the listener. It may be intended as a request for something to drink.
90. It is a key concept which was raised by Halliday. It refers to the existence of the mechanism in the language, which can verbal or any written discourse organization into a coherent and unified chapters and make a living language fragment different from a random permutation. eg: 1) John likes football. John likes basketball. John likes football and basketball; 2) Henry kissed Mary in the park. In the park, Henry kissed Mary.

VII. Answer the following questions, supporting your arguments with necessary examples. (3X10'=30 points)

91. Synonymy is the technical name for the sameness relation. English is said to be rich in synonyms. For example, buy and purchase, world and universe, brotherly and fraternal. But total synonymy is rare. The so called synonyms are all context-dependent. They all differ one way to another. For example, they may differ in style. In the context, “little Tom ___ a toy bear”, buy is more appropriate than purchase. They may also differ in connotations. That is why people jokingly say “I'm thirsty. You are economical and he is stingy”. Thirdly, there are also dialectal differences. Autumn is British while fall is American. The British live in flats and take the underground or tube to work while the American live in apartment and take the subway.
92. Dialect refers to the phenomenon that the form of a language that is spoken in one area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language. E.g the regional dialect, sociolect and idiolect, etc. Register is the term used in linguistics to describe the relationship between a particular style of language and its context of use. An example of a linguistic register is legal discourse we recognize a legal document when we see one, but lawyers are generally the only people who are trained to produce them using appropriate linguistic choices.
93. Sound and meaning are related arbitrarily, which means there is no logical connection between meanings and sounds. A dog might be a pig if only the first

person or group of persons has used it for a pig. Language is therefore arbitrary. On the other hand, for the same object, different sounds can be used to express the same meaning. For instances, “book /buk/” in English is “书” in Chinese, but “本” in Japanese. It can be concluded that, in most cases, meanings and their corresponding sounds are arbitrary. Duality is a distinctive feature of language that refers to the fact that languages are organized in terms of two levels. At one level, language consists of sequences of segments or units which do not themselves carry meaning (such as the letters "g", "d"). However, when these units are combined in certain sequences, they form larger units and carry meaning (such as dog).