

全国重点名校系列

新版

全国硕士研究生招生考试 考研专业课精品资料

【电子书】2024年北京大学

625英语综合知识考研精品资料

策划：辅导资料编写组

真题汇编 直击考点
考研笔记 突破难点
核心题库 强化训练
模拟试题 查漏补缺

高分子长学姐推荐



【初试】2024 年北京大学 625 英语综合知识精品资料

说明：本套资料由高分研究生潜心整理编写，高清 PDF 电子版支持打印，考研首选资料。

一、重点名校考研真题汇编

1. 附赠重点名校：语言学相关 2014-2022 年考研真题汇编。

说明：本科目没有收集到历年考研真题，赠送重点名校考研真题汇编，因不同院校真题相似性极高，甚至部分考题完全相同，建议考生备考过程中认真研究其他院校的考研真题。

二、2024 年北京大学 625 英语综合知识考研资料

2. 《语言学教程》考研相关资料

(1) 《语言学教程》[笔记+提纲]

①北京大学 625 英语综合知识之《语言学教程》考研复习笔记。

说明：本书重点复习笔记，条理清晰，重难点突出，提高复习效率，基础强化阶段首选资料。

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(2) 《语言学教程》考研核心题库（含答案）

①北京大学 625 英语综合知识考研核心题库之《语言学教程》名词解释精编。

②北京大学 625 英语综合知识考研核心题库之《语言学教程》简答题精编。

说明：本题库涵盖了该考研科目常考题型及重点题型，根据历年考研大纲要求，结合考研真题进行的分类汇编并给出了详细答案，针对性强，是考研复习首选资料。

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说明：严格按照本科目最新专业课真题题型和难度出题，共五套全仿真模拟试题含答案解析。

②2024 年北京大学 625 英语综合知识之语言学教程考研强化五套模拟题及详细答案解析。

说明：专业课强化检测使用。共五套强化模拟题，均含有详细答案解析，考研强化复习首选。

③2024 年北京大学 625 英语综合知识之语言学教程考研冲刺五套模拟题及详细答案解析。

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3. 《高级英语》考研相关资料

(1) 《高级英语》[笔记+课件+提纲]

①2024 年北京大学 625 英语综合知识之《高级英语》考研复习笔记。

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②2024 年北京大学 625 英语综合知识之《高级英语》本科生课件。

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说明：该科目复习考试范围框架，汇总出了考试知识点，有的放矢，提高复习针对性。

(2) 《高级英语》考研核心题库 (含答案)

①2024 年北京大学 625 英语综合知识之《高级英语》考研核心题库精编。

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三、电子版资料全国统一零售价

4. 本套考研资料包含以上一、二部分 (高清 PDF 电子版，不含教材)，全国统一零售价：[¥]

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四、2024 年研究生入学考试指定/推荐参考书目 (资料不包括教材)

5. 北京大学 625 英语综合知识考研初试参考书

张汉熙：《高级英语》第一册与第二册外语教学与研究出版社

《语言学教程》第 7 版胡壮麟北京大学出版社 2003.3

五、本套考研资料适用学院和专业

外国语学院：外国语言学及应用语言学

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考研云分享
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北京大学 625 英语综合知识考研初试参考书目

张汉熙：《高级英语》第一册与第二册外语教学与研究出版社
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北京大学 625 英语综合知识考研招生适用院系

外国语学院：外国语言学及应用语言学

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2024 年北京大学 625 英语综合知识考研核心笔记

《语言学教程》考研核心笔记

Chapter 1 Invitations to Linguistics**1. Why study language?**

- (1) Language is very essential to human beings.
- (2) In language there are many things we should know.
- (3) For further understanding, we need to study language scientifically.

2. What is language?

Language is a means of verbal communication. It is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.

3. Design features of language

The features that define our human languages can be called design features which can distinguish human language from any animal system of communication.

(1) Arbitrariness

Arbitrariness refers to the fact that the forms of linguistic signs bear no natural relationship to their meanings.

(2) Duality

Duality refers to the property of having two levels of structures, such that units of the primary level are composed of elements of the secondary level and each of the two levels has its own principles of organization.

(3) Creativity

Creativity means that language is resourceful because of its duality and its recursiveness. Recursiveness refers to the rule which can be applied repeatedly without any definite limit. The recursive nature of language provides a theoretical basis for the possibility of creating endless sentences.

(4) Displacement

Displacement means that human languages enable their users to symbolize objects, events and concepts which are not present (in time and space) at the moment of conversation.

4. Origin of language**(1) The bow-wow theory**

In primitive times people imitated the sounds of the animal calls in the wild environment they lived and speech developed from that.

(2) The pooh-pooh theory

In the hard life of our primitive ancestors, they utter instinctive sounds of pains, anger and joy which gradually developed into language.

(3) The “yo-he-ho” theory

As primitive people worked together, they produced some rhythmic grunts which gradually developed into chants and then into language.

5. Functions of language

As is proposed by Jacobson, language has six functions:

- ①Referential: to convey message and information;
- ②Poetic: to indulge in language for its own sake;
- ③Emotive: to express attitudes, feelings and emotions;
- ④Conative: to persuade and influence others through commands and entreaties;
- ⑤Phatic: to establish communion with others;
- ⑥Metalingual: to clear up intentions, words and meanings.

Halliday (1994) proposes a theory of metafunctions of language. It means that language has three metafunctions:

- ①Ideational function: to convey new information, to communicate a content that is unknown to the hearer;
- ②Interpersonal function: embodying all use of language to express social and personal relationships;
- ③Textual function: referring to the fact that language has mechanisms to make any stretch of spoken and written discourse into a coherent and unified text and make a living passage different from a random list of sentences.

According to Hu Zhuanglin, language has at least seven functions:

(1) Informative

The informative function means language is the instrument of thought and people often use it to communicate new information.

(2) Interpersonal function

The interpersonal function means people can use language to establish and maintain their status in a society.

(3) Performative

The performative function of language is primarily to change the social status of persons, as in marriage ceremonies, the sentencing of criminals, the blessing of children, the naming of a ship at a launching ceremony, and the cursing of enemies.

(4) Emotive function

The emotive function is one of the most powerful uses of language because it is so crucial in changing the emotional status of an audience for or against someone or something.

(5) Phatic communion

The phatic communion means people always use some small, seemingly meaningless expressions such as Good morning, God bless you, Nice day, etc., to maintain a comfortable relationship between people without any factual content.

(6) Recreational function

The recreational function means people use language for the sheer joy of using it, such as a baby's babbling or a chanter's chanting.

(7) Metalingual function

The metalingual function means people can use language to talk about itself. E.g. I can use the word "book" to talk about a book, and I can also use the expression "the word book" to talk about the sign "b-o-o-k" itself.

6. What is linguistics?

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It studies not just one language of any one community, but the language of all human beings.

7. Main branches of linguistics

(1) Phonetics

Phonetics is the study of speech sounds, it includes three main areas: articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics, and auditory phonetics.

(2) Phonology

Phonology studies the rules governing the structure, distribution, and sequencing of speech sounds and the shape of syllables.

(3) Morphology

Morphology studies the minimal units of meaning – morphemes and word-formation processes.

(4) Syntax

Syntax refers to the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language, or simply, the study of the formation of sentences.

(5) Semantics

Semantics examines how meaning is encoded in a language.

(6) Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in context.

8. Macrolinguistics

Macrolinguistics is the study of language in all aspects, distinct from microlinguistics, which dealt solely with the formal aspect of language system.

(1) Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics investigates the interrelation of language and mind, in processing and producing utterances and in language acquisition for example.

(2) Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a term which covers a variety of different interests in language and society, including the language and the social characteristics of its users.

(3) Anthropological linguistics

Anthropological linguistics studies the relationship between language and culture in a community.

(4) Computational linguistics

Computational linguistics is an interdisciplinary field which centers around the use of computers to process or produce human language.

9. Important distinctions in linguistics

(1) Descriptive vs. prescriptive

To say that linguistics is a descriptive science is to say that the linguist tries to discover and record the rules to which the members of a language-community actually conform and does not seek to impose upon them other rules, or norms, of correctness.

Prescriptive linguistics aims to lay down rules for the correct use of language and settle the disputes over usage once and for all.

For example, “Don’t say X.” is a prescriptive command; “People don’t say X.” is a descriptive statement. The distinction lies in prescribing how things ought to be and describing how things are. In the 18th century, all the main European languages were studied prescriptively. However, modern linguistics is mostly descriptive because the nature of linguistics as a science determines its preoccupation with description instead of prescription.

(2) Synchronic vs. diachronic

A synchronic study takes a fixed instant (usually at present) as its point of observation. Saussure’s diachronic description is the study of a language through the course of its history. E.g. a study of the features of the English used in Shakespeare’s time would be synchronic, and a study of the changes English has undergone since then would be a diachronic study. In modern linguistics, synchronic study seems to enjoy priority over diachronic study. The reason is that unless the various state of a language are successfully studied it would be difficult to describe the changes that have taken place in its historical development.

(3) Langue & parole

Saussure distinguished the linguistic competence of the speaker and the actual phenomena or data of linguistics as *langue* and *parole*. *Langue* is relative stable and systematic, *parole* is subject to personal and situational constraints; *langue* is not spoken by an individual, *parole* is always a naturally occurring event. What a linguist should do, according to Saussure, is to draw rules from a mass of confused facts, i.e. to discover the regularities governing all instances of *parole* and make them the subject of linguistics.

(4) Competence and performance

According to Chomsky, a language user's underlying knowledge about the system of rules is called the linguistic competence, and the actual use of language in concrete situations is called performance. Competence enables a speaker to produce and understand an indefinite number of sentences and to recognize grammatical mistakes and ambiguities. A speaker's competence is stable while his performance is often influenced by psychological and social factors. So a speaker's performance does not always match his supposed competence. Chomsky believes that linguists ought to study competence, rather than performance. Chomsky's competence-performance distinction is not exactly the same as, though similar to, Saussure's *langue-parole* distinction. *Langue* is a social product and a set of conventions of a community, while competence is deemed as a property of mind of each individual. Saussure looks at language more from a sociological or sociolinguistic point of view than Chomsky since the latter deals with his issues psychologically or psycholinguistically.

(5) Etic vs. emic

[These two terms are still very vague to me. After I read Ji Daohong's book, I can understand them better, but because they are vaguely mentioned in Hu's book, it seems very difficult for me to understand them fully. – icywarmtea]

Being etic means researchers' making far too many, as well as behaviorally and inconsequential, differentiations, just as often the case with phonetics vs. phonemics analysis in linguistics proper.

An emic set of speech acts and events must be one that is validated as meaningful via final resource to the native members of a speech community rather than via appeal to the investigator's ingenuity or intuition alone.

Following the suffix formations of (phon)etics vs (phon)emics, these terms were introduced into the social sciences by Kenneth Pike (1967) to denote the distinction between the material and functional study of language: phonetics studies the acoustically measurable and articulatorily definable immediate sound utterances, whereas phonemics analyzes the specific selection each language makes from that universal catalogue from a functional aspect.

End of Chapter 1

《高级英语》考研核心笔记

第一部分 第一册 Unit 1: The Middle Eastern Bazaar

- I . Additional Background Knowledge
1. Middle Eastern Countries
 2. Architecture of Gothic Style
- II . Introduction to the Passage
1. Type of literature: a piece of objective description
 2. The purpose of a piece of objective description:
 - to record and reproduce a true picture with opinions and emotions of the author excluded
 3. Ways of developing a piece of objective description:
 - to begin with a brief general picture, divide the object into parts and organize the detailed description in order of space
- III . Effective Writing Skills
1. making effective use of specific verbs
 2. using adjectives accurately
 3. using five human senses---hearing, smelling, seeing, tasting and touching to make the description vivid
 4. using rhetorical devices properly
- IV . Rhetorical Devices
1. simile
 2. metaphor
 3. assonance
 4. onomatopoeia
- V . Special Difficulties
1. paraphrasing some sentences
 2. translating some paragraphs
 3. identifying figures of speech
- VI . Questions
1. What is a bazaar? Can you name some of the Middle Eastern countries in which such bazaars are likely to be found?
 2. Name all the markets in the bazaar. What kind of economy do you think they represent? Give facts to support your view.
 3. What scene do you find most picturesque in the bazaar? Why? (空格、小五、宋体)

第二部分 Unit 2: Hiroshima---“the Liveliest” City in Japan by Jacques Danvoir

I. Additional Background Knowledge

1. The City of Hiroshima
2. The first dropping of an atomic bomb---“Little Boy”

II. Introduction to the Passage

1. Type of literature: a piece of radio report
2. The purpose of a piece of radio report: to inform the auditors of the truth
3. Some characteristics of radio report: authenticity and objectivity

III. Effective Writing Skills

1. accurately recording the dialogues with some Japanese to reinforce the authenticity of the report
3. carefully observing and describing details to reinforce the authenticity of the report
3. vivid and humorous description to make the report interesting

IV. Rhetorical Devices

1. metaphor
2. anti-climax

V. Special Difficulties

1. reading between the lines
2. paraphrasing some sentences

VI. Questions

1. What was the writer's attitude towards Hiroshima?
2. Was Hiroshima in any way different from other Japanese cities?
3. Even in this short description one may find some of the problems of Japan, or at least, of Hiroshima. Can you say what they are?
4. How do the Japanese themselves look at Hiroshima? Why?

VII. Detailed Teaching Notes:
**Hiroshima--the "Liveliest" City
In Japan**
1. The Map of Japan
Hiroshima

Hiroshima, city on southwestern Honshū Island, Japan, capital of Hiroshima Prefecture, at the head of Hiroshima Bay. The city was founded in 1594 on six islands in the Ōta River delta. Hiroshima grew rapidly as a castle town and commercial city, and after 1868 it was developed as a military center. On August 6, 1945, during World War II (1939-1945), the first atomic bomb to be used against an enemy position was dropped on the city by the United States Army Air Forces (*see* Nuclear Weapons). According to U.S. estimates 60,000 to 70,000 people were killed or missing as a result of the bomb and many more were made homeless. (In 1940 the population of Hiroshima had been 343,698.) The blast also destroyed more than 10 sq km (4 sq mi) of the city, completely destroying 68 percent of Hiroshima's buildings; another 24 percent were damaged. Every August 6 since 1947, thousands participate in interfaith services in the Peace Memorial Park built on the site where the bomb exploded. In 1949 the Japanese dedicated Hiroshima as an international shrine of peace. After the war, the city was largely rebuilt, and commercial activities were resumed. Machinery, automobiles, food processing, and the brewing of

sake are the main industries. The surrounding area, although mountainous, has fertile valleys where silk, rice, and wheat are produced. Population (1990) 1,085,705.

2. The Bombing of Hiroshima

On August 6, 1945, during World War II, the United States dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, a Japanese city and military center. An estimated 60,000 to 70,000 people were killed or reported missing, and thousands more were made homeless. Sixteen hours after the attack, U.S. President Harry S. Truman's report of the event was broadcast to radio listeners.

The explosion produces great amounts of heat, a shock wave and intense radiation. The region of the explosion becomes radioactively contaminated and radioactive products may be deposited elsewhere as fallout.

At 8:15 a.m. on August 6, 1945, by order of President Truman, the first Atomic bomb, nicknamed Little Boy was exploded over a point near the centre of Hiroshima, destroying almost everything with a radius of 830-1,450 meters. The damage beyond this area was considerable, and over 71,000 people were killed instantly. Many more later died of injuries and the effects of radiation. Casualties numbered nearly 130,000. Survivors are still dying of leukaemia, pernicious anaemia and other diseases induced by radiation. Almost 98% of the buildings were destroyed or severely damaged.

The Japanese dedicated post-war Hiroshima to peace. A destroyed area named "Peace City" has been set aside as a memorial. A peace Park was build. A special hospital built here treats people suffering from exposure to radiation and conducts research into its effects.

3. Rhetoric

tenor (subject): the concept, object, or person meant in a metaphor

vehicle (reference): a medium through which something is expressed, achieved, or displayed

Simile: A simile makes a comparison between two unlike things having at least one quality or characteristic in common. The two things compared must be dissimilar and the basis of resemblance is usually an abstract quality. The vehicle is almost always introduced by the word "like" or "as".

Self-criticism is as necessary to us as air or water.

The water lay grey and wrinkled like an elephant's skin.

My very thoughts were like the ghostly rustle of dead leaves.

The bus went as slowly as a snail.

Her eyes were jet black, and her hair was like a waterfall.

The comparison is purely imaginative, that is, the resemblance between the two unlike things in that one particular aspect exists only in our minds, and not in the nature of the things themselves.

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country.

Metaphor is considered the most important and basic poetic figure and also the commonest the most beautiful.

Snow *clothes* the ground.

The town *was stormed* after a long siege.

Boys and girls, tumbling in the streets and playing, were *moving jewels*.

I had a lump in my throat

At last this intermezzo came to an end...

I was again crushed by the thought...

...when the meaning ... sank in, jolting me...

Metonymy(借代、换喻)

She was a girl who excited the emotions, but I was not one to let my heart rule my head.
 He took to the bottle.
 ...little old Japan adrift amid beige concrete skyscrapers ...struggle between kimono and the miniskirt
 I thought that Hiroshima still felt the impact

Metonymy can be derived from various sources:

a. Names of persons

Uncle Sam: the USA

b. Animals

the bear: the Soviet Union

the dragon : the Chinese (a fight between the bear and the dragon)

c. Parts of the body

heart: feelings and emotions

head, brain: wisdom, intelligence, reason

grey hair: old age

d. Profession:

the press: newspapers, reporters etc.

He met the press yesterday evening at the Grand Hotel.

the bar: the legal profession

e. location of government, business etc.

Downing Street: the British Government

the White House: the US president and his government

the Capital Hill: US Congress

Wall Street: US financial circles

Hollywood: American filmmaking industry

Euphemism: the substitution of an agreeable or inoffensive expression for one that may offend or suggest sth unpleasant. e.g:

He was sentenced to prison---He is now living at the government's expenses.

The boy is a bit slow for his age.

to go to heaven---dead

to go to the bathroom, do one's business, answer the nature's call, put an end to my life.

Each day of suffering that helps to free me from earthly cares.

Irony:

Hiroshima---the Liveliest City in Japan

the good fortune that my illness has brought me

Anti-Climax:

a town known throughout the world for its---oysters

Alliteration:

slip to a stop

tested and treated

2024 年北京大学 625 英语综合知识考研辅导课件

《高级英语》考研辅导课件

<p>Aims of the Course</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a. Vocabulary ■ b. Paraphrase ■ c. Structure ■ d. Style ■ e. Rhetoric 	<p>Lesson one</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE MIDDLE EASTERN BAZAAR</p>
<p>Objectives of Teaching</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To comprehend the whole text 2. To lean and master the vocabulary and expressions 3. To learn to paraphrase the difficult sentences 4. To understand the structure of the text 5. To appreciate the style and rhetoric of the passage. 	<p>Important and difficult points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. The comprehension and appreciation of the words describing sound, colour, light, heat, size and smell. ■ 2. The appreciation of the words and expressions used for stress and exaggeration. ■ 3. Some useful expressions such as <i>to make a point of, it is a point of honour...</i>, and etc.
<p>Writing Style</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A description is painting a picture in words of a person, place, object, or scene. ■ a description is generally developed through sensory details, or the impressions of one's senses --- <i>sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch</i>. The writer chooses those that help to bring out the dominant characteristic of the person or thing described. 	<p>Detailed Study of the Text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Middle East: Southeast Asia and Northeast Africa, including the Near East and Iran and Afghanistan. ■ *image-1* (中东地图) ■ *image-2* (中东集市, flash) ■ The Middle Eastern bazaar reminds you of things hundreds --- even thousands--- of years
<p>Detailed Study of the Text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Personification: an act of personifying sth. that is without life ■ Hyperbole: overstate or exaggerate sth. in order to make it sound bigger, smaller, better, worse, etc. than it really is 	<p>Detailed Study of the Text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2. particular: special, single and different from others. ■ The teacher took particular (special) notice of me. ■ On this particular (single) day we had to be at school early.

Detailed Study of the Text
3. Gothic-arched: a type of architecture

Goth: one of the German tribes

arch: a curved top sometimes with a central point resting on 2 supports as above a door. *image-3* (拱型门)


Detailed Study of the Text

- aged:
- a. [d] (此处要求用音标)
- My son is aged 10.
- a middle aged couple
- b. [id] ancient
- He is aged.
- her aged grandfather
- Medicare for the sick & aged

Detailed Study of the Text

- 4. glare: shining intensely, uncomfortably, and too strong; in a way unpleasant to the eyes
- 5. cavern: a large deep cave, closed roofed place.
- Here in the text we can see that it is a long, narrow, dark street of workshops and stores with some sort of roof over them.

Detailed Study of the Text

- 6. losing itself in the shadowy distance: In the farthest distance everything becomes obscure, unclear, only dimly visible in the dark surroundings.
- shadow: darkness where direct light, esp. sunlight, is blocked by sth.

Detailed Study of the Text

- shadowy: hard to see or know about clearly, not distinct, dim
- 7. harmony: musical notes combined together in a pleasant sounding way
- harmoniously: in a pleasant and peaceful way

Detailed Study of the Text

- tinkle: to make a light metallic sound
- The rain tinkled on the metal roof. to tinkle coins together

Detailed Study of the Text

- 8. throng: large crowd of people, a crowd of people busy doing sth.
- *Throng* varies so little in meaning from *crowd* that the two words are often used interchangeably without loss.

Detailed Study of the Text

- *Throng* sometimes carries the stronger implication of movement and of pushing and the weaker implication of density.
- The pre-Xmas sale attracted a throng of shoppers.

Detailed Study of the Text

- 10. roadway:
 - a. central part used by cars, the middle part of a road where cars drive
 - b. a narrow piece of land over which a road passes

Detailed Study of the Text

- 11. narrow: make or become narrow
- In the bright sunlight she had to narrow her eyes.
- The river narrows at this point.
- 12. stall: BrE. a table or small open-fronted shop in a public place, sth. not permanent, often can be put together and taken away, on which wares are set up for sale.

Detailed Study of the Text

- 13. din: loud, confused, continuous noise. The word often suggests unpleasant, disordered mixture of confusing and disturbing sounds.
- The din in the theatre stopped when the curtain was raised.
- the din of the cheerful crowd

Detailed Study of the Text

- 14. wares (always-pl.) articles offered for sale, usu. not in a shop.
- to advertise / hawk / peddle one's wares
- 15. would-be: likely, possible, which one wishes to be but is not
- a would-be musician / football player
- her would-be husband

Detailed Study of the Text

- 17. bargain: to talk about the condition of a sale, agreement, or contract
- 18. dizzy: feeling as if everything were turning round
- The two-day journey on the bus makes me dizzy.

Detailed Study of the Text

- 19. penetrate: to enter, pass, cut, or force a way into or through.
- The bullet can penetrate a wall.
- Rainwater has penetrated through the roof of my house.

Detailed Study of the Text

- 20. fade: to lose strength, colour, freshness, etc.
- fade away: go slowly out of hearing, gradually disappearing
- The light faded as the sun went down.
- The sound of the footsteps faded away.

Detailed Study of the Text

- **The farther you push / force your way into the bazaar, the lower and softer the noise becomes until finally it disappears. Then you arrive at the cloth market where the sound is hardly audible.**

Detailed Study of the Text

- **21. mute:**
- **verb: to reduce the sound of, to make a sound softer than usual**
- **to mute a musical instrument**
- **Here in the text the word "muted" is used to suggest the compelling circumstances, forcing you to lower your sound.**

Detailed Study of the Text

- **22. beaten: (of a path, track, etc.) that is given shape by the feet of those who pass along it, suggesting ancientness, timelessness.**
- **The path becomes flat because of the walking of countless people through thousands of years.**
- **We followed a well-beaten path through the forest.**

Detailed Study of the Text

- **23. deaden: to cause to lose strength, force, feeling, and brightness**
- **Two of these pills will deaden the pain.**
- **24. vaulted: in the form of a vault --- a series of arches built to form a roof**
- **25. measured: carefully controlled**

Detailed Study of the Text

- **26. overwhelm: overcome, control completely and usu. suddenly**
- **Sorrow overwhelmed the family.**
- **She was overwhelmed with grief.**
- **They won an overwhelming victory / majority.**

Detailed Study of the Text

- **27. sepulchral: related to grave, gloomy, dismal**
- **sepulchre: old and bibl. use, a burial place; a tomb**

Detailed Study of the Text

- **28. follow suit: to do the same as someone else has done, to play / to deal the cards of the same suits.**
- **A set of cards consists of 4 suits. They are hearts, diamonds, spades and clubs. In poker, if someone deals a spade, you follow suit.**
- **When the others went swimming, I followed suit.**
- **He went to bed and I followed suit after a few minutes.**

Detailed Study of the Text

- **29. peculiarity: a special feature that is different from normal or usual, strangeness.**
- **One of his peculiarities is that his two eyes are not of the same colour.**
- **The large fantail is a peculiarity of the peacock.**

2024 年北京大学 625 英语综合知识考研复习提纲

《语言学教程》考研复习提纲

语言学教程复习重点提纲

第一章 Invitation to Linguistics

1) Language 的定义: Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. It is instrumental, social and conventional.

2) Design Features of Language

Design Features 的定义: It refers to the defining/distinctive properties of human language that distinguish it from any animal system of communication.

Design Features of Language: ①Arbitrariness ②Duality

③Creativity ④Displacement

① **Arbitrariness**: There is no logical connection between sound and meaning.

For onomatopoeia, arbitrary and non-arbitrary effects work at the same time. However, it can not change the nature of language, because: i. Onomatopoeia takes a small number of every language. ii. Different language use different words to describe the same sound.

Arbitrariness makes language potentially creative, and conventionality makes language learning laborious. In fact, conventionality is more worth noticing than arbitrariness.

② **Duality**: It means language has two levels structure, the primary level and the secondary level. At the secondary level are elements which have no meaning but which combine to form units at primary which do have meaning. Secondary level is made up of meaningless sounds and primary level of meaningful words.

那么思考一个问题: Do animal languages have duality?

Duality implicates that language is hierarchical: the lowest level consists of many meaningless sounds which occur in chumps that we call syllables. A syllable is the smallest unit that is normally spoken by itself. Scores of syllables become the carriers of hundreds of meaningful segments of words that we call morphemes, with thousands of words we associate millions of meanings, which make up of possible sentences and discourses. Duality has the greatest productive power.

③ **Creativity:** We can produce and understand sentences which we have not heard before. By creativity, we know language is resourceful because of its duality and its recursiveness.

思考一个问题: 动物的语言具有 duality 的特性吗?

④ **Displacement:** It means that we can communicate things, concepts which are not present at the right time or place of communication.

Displacement 的作用:

*Displacement enables us to talk about a wide range of things

*Displacement gives us the power to handle generalizations and abstractions

Most animals communicate by some stimulus, which indicates something are happening at the right time. But human language is unlike animal communication systems, stimulus free. Our language enables us to communicate about things that don' t exist or don' t yet exist.

3) Functions of Language

Jacobson 指出了 6 个话语事件里的角色: speaker, addressee, context, message, code, contact.

Halliday 提出了语言的元功能: ideational, interpersonal, textual

最后总结出语言的七大功能: informative, interpersonal, performative, emotive/expressive, phatic, recreational, metalingual

- ① Informative: It is used to offer information about facts and to tell what the speaker believes.
- ② ②Interpersonal: It embodies the use of language to express, establish and maintain social relations. By far, this is the most important sociological use of language.
- ③ Performative: It means that language is also used to “do things” to perform actions. This concept originates from Austin & Searle, whose theory now performs the backbone of pragmatics. This function of language is primarily to change the social status of persons, or the state of a thing.
- ④ Emotive: It is the use of language to reveal some feelings and attitudes of the speaker.

在这里区分一下 Emotive function vs Informative function

Language is used for the informative function to pass judgments on the truth or falsehood of statements; Language used for the expressive function evaluates, appraises or asserts the speaker's own attitudes.

- ⑤ Phatic: It is used for maintaining social contact rather than exchanging information or ideas
- ⑥ Recreational: It refers to the use of language for the sheer joy of it.
- ⑦ Metalingual: It is used to clarify meanings or what other person has said.

4) What is Linguistics?

Linguistics is the scientific study of language.

What are main branches of Linguistics?

Phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics.

5) 弄清楚几个概念: macrolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, anthropological linguistics, computational linguistics

6) Important distinctions in linguistics:

① Descriptive vs Prescriptive

A linguistic study is descriptive if it describes and analyses facts observed; it is prescriptive if it tries to lay down rules for correct language behavior.

② Synchronic vs Diachronic

The description of a language at any one time is a synchronic study; the description of a language as it changes through time is a diachronic study.

③ Langue vs Parole

Langue refers to the abstract linguistic system shared by all the members of a speech community; Parole, refers to the realization of langue. Saussure distinguished langue and parole, he looked at language from a sociological point of view.

What we know (langue) → abstract knowledge → essential

What we say (parole) → actual speech → incidental

2024 年北京大学 625 英语综合知识考研核心题库

《语言学教程》考研核心题库之名词解释精编

 1. **Broad and narrow transcription**

【答案】 the use of a simple set of symbols in transcription is called broad transcription; the use of a simple set of symbols in transcription is called broad transcription; while, the use of more specific symbols to show more phonetic detail is referred to as narrow transcription.

 2. **semantic component**

【答案】 a distinguishable element of meaning in a word with two values, e.g. <+human>

 3. **Phonetics**

【答案】 The study of sounds which are used in linguistic communication is called phonetics.

 4. **ethnic dialect**

【答案】 Within a society, speech variation may come about because of different ethnic backgrounds. An ethnic language variety is a social dialect of a language, often cutting across regional differences. An ethnic dialect is spoken mainly by a less privileged population that has experienced some form of social isolation, such as racial discrimination or segregation.

 5. **direct thought**

【答案】 categories used by novelists to represent the thoughts of their characters are exactly the same as those used to represent a speech.

 6. **Reference**

【答案】 It is what a linguistic form refers to in the real world; it is a matter of the relationship between the form and the reality.

 7. **Affix**

【答案】 Affixes are of two types: inflectional and derivational. Inflectional affixes manifest various grammatical relations or grammatical categories, while derivational affixes are added to an existing form to create a word.

 8. **relational opposites**

【答案】 converse antonymy in reciprocal social roles, kinship relations, and temporal and spatial relations. There are always two entities involved. One presupposes the other. The shorter, better; words .etc are instances of relational opposites.

 9. **semantic shift**

【答案】 Semantic shift is a process of semantic change in which a word loses its former meaning and acquires a new, sometimes related, meaning.

 10. **computer linguistics**

【答案】 a branch of applied linguistics, dealing with computer processing of human language.

11. schemata in text

【答案】 packets of stored knowledge in language processing.

12. linguistic determinism

【答案】 one of the two points in Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, i. e. language determines thought.

13. sense

【答案】 the literal meaning of a word or an expression, independent of situational context.

14. Suprasegmental feature

【答案】 The phonetic features that occur above the level of the segments are called suprasegmental features; these are the phonological properties of such units as the syllable, the word, and the sentence. The main suprasegmental ones includes stress, intonation, and tone.

15. constraints on Horn scales

【答案】 the hearer-based o-Principle is a sufficiency condition in the sense that information provided is the most the speaker is able to.

16. diachronic

【答案】 study of a language is carried through the course of its history.

17. Suffix

【答案】 Suffixes are added to the end of the stems; they modify the meaning of the original word and in many cases change its part of speech.

18. Call

【答案】 computer-assisted language learning(call), refers to the use of a computer in the teaching or learning of a second or foreign language.

19. Competence

【答案】 Chomsky defines competence as the ideal user's knowledge of the rules of his language,

20. Duality

【答案】 The duality nature of language means that language is a system, which consists of two sets of structure, or two levels, one of sounds and the other of meanings.

21. taboo

【答案】 taboo, or rather linguistic taboo, denotes any pro-hibition by the polite society on the use of particular lexical items to refer to objects or acts.

22. frequency effect

【答案】 describes the additional ease with which a word is accessed due to its more frequent usage in language.

23. concordance

【答案】 the use of computer to search for a particular word, sequence of words. or perhaps even a part of speech in a text. The computer can also receive all examples of a particular word,

usually in a context, which is a further aid to the linguist. It can also calculate the number of occurrences of the word so that information on the frequency of the word may be gathered.

24. Blending

【答案】 It is a process of word-formation in which a new word is formed by combining the meanings and sounds of two words, one of which is not in its full form or both of which are not in their full forms, like newscast (news + broadcast), brunch (breakfast + lunch)

25. ostensive communication

【答案】 a complete characterization of communication is that it is ostensive-inferential.

26. Semantics

【答案】 Semantics can be simply defined as the study of meaning in language.

27. macroproposition

【答案】 general propositions used to form an overall macrostructure of the story.

28. Suprasegmental

【答案】 suprasegmental features are those aspects of speech that involve more than single sound segments. The principal supra-segmental features are syllable, stress, tone, and intonation.

29. deep structure

【答案】 the abstract representation of the syntactic properties of a construction, i. e. the underlying level of structural relations between its different constituents, such as the relation between, the underlying subject and its verb, or a verb and its object.

30. Cohesion

【答案】 The Cohesion shows whether a certain tagmeme is dominating other tagmemes or is dominated by others.

31. document representative

【答案】 information structure is concerned with exploiting relationships, between documents to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of retrieval strategies. It covers specifically a logical organization of information, such as document representatives, for the purpose of information retrieval.

32. displacement

【答案】 one design feature of human language, which means human language enable their users to symbolize objects, events and concepts which are not present c in time and space, at the moment of communication.

33. computer literacy

【答案】 those people who have sufficient knowledge and skill in the use of computers and computer software.

34. perlocutionary act

【答案】 A perlocutionary act is the act performed by or resulting from saying something; it is the consequence of, or the change brought about by the utterance; it is the act performed by saying something.

35. Place of articulation

【答案】 in the production of consonants, place of articulation refers to where in the vocal tract there is approximation, narrowing, or the obstruction of air.

36. grammatical word

【答案】 word expressing grammatical meanings, such conjunction, prepositions, articles and pronouns.

37. illocutionary act

【答案】 An illocutionary act is the act of expressing the speaker's intention; it is the act performed in saying something.

38. langue

【答案】 the linguistic competence of the speaker.

39. parole

【答案】 the actual phenomena or data of linguistics (utterances).

40. third-person narrator

【答案】 of the narrator is not a character in the fictional world, he or she is usually called a third-person narrator.

41. Haplology

【答案】 It refers to the phenon of the loss of one of two phonetically similar syllables in sequence.

42. Displacement

【答案】 It means that human languages enable their users to symbolize objects, events and concepts, which are not present (in time and space) at the moment of communication.

43. lexeme

【答案】 A separate unit of meaning, usually in the form of a word(e. g. “dog in the manger”)

44. pragmatics

【答案】 Pragmatics can be defined as the study of how speakers of a language use sentences to effect successful communication.

45. exocentric construction

【答案】 a construction whose distribution is not functionally equivalent to any to any of its constituents.

2024 年北京大学 625 英语综合知识考研题库[仿真+强化+冲刺]

北京大学 625 英语综合知识考研仿真五套模拟题

2024 年语言学教程五套仿真模拟题及详细答案解析（一）

一、名词解释

1. **Articulatory phonetics**

【答案】 the study of production of speech sounds.

2. **communicative competence**

【答案】 a speaker's knowledge of the total set of rules, conventions, etc. governing the skilled use of language in a society. Distinguished by D.Hymes in the late 1960s from Chomsky's concept of competence, in the restricted sense of knowledge of a grammar.

3. **Synonymy**

【答案】 Synonymy refers to the sameness or close similarity of meaning.

4. **frequency effect**

【答案】 describes the additional ease with which a word is accessed due to its more frequent usage in language.

5. **CD-ROM**

【答案】 computer disk-read only memory allows huge amount of information to be stored on one disk with quick access to the information. Students and teachers can access information quickly and efficiently for use in and out of the classroom.

6. **syllabus**

【答案】 the planning of course of instruction. It is a description of the course content, teaching procedures and learning experiences.

7. **pragmatics**

【答案】 Pragmatics can be defined as the study of how speakers of a language use sentences to effect successful communication.

8. **Prefix**

【答案】 Prefixes occur at the beginning of a word. Prefixes modify the meaning of the stem, but they usually do not change the part of speech of the original word.

二、简答题

9. **How does a sentence differ from an utterance?**

【答案】 A sentence is a grammatical concept. It usually consists of a subject and predicate. An utterance is the unit of communication. It is the smallest linguistic unit that has a communicative value. If we regard a sentence as what people actually utter in the course of communication, it becomes an utterance. Whether "Mary is beautiful." is a sentence or an utterance depends on how we look at it. If we regard it as a grammatical unit or a self-contained unit in isolation, then it is a sentence. If we look at it as something uttered in a certain situation with a certain purpose, then it is an utterance. Most utterances take the form of complete sentences, but some

utterances are not, and some cannot even be restored to complete sentences.

10. What is NP movement. Illustrate it with examples.

【答案】 NP movement involves the movement of a noun phrase. NP-movement occurs when, for example, a sentence changes from the active voice to the passive voice:

(A) The man beat the child.

(B) The child was beaten by the man.

B is the result of the movement of the noun phrases "the man" and "the child" from their original positions in (A) to new positions. That is, "the man" is postposed to the right and "the child" is preposed to the left.

Not all instances of NP-movement, however, are related to changing a sentence from the active voice to the passive voice. For example:

(C) It seems they are quite fit for the job.

(D) They seem quite fit for the job.

These sentences are identical in meaning, but different in their superficial syntactic representations. It is believed that they have the same underlying structure, but (27b) is the result of an NP movement.

11. What are the major views concerning the study of meaning? How do they differ?

【答案】 One of the oldest was the naming theory, proposed by the ancient Greek scholar Plato, who believed that the words used in a language are taken to be labels of the objects they stand for. The conceptualist view holds that there is no direct link between a linguistic form and what it refers to. The form and the meaning are linked through the mediation of concepts in the mind. Contextualism is based on the presumption that one can derive meaning from or reduce meaning to observable contexts. Two kinds of context are recognized; the situational context and the linguistic context.

For example, the meaning of the word "seal" in the sentence "The seal could not be found" can only be determined according to the context in which the sentence occurs:

The seal could not be found. The zoo keeper became worried.

(seal meaning an aquatic mammal)

The seal could not be found. The king became worried.

(seal meaning the king's stamp)

Behaviorism drew on behaviorist psychology when he tried to define the meaning of linguistic forms. Behaviorists attempted to define the meaning of a language form as "the situation in which the speaker utters it and the response it calls forth in the hearer".

12. What are the four maxims under the cooperative principle?

【答案】 (1) The maxim of quantity

① Make your contribution as informative as required (for the current purpose of the exchange) .

② Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

(2) The maxim of quality

① Do not say what you believe to be false.

② Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

(3) The maxim of relation

Be relevant.

(4) The maxim of manner

① Avoid obscurity of expression.

② Avoid ambiguity.

③ Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity) .

④ Be orderly.

13. Language is generally defined as a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.

Explain it in detail.

【答案】 First of all, language is a system, because elements of language are combined according to rules. Secondly, language is arbitrary because there is no intrinsic connection between form and meaning, or between the sign and what it stands for. Different languages have different words for the same object in the world. This fact is a good illustration of the arbitrary nature of language. This also explains the symbolic nature of language: words are just symbols; they are associated with objects, actions, ideas, etc. by convention. Thirdly, language is vocal because the primary medium is sound for all languages, no matter how well-developed their writing systems are.

The term "human" in the definition indicates that language is possessed by human beings only and is very different from the communication systems of other living creatures. The term "communication" means that language makes it possible for its users to talk to each other and fulfill their communicative needs.

14. What is the safe conclusion from Genie's case?

【答案】 A safe conclusion from Genie's case is that the language faculty of an average human degenerates after the critical period and consequently, most linguistic skills cannot develop.

15. Why do we say language acquisition is primarily the acquisition of the grammatical system of language?

【答案】 In principle, no human brain can store all the words and expressions of a language. What happens is that when processing the language they hear, children construct the grammar and make sense of the expressions according to the grammar. When producing utterances, they follow the internalized grammatical rules. Without the knowledge of the productive rules, it would be impossible for language users to produce and understand an unlimited number of sentences which they have never heard before.

16. Why does modern linguistics regard the spoken form of language as primary, not the written?

【答案】 First, the spoken form is prior to the written form and most writing systems are derived from the spoken form of language.

Second, the spoken form plays a greater role than writing in terms of the amount of information conveyed and it serves a wider range of purposes.

Finally, the spoken form is the medium through which we acquire our mother tongue.

2024 年语言学教程五套仿真模拟题及详细答案解析（二）
一、名词解释
1. lexicon

【答案】 a list of all the words in a language assigned to various lexical categories and provided with semantic interpretation.

2. parsing

【答案】 the task of assigning words to parts of speech with their appropriate accidents, traditionally e.g. to pupils learning lat in grammar.

3. Stem

【答案】 any morpheme or combination of morphemes to which an inflectional affix can be added.

4. government and binding theory

【答案】 it is the fourth period of development Chomsky's TG Grammar, which consists of X-bar theme: the basis, or the starting point, of the utterance.

5. prescriptive

【答案】 a kind of linguistic study in which things are prescribed how ought to be, i.e. laying down rules for language use.

6. holophrastic sentences

【答案】 They are children's one-word utterances. They are called holophrastic sentences, because they can be used to express a concept or predication that would be associated with an entire sentence in adult speech.

7. context effect

【答案】 this effect help people recognize a word more readily when the receding words provide an appropriate context for it.

8. Idiolect

【答案】 An idiolect is a personal dialect of an individual speaker that combines aspects of all the elements regarding regional, social, and stylistic variation, in one form or another. In a narrower sense, what makes up one's idiolect includes also such factors as voice quality, pitch and speech rhythm, which all contribute to the identifying features in an individual's speech.

二、简答题
9. Why do people take duality as one of the important design features of human language? Can you tell us what language will be if it has no such design feature?

【答案】 Duality makes our language productive. A large number of different units can be formed out of a small number of elements – for instance, tens of thousands of words out of a small set of sounds, around 48 in the case of the English language. And out of the huge number of words, there can be astronomical number of possible sentences and phrases, which in turn can combine to form unlimited number of texts. Most animal communication systems do not have this design feature of human language.

If language has no such design feature, then it will be like animal communicational system which will be highly limited. It cannot produce a very large number of sound combinations, e.g. words, which are distinct in meaning.

第一篇、2022 年语言学相关考研真题汇编

2022 年西南科技大学 614 语言学理论考研专业课真题

2022 年硕士研究生招生考试（初试）试题

科目代码：614

科目名称：语言学理论

- 说明：1.本试题为招生单位自命题科目。
2.所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在本试题单上的一律无效。
3.考生答题时不必抄题，但必须写明题号。
4.本试题共计 4 大题，满分 150 分。

【本试题共计 2 页，此为第 1 页】

一、术语解释题（共 10 题，每题 5 分，共 50 分）

1. 语言符号的线性性
2. 音节
3. 语法范畴
4. 孤立语
5. 话题
6. 自源文字
7. 借词
8. 混合语
9. 语音对应关系
10. 类推

二、辨音标音：请用国际音标给下列诗句标注现代汉语普通话读音（共 1 题，每字 1 分，共 10 分）

会当凌绝顶，一览众山小。

三、简答题（共 5 题，每题 10 分，共 50 分）

1. 怎样认识理解语言和说话的关系？
2. 下面是某一种汉语方言的语流音变的四个代表性实例，简要说明它们各自的音变特点。

(1) 棉袍 mien pə → mien mə

(2) 戏台 xie tai → xie lai

(3) 米缸 mi kouŋ → mi ouŋ

(4) 清唱 ts^hiŋ ts^hyoŋ → ts^hiŋ ʒyoŋ

3. 用义素分析法分析下面一组词。

伯父 父亲 母亲 妹妹

4. 分析说明下列句子的语义角色类型。

下午那个老人在广场上用皮鞭打陀螺。

5. 何以知道语音在演变?

四、分析应用题（共 2 题，每题 20 分，共 40 分）

1. 分析下面具有语法多义的短语或句子，使其变成单义结构。

- (1) 他爬过山没有?
- (2) 牛奶面包
- (3) 五个公司的董事和经理
- (4) 我说不好
- (5) 指导青年读好书

2. 日常生活中，我们可以看到这么一种现象：汉民族的人都使用汉语，但河南人与江浙人、大学教授与农民、口头上说的与诗歌评论中写的却又有种种差别，请用语言学基本理论解释之。

2022 年南京师范大学 869 语言学与对外汉语教学理论考研专业课真题

南京师范大学

2022 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题 (B 卷)

科目代码及名称: 869 语言学与对外汉语教学理论

满分: 150 分

注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答题内容必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回, 否则按考试违纪处理。

语言学理论 (共 70 分)

一、名词解释 (每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

1. 语言能力
2. 隐喻
3. 音位变体
4. 组合关系和聚合关系

二、简答题 (每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)

1. 简述社会方言与地域方言的关系。
2. 简述基本词汇的主要特点。

三、论述题 (每小题 15 分, 共 30 分)

1. 结合具体的语言材料, 试阐释语言发展的特点。
2. 以汉语和汉字为例, 结合具体的语言材料, 阐释语言和文字的关系。

对外汉语教学理论 (共 80 分)

四、名词解释 (每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

1. 迁移
2. 效度
3. 母语和外语
4. 《汉语教科书》

五、简答题 (每小题 10 分, 共 30 分)

1. 简述克拉申输入假说的主要内容。
2. 简述第二语言记忆的三个阶段。
3. 简述第二语言教学“直接法”的特点。

六、论述题 (每小题 15 分, 共 30 分)

1. 从偏误来源看, 偏误的类别有哪些? 请结合具体的语言材料论述。
2. 请举例说明学习策略的类型。

第二篇、2021 年语言学相关考研真题汇编

2021 年广西民族大学 859 语言学理论考研专业课真题



2021 年硕士研究生招生考试试题

【B】卷

科目代码及名称：859 语言学理论

考生须知

1. 答案须写在报考点提供的答题纸上，一律使用蓝色或黑色钢笔或签字笔。
2. 考毕，请将试题和答卷放入试题袋内密封后，在封条与试卷袋骑缝处亲笔签名。

一、 填空题（每个空格 1 分，共 20 个空格，共 20 分）

1. ①、②、③具有悠久的历史传统文化传统，是语言学的三大发源地。
2. 有的方言随着社会的分化可以变成 ④，它们之间存在着 ⑤ 对应关系。人们正是根据这种关系来确定语言亲属关系的。
3. 英语可以直接用数词修饰名词，汉语数词修饰名词一般要加上一个 ⑥ 词。
4. 语言系统中的所有符号，既可以同别的符号组合，又可以被别的符号替换，符号之间的这两种关系是 ⑦ 和 ⑧。
5. 音位变体可分 ⑨ 和 ⑩ 两类。
6. 我们可以根据语素在词中的不同作用把它分成 ⑪、⑫、⑬ 三类。
7. 语言的词汇有一个核心，这就是 ⑭，它的主要特点是：⑮、⑯、⑰。
8. 从 ⑱ 到 ⑲ 是文字造字方法发展的总趋向。⑳ 文字是语言中最简明、最方便的文字。

二、 名词解释（每小题 5 分，共 6 小题，共 30 分）

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. 语言学 | 2. 符号的任意性 |
| 3. 非音质音位 | 4. 语法手段 |
| 5. 派生义 | 6. 借词 |

三、 选择题（每小题 2 分，共 10 小题，共 20 分）

1. 从自然属性角度划分出来的最小语音单位是（ ）。

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