

## 例一

注音符号旧称“注音字母”，是一套与汉语拼音性质类似的汉字注音工具。它于 1913 年由中国读音统一会制定，1918 年由北洋政府教育部发布。目前，在我国台湾地区，注音符号仍旧是最主要的注音工具。下面罗列了 23 个汉字，并分别用 23 个用注音符号标写的音节来记录了它们的普通话读音，但它们的排列顺序是打乱的。请按要求回答问题。（请注意：本题中所有音节的声调均忽略不标。）

冬 晨 偷 牛 多 亏 袁 竹 刚 拼 爹 叶 润 翁 编 辑 去 昆 明 做 啥 客 呀

日メㄣ　去ヌ　リ丨　彳ㄣ　虫メ　又メㄛ　尸丫　𠂇尤  
夕丨ㄣ　匂メㄛ　亏メㄟ　亏メㄣ　匂丨せ　亏ㄔ　𠂇山　丨ㄚ  
𠂇马　匂丨馬　丨せ　𠂇丨ヌ　口丨ㄥ　メㄥ　匂メㄥ

1. 请将下列注音符号音节译写成汉语拼音音节。（注意：不是译写成汉字。）

口ㄥ (1) 亏メㄛ (2) 口丨ヌ (3) 衤ㄨㄥ (4) 又ヌ (5) 𠂇山马 (6)

2. 请用注音符号标出下列汉字的读音。

军 (7) 缺 (8) 蛇 (9) 滚 (10) 演 (11) 蛙 (12) 配 (13)

3. 请将下列汉语拼音音节译写成注音符号音节。

biu (14) duang (15)

## 例二

嫩兹语、伊迪语都是巴布亚新几亚西部省的一种语言，它们具有明显的相似性。下面给出的一些数词是以这两种语言为基础，并剔除一些不重要的细节之后制定出来的。虽然其与这两种语言的数词都有一些细节上的差异，但架构和规则是相同的，具有充分的现实性。它们所代表的阿拉伯数字分别是 15、25、34、57、82、90，但是它们并没有按顺序一一对应，而是乱序排列的。

(A) sombes prta ambas pus a sombesombes kap

(B) sombes prta nambis pus

(C) sombesombes pus a ambas kap

(D) sombes pus a nambis kap

(E) ambas prta nambis pus a nambis kap

(F) widmatandas pus a sombesombes kap

1. 请将上述数词各自的编号（A-F）填入空格内。

$$15 = \underline{\quad(1)\quad} \quad 25 = \underline{\quad(2)\quad} \quad 34 = \underline{\quad(3)\quad} \quad 57 = \underline{\quad(4)\quad} \quad 82 = \underline{\quad(5)\quad} \quad 90 = \underline{\quad(6)\quad}$$

2. 请将下列数词转写成阿拉伯数字。

ambas pus a sombes kap =     (7)

nambis pus a widmatandas kap = \_\_\_\_\_ (8)

sombesombes prta widmatandas pus sombes kap =       (9)

3. 请将下列阿拉伯数字转写成题中语言的数词。

$$10 = \underline{\quad(10)\quad} \quad 32 = \underline{\quad(11)\quad} \quad 100 = \underline{\quad(12)\quad} \quad 199 = \underline{\quad(13)\quad}$$

### 例三

克里语是北美印第安人克里族人的语言。有一位传教士为克里语发明了一种文字。下面左栏即为用这种文字记录的语句，右栏是相对应的用拉丁字母记录的语句。请仔细阅读后按要求回答问题 1-7，并写明你所使用的所有规则。

1.	Łσ᷑	<i>manitū</i>
2.	σ᷑Δ᷑	<i>neyūuc</i>
3.	Δ᷑·᷑	<i>iyāswe</i>
4.	Łσv"Δ·v·Ł°"	<i>kānipēhuwekwāwh</i>
5.	᷑·᷑·᷑°	<i>mūwāskwew</i>
6.	Δ᷑"n°	<i>usāhtikw</i>
7.	Uσł°	<i>tekumew</i>
8.	Qv᷑	<i>napet</i>

题中拉丁字母写法上加横线表示长元音，c读音如chip中的ch或large中的g。

- 一 请将下列语句转写成拉丁字母语句。

(1) የፌዴራል በፌዴራል (2) የፌዴራል

(3)  $\cdot \dot{A}^2 \text{ "d"}$  (4)  $\cdot \dot{\triangle} C \text{ "v"}$

- 二 请将下列拉丁字母语句转写成题中左栏文字的语句。

(5) *pimihkān* (6) *ahcāhk̥w* (7) *sipuyew*

#### 例四

Maori is the language of the indigenous population of New Zealand. It has the status of an official language in New Zealand.

Given below are nine sentences in Maori and their English translations. In the English translations, you can see three old English words, ‘thou’, ‘thee’ and ‘ye’, all of which correspond to ‘you’ in modern English. But they can clearly distinguish the different meanings of ‘you’: ‘thou’ is the nominative singular form (主格单数形式) of ‘you’, ‘thee’ is the accusative singular form (宾格单数形式) of ‘you’, ‘ye’ is the plural form (复数形式) of ‘you’.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Ka oma nga kohine.                    | The girls will run.                |
| 2. Kaore raua i whaia e taua.            | Thou and I didn’t chase them both. |
| 3. I kitea e matou nga ngeru.            | They and I saw the cats.           |
| 4. Kaore i moe nga kuri.                 | The dogs didn’t sleep.             |
| 5. Ka ngaua matou e raua.                | They both will bite them and me.   |
| 6. Kaore ratou i kaukau.                 | They all didn’t swim.              |
| 7. I whaia taua e nga kohine.            | The girls chased thee and me.      |
| 8. Ka moe taua.                          | Thou and I will sleep.             |
| 9. Kaore i ngaua e nga ngeru nga kohine. | The cats didn’t bite the girls.    |

**Question 1** Translate the following Maori sentences into English:

- (1) I ngaua ratou e nga kuri.
- (2) Kaore taua i oma.
- (3) Kaore maua i kitea e nga kohine.

**Question 2** Translate the following English sentences into Maori:

- (4) Ye and I didn’t bite the dogs.
- (5) He and I swam.
- (6) The dogs will chase the cats.

### 例五

Here are some examples of regular Dutch verbs in their infinitive or plain form (不定式或原形形式) and their past participles (过去分词); for instance, *slibben* means ‘to silt up’, and its past participle *geslibd* means ‘silted up’, as in ‘It has silted up’. The English translation is given for information only: it has no bearing on the solution.

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Translation</b>	<b>Past participle</b>
<i>slibben</i>	<i>to silt up</i>	<i>geslibd</i>
<i>klagen</i>	<i>to complain</i>	<i>geklaagd</i>
<i>branden</i>	<i>to burn</i>	<i>gebrand</i>
<i>weren</i>	<i>to resist</i>	<i>geweerd</i>
<i>tochten</i>	<i>to make a draft (wind)</i>	<i>getocht</i>
<i>tellen</i>	<i>to count</i>	<i>geteld</i>
<i>raken</i>	<i>to hit (target)</i>	<i>geraakt</i>
<i>lijmen</i>	<i>to glue</i>	<i>gelijmd</i>
<i>kunnen</i>	<i>can, to be able</i>	<i>gekund</i>
<i>vertellen</i>	<i>to tell</i>	<i>verteld</i>
<i>telen</i>	<i>to cultivate</i>	<i>geteeld</i>
<i>verhoren</i>	<i>to interrogate</i>	<i>verhoord</i>
<i>trouwen</i>	<i>to marry</i>	<i>getrouwed</i>
<i>schaven</i>	<i>to shave (woodwork)</i>	<i>geschaafd</i>
<i>razen</i>	<i>to storm</i>	<i>geraasd</i>
<i>prijzen</i>	<i>to put a price on</i>	<i>geprijsd</i>
<i>lappen</i>	<i>to clean</i>	<i>gelapt</i>
<i>smaken</i>	<i>to taste</i>	<i>gesmaakt</i>
<i>praten</i>	<i>to talk</i>	<i>gepraat</i>
<i>fietsen</i>	<i>to cycle</i>	<i>gefietst</i>
<i>boffen</i>	<i>to be lucky</i>	<i>geboft</i>

**Question 1** What are the past participles of the following words?

(1) <b>delen</b> <i>to share</i>	(2) <b>horen</b> <i>to hear</i>
(3) <b>tappen</b> <i>to pour a beer</i>	(4) <b>verhuizen</b> <i>to move house</i>
(5) <b>landen</b> <i>to land</i>	(6) <b>kloppen</b> <i>to knock</i>

(7) <b>mokken</b> <i>to sulk</i>	(8) <b>roken</b> <i>to smoke</i>
(9) <b>rotten</b> <i>to rot</i>	(10) <b>tobben</b> <i>to worry</i>

## 答案

### 例一

- |                 |                 |                 |                  |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) <u>yong</u> | (2) <u>kuo</u>  | (3) <u>miu</u>  | (4) <u>chong</u> |
| (5) <u>zou</u>  | (6) <u>quan</u> | (7) <u>ㄩㄤㄞ</u>  | (8) <u>ㄔㄤㄦ</u>   |
| (9) <u>ㄢㄭ</u>   | (10) <u>ㄍㄨㄞ</u> | (11) <u>ㄧㄤ</u>  | (12) <u>ㄨㄞ</u>   |
| (13) <u>ㄤㄞ</u>  | (14) <u>ㄞㄧㄡ</u> | (15) <u>ㄩㄨㄤ</u> |                  |

### 例二

- |   |   |               |                |              |
|---|---|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| (1) <u>D</u>  | (2) <u>C</u>                                    | (3) <u>F</u>  | (4) <u>E</u>   | (5) <u>A</u> |
| (6) <u>B</u>  | (7) <u>8</u>                                    | (8) <u>23</u> | (9) <u>176</u> |              |
| (10) <u>ambas pus a sombesombes kap</u>               | (11) <u>widmatandas pus a sombes kap</u>        |               |                |              |
| (12) <u>sombes prta sombesombes pus a sombesombes</u> | (13) <u>widmatandas prta nambis pus a ambas</u> |               |                |              |

### 例三

- (a) – 鞬𩠌"·𩠌𩠌𩠌" kāsīhkweusūp,  
   – 𩠌𩠌𩠌𩠌 cecikunam,  
   – 𩠌𩠌𩠌 wīyihkwh,  
   – 𩠌𩠌𩠌 pŵautahew;
- (b) – pimihkān 𩠌𩠌𩠌𩠌,  
   – ahcāhkhw 𩠌𩠌𩠌𩠌,  
   – sipuyew 𩠌𩠌𩠌.

### 例四

#### Question 1

- (1) The dogs bit them all.
- (2) Thou and I didn't run.
- (3) The girls didn't see him/her and me.

#### Question 2

- (4) Kaore i ngaua e tatou nga kuri.
- (5) I kaukau maua.
- (6) Ka whaia e nga kuri nga ngeru.

### 例五

#### Question 1

1 gedeeld	2 gehoord	3 getapt	4 verhuisd	5 geland
6 geklopt	7 gemokt	8 gerookt	9 gerot	10 getobd