

2004 年南京师范大学英语语言学考研复试试题

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一、单选题

1. The study of the way listeners perceive the sounds is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) acoustic phonetics B) auditory phonetics  
C) articulatory phonetics D) phonology
2. The word “FAQ” is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ in word formation.  
A) acronym B) blending C) functional shift D) back formation
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sound made by bringing the back of the tongue into contact the velum, or the soft pate.  
A) An alveolar B) A palatal C) A velar D) A glottal
4. The relations between the words “animal” and “fox” are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) hyponymy B) polysemy C) homonymy D) synonymy
5. Compared with “nurture” position, “nature” position advocates that human beings are innately equipped with \_\_\_\_\_ in the process of second language acquisition.  
A) comprehensible input B) language acquisition device  
C) competence D) language transfer
6. Field of discourse, \_\_\_\_\_, and mode of discourse are the three social variables that determine the register.  
A) style of discourse B) formality of discourse  
C) tenor of discourse D) content of discourse
7. \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the relationship between the linguistic element and the non-linguistic world of experience.  
A) Sense B) Reference C) Concept D) Symbol
8. The relationship between “married/ single” is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) relational opposites B) complementary  
C) gradable opposites D) homonymy
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was built on American structuralism and behaviorist psychology.  
A) Audiolingualism B) Direct method  
C) Situation language teaching D) Functional language teaching
10. The sentence “The horse race past the barn fell” is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) simple sentence B) complex sentence  
C) ambiguous sentence D) garden path sentence

二、定义

- |                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.phoneme         | 2.semantic features:          |
| 3.idiolect:       | 4.homonymy:                   |
| 5.code switching: | 6.Critical Period Hypothesis: |
| 7.displacement:   | 8.synchronicity:              |
| 9.homonymy:       | 10.inflection:                |

三、判断

1. In most cases, the illocutionary force of “Freeze!” is a warning.

2. Since the illocutionary force of a speech act depends on the context of the utterance, speech act theory is a part of pragmatics.
3. Interlanguage is a second language.
4. All languages change through time.
5. All grammars contain rules for the formation of the words and sentences of a similar kind.
6. G. Leech proposes the Cooperative Principle as a supplement to the Politeness Principle.
7. The meaning of a sentence is the product of both lexical and grammatical meaning.
8. Illocutionary acts are special case of speech acts, referring to the speaker's intention in uttering something.
9. Duality of language denotes the spoken form and written form of language.
10. Taboo refers to a descriptive term used in reference to words (or acts) that are not to be used (or performed) in "polite society".
11. Diglossia refers to a sociolinguistic situation similar to bilingualism.
12. Similar grammatical categories (for example, noun, verb) are found in almost every language in the world.
13. There is no gender difference in the use of intonation and lexical choices.
14. Such types of utterances like question-answer, greeting-greeting, apology- minimization are adjacency pairs.
15. The meaning which the speaker doesn't assert but assumes the hearer can identify from the sentence refers to the presupposed meaning.

#### 四、问答

1. Discuss the relationship between thought and language.
2. Draw a tree diagram for each of the following to show its syntactic structure. A. the man with the hat B. The child found the puppy.
3. Give some examples to illustrate the error analysis.
4. How does the following exchange of conversation illustrate the Politeness Principle?  
 A: How do you like my painting?  
 B: I don't have an eye for beauty, I'm afraid.
5. What is the distinction between sentence meaning and utterance meaning?
6. Give examples to illustrate several different methods for addition of new words.