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大连外国语学院

二〇〇五年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

学科专业：英语语言文学 外国语言学及应用语言学（英语）

考试科目：语言学（A 卷）

考生请注意：答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试卷上不给分。
必须在答题纸上将题号标写清楚。

I. Mark the following statements with T if they are true or F if they are false (20 points)

1. Design Features are the ones that define human languages and they include arbitrariness, duality, creativity and displacement only.
2. For most people, the interpersonal function is predominantly the major role of language.
3. It is generally agreed that linguistics should include at least five parameters, namely phonologic, morphologic, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic.
4. Psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, anthropological linguistics and computational linguistics are some branches of macrolinguistics that show an interdisciplinary nature.
5. Acoustic phonetics is the study of the production of speech sounds.
6. [s] is a fricative in English but [h] is not.
7. A ROOT is the base form of a word that cannot be analyzed further without total loss of identity. However, not all words contain a root morpheme.
8. Metathesis is a process involving an alternation in the sequence of sounds. It had been originally a performance error, which was overlooked and accepted by the speech community.
9. The category of CASE is prominent in the grammar of Latin with six distinctions of nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative and ablative while it is not in English. English pronouns and nouns have only two cases: nominative and accusative.
10. There are three main sub-types of antonymy: gradable antonymy,

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complementary antonymy and converse antonymy, and they can be respectively illustrated by examples of male-female, good-bad, and lend-borrow.

11. General Context effects occur when our general knowledge about the world influences language comprehension. Specific Context Effects involve information obtained from earlier parts of a discourse.
12. The theory of Context of Situation includes such elements as the relevant features of the participants, the relevant objects, and the effects of the verbal action.
13. By telling somebody something the speaker may change the opinion of the hearer on something, or mislead him, or surprise him, or induce him to do something, etc. Whether or not these effects are intended by the speaker, they can be regarded as part of the act that the speaker has performed. This act is called a perlocutionary act.
14. Cancellability is also known as calculability. The presence of a conversational implicature relies on a number of factors: the conventional meaning of words used, the CP, the linguistic and situational contexts, etc. So if any of them changes, the implicature will also change.
15. Metonymy is a figurative use of language which is usually classed as a type of synecdoche, and it means a change of name as in "Sceptre and Crown must tumble down."
16. An IAMBIC foot contains two syllables, an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed one.
17. Text style refers to a way of writing which recognizably belongs to a particular writer. It distinguishes one author's writing from that of others and is felt to be recognizable across a range of texts written by the same writer.
18. Syllabus is the planning of a course of instruction. It is a description of the course content, teaching procedures and learning experiences.
19. Structural syllabus is a grammar-oriented syllabus based on a selection of language items and structures.
20. The Textual Function refers to the fact that language has mechanisms to make any stretch of spoken or written discourse

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into a coherent and unified text and make a living passage different from a random list of sentences.

II. Fill in each of the following blanks with an appropriate word (20 points)

1. Different levels of arbitrariness include arbitrary relationship between the sound of a morpheme and its _____.
2. _____ means that human languages enable their users to symbolize objects, events and concepts which are not present at the moment of communication.
3. _____ is made with the front of the tongue and the hard palate. The English sound [j] as in "yes" and "yet" is such a sound.
4. In addition to the three senses of "word", other factors which help us to identify words include their stability, relative _____ and minimum free forms.
5. GOVERNMENT is a type of control over the form of some words by other words in certain _____ constructions. It differs from concord in that this is a relationship in which a word of a certain class determines the form of others in terms of certain category.
6. Propositional _____ is the study of the truth conditions for propositions: how the truth of a composite proposition is determined by the truth value of its constituent propositions and the connections between them.
7. Conversational _____ may be summarized as a type of implied meaning, which is deduced on the basis of the conventional meaning of words together with the context, under the guidance of the CP and its maxims.
8. Reverse _____ describes syllables sharing the vowel and initial consonant, CVc, rather than the vowel and the final consonant as in the case of rhyme.
9. Communicative Competence proposed by D.H. Hymes has four components: possibility, feasibility, _____ and performance.
10. The type of language constructed by second or foreign language learners who are still in the process of learning a language is often referred to as _____.

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III. Mark the choice that best completes the statement (20 points)

1. _____ studies speech sounds, including the production of speech, that is how speech sounds are actually made, transmitted and received, the sounds of speech, the description and classification of speech sounds, words and connected speech, etc.
   A. Phonology
   B. Auditory phonetics
   C. Articulatory phonetics
   D. Phonetics
2. Denotation of words, sense relations between words, entailment and presupposition are key concepts of _____.
   A. syntax
   B. morphology
   C. semantics
   D. pragmatics
3. "'He is taller than me' is not grammatical. It should be 'He is taller than I am'." This reflects the _____ attitude of the people who study the English language.
   A. descriptive
   B. prescriptive
   C. synchronic
   D. diachronic
4. All the following played prominent roles in the introduction and use of the IPA EXCEPT _____.
   A. Phonetic Teachers' Association
   B. Otto Jespersen
   C. Daniel Jones
   D. Saussure
5. In English, [m] and [n] are _____ though phoneticians have used another term for them.
   A. plosives
   B. fricatives
   C. median approximants
   D. lateral approximants
6. The property of voicing plays an important part in distinguishing obstruents in English. It is, therefore, a _____ feature for English obstruents.
   A. distinctive
   B. binary
   C. supplementary
   D. design
7. The words that express grammatical meanings, such as, conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and pronouns, are _____ words which are also known as function words.
   A. grammatical
   B. lexical
   C. content
   D. invariable
8. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   A. Inflectional affixes are productive across an entire category,

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not just across a range of members of that category.

B. Inflectional affixes very often only add a minute or delicate grammatical meaning to the stem.

C. Inflectional affixes do not change the word class of the word they attach to.

D. Inflectional affixes often change the lexical meaning.

9. The most INAPPROPRIATE term that describes "self-control" and "pain-killer" is _____.

A. verbal compound B. synthetic compound

C. endocentric compound D. exocentric nominal compound

10. The change of morpheme from /r/ to /l/ in the course of time as is indicated in "grammar" in Old English and "glamour" in modern English reflects the influence exercised by one sound segment upon the articulation of another. This phenomenon is called _____.

A. assimilation B. dissimilation

C. blending D. fusion

11. In lexical change, the creation of "smog" and "boatel" in English is through the process of _____.

A. invention B. blending

C. abbreviation D. acronym

12. Semantic change plays a very important role in widening the vocabulary of a language. The change of meaning observed in "orator", "deer", "knight" best illustrate _____.

A. broadening B. narrowing

C. meaning shift D. class shift

13. The following statements are in accordance with Halliday's views EXCEPT_____.

A. There are three structures, or systems, corresponding to the three functions of ideational, interpersonal and textual.

B. The ideational function is realized as the transitivity system in the clause as a representation of experience.

C. Actor, the so-called logical subject, is not an important participant in the material process.

D. The interpersonal function is realized as the mood system in the clause as an exchange.

14. The referential theory relates the meaning of a _____ to the

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thing it refers to, or stands for.

A. phoneme　　B. word

C. sentence　　D. clause

15. HUMAN, YOUNG and ~MALE are the semantic components of _____.

A. boy　　B. son

C. girl　　D. daughter

16. The idea that the meaning of a _____ depends on the meanings of the constituent words and the way they are combined is usually known as the principle of compositionality.

A. sentence　　B. clause

C. text　　D. utterance

17. A-principle & R-principle are proposed by _____ who attempts to reduce all the Grice maxims to two principles.

A. Austin　　B. Lenvinson

C. Horn　　D. Wilson

18. Which of the following is not a maxim described by Leech which should apply in the annotation of text corpora?

A. It should be possible to extract the annotation by themselves from the text.

B. The annotation scheme should be based on guidelines which are available to the end user.

C. It should be made clear how and by whom the annotation was carried out.

D. The end user should be made aware that the corpus annotation is infallible.

19. The purpose of _____ test is to discover what the testee already knows about the target language and it is concerned with the learner's general level of language mastery.

A. proficiency　　B. achievement

C. aptitude　　D. diagnostic

20. _____ is the degree to which a test measures what it is meant to measure.

A. Validity　　B. Content validity

C. Construct validity　　D. Empirical validity

IV. Match each in Column A with a term in Column B

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that best describes it (10 points)

Column A	Column B
(1) call+girl→callgirl	(a) noun compounds
(2) un+happy→unhappy	(b) inflection: number
(3) notebook→notebooks	(c) derivation
(4) close→closes	(d) inflection: case
(5) Jim→Jim's	(e) inflection: person
(6) doctor → doc	(f) acronym
(7) National People's Congress→NPC	(g) abbreviation
(8) nylon	(h) back-formation
(9) breakfast+lunch→brunch	(i) invention
(10)editor→edit	(j) blending

V. Write out the scholar that is closely connected with the concept or theory (10 points)

Scholar	Theory
(1)	Systemic-Functional Grammar and the theory of metafunctions of language
(2)	Distinction of langue and parole
(3)	The theory of Context of Situation
(4)	Concepts of "linguistics environment" and "meaning as functions" in the context of situation
(5)	Transformational-Generative Grammar and Standard Theory
(6)	Semantic Triangle
(7)	Starting American structuralism as a school of thought
(8)	The technique of linguistic analysis—Tagmenics
(9)	The Cooperative Principles
(10)	The Q-, I- and M-principles

VI. Analyze two possible interpretations of the following ambiguous expression by IC Analysis. Use tree diagrams to show different readings (10 points)

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my beautiful daughter's picture

VII. Explain the following concepts or theories(20 points)

1. Hyponymy (4 points)
2. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis and its two recent versions (4 points)
3. Cooperative Principle and its four categories of maxims (4 points)
4. Register (*Illustrate it with examples*) (4 points)
5. The Innateness Hypothesis (4 points)

VIII. Essay questions (40 points)

1. Comment on IC Analysis (10 points)
2. The principal objectives for language teachers to teach culture in foreign language classes and the major issues in teaching culture in foreign language classes in China (10 points)
3. Illustrate the roles of corpus data in language speech research, lexical studies, and semantics (10 points)
4. The structuralist and the post-structuralist views of language learners' errors, and their implications for language teaching (10 points)