

大连外国语学院

二〇〇六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. The design features of human languages include only creativity and displacement.
2. The so-called "yo-he-ho" theory are well-established theory with adequate supportive evidences.
3. Recreational function and metalingual function are the most important functions of language.
4. Phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics are branches of linguistics.
5. Macrolinguistics is of interdisciplinary nature.
6. Articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics and auditory phonetics study speech sounds.
7. Fictive is among the eleven places of articulation which are distinguished on the IPA chart.
8. A physically definable unit, the common factor underlying a set of forms, and a grammatical unit are used to discuss the definition of "word".
9. Broadening, narrowing, meaning shift, class shift and semantic change contribute to change in sentence meaning.
10. In Saussure's view, language is a system of signs, each of which consists of two parts: SIGNIFIED (sound image) and SIGNIFIER (concept).
11. Syntax refers to the study of the rules governing the ways sounds are combined to form sentences in a language.
12. There are generally three kinds of sense relations

- recognized—sameness relation, oppositeness relation and inclusiveness relation with the technical terms of synonymy, antonymy and hyponymy respectively.
13. Pairs of words like buy-sell and lend-borrow belong to complementary antonymy.
 14. Cognitive psycholinguistics is concerned with making inferences about the content of the human mind.
 15. The theory of CONTEXT OF SITUATION can be summarized as follows: the relevant features of the participants, the relevant objects and the effects of the verbal action.
 16. Austin claims that there are two types of sentences: performatives and constatives.
 17. The part of linguistics that studies the language of literature is termed literary stylistics.
 18. CAI aims at seeing educational problems on the part of the teacher, whereas CAL emphasizes the use of a computer in both teaching and learning in order to help the learner achieve educational objectives.
 19. Communicative Competence has two components: appropriateness and performance.
 20. An important contribution of the Prague School to linguistics is that it sees language in terms of FUNCTION.

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

1. A_____ of language makes it potentially creative, and conventionality of language makes learning a language laborious. For learners of a foreign language, it is this feature of language that is more worth noticing than its arbitrariness.
2. Speaking of the manners of articulation, p_____ is complete closure of the articulators involved so that the airstream cannot escape through the mouth.
3. V_____ is made with the back of the tongue and the soft palate. An example in English is [k] as in "cat".
4. The principle of a_____ creation can account for the

co-existence of two forms, regular and irregular, in the conjugation of some English verbs.

5. G_____ is a type of control over the form of some words by other words in certain syntactic 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. P_____ logic 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. The principle of r_____ is defined as every act of ostensive communication communicates the presumption of its own optimal relevance.
8. Assonance describes s_____ with a common vowel (cVc).
9. The type of l_____ constructed by second or foreign language learners who are still in the process of learning a language is often referred to as interlanguage.
10. E_____ is the grammatically incorrect form; mistake appears when the language is correct grammatically but improper in a communicational context.

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

1. The dog barks wow wow in English but wangwangwang in Chinese. This indicates the _____ relationship between the sound of a morpheme and its meaning.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. arbitrary | B. dual |
| C. creative | D. displaced |

2. The _____ function of language 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.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. recreational | B. emotive |
| C. interpersonal | D. performative |

3. _____ are produced by constricting or obstructing the vocal tract at some place to divert, impede, or completely shut off the flow of air in the oral cavity.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| A. Vowels | B. Semi-vowels |
|-----------|----------------|

C. Consonants

D. Semi-consonants

4. There are two possibilities of assimilation. If a following sound is influencing a preceding sound, we call it _____ assimilation.

A. progressive

B. preceding

C. preceding

D. regressive

5. The term _____ refers to those words that consist of more than one lexical morpheme, or the way to join two separation words to produce a single form.

A. compound

B. derivation

C. invention

D. blending

6. _____ refers to a type of word-formation where a shorter word is derived by deleting an imagined affix from a longer form already in the language.

A. Borrowing

B. Back-formation

C. Acronym

D. Analogical creation

7. _____, also known agreement, may be defined as the requirement that the forms of two or more words in a syntactic relationship should agree with each other in terms of some categories.

A. Tense

B. Aspect

C. Concord

D. Government

8. The _____ construction is defined as a construction whose distribution is not functionally equivalent to any of its constituents, such as "on the shelf".

A. endocentric

B. exocentric

C. subordinate

D. coordinate

9. The theory of meaning which relates the meaning of a word to the thing it refers to, or stands for, is known as the _____ theory.

A. integrated

B. sense relations

C. propositional logic

D. referential

10. Ogden and Richards proposes a theory that the relation between a word and a thing it refers to is not direct, but it is mediated by _____.

A. triangle

B. concept

C. meaning

D. relation

11. _____ describes the additional ease with which a word is accessed due to its more frequent usage in the language.

A. Cohort Theory

B. Frequency Effect

- C. Recency Effect D. Context Effect
12. General context effect occurs when our _____ knowledge about the world influences language comprehension.
- A. general B. specific
C. discourse D. text
13. Language may determine our thinking patterns. This is part of the _____.
- A. Sapir-Whorf Hypotheses
B. Cross-Cultural Communication theory
C. Context of Situation theory
D. Ethnography of Communication theory
14. _____ may be said to be equivalent to speaker's meaning, contextual meaning, or extra meaning.
- A. Locutionary Act B. Perlocutionary Act
C. Illocutionary Force D. Performatives
15. Which of the following are NOT the four categories of maxims introduced by Grice?
- A. Quantity. B. Quality.
C. Relation. D. Obscurity.
16. Make your contribution necessary and say no more than you must. This is the _____ proposed by Horn.
- A. Q-principle B. R-principle
C. Cooperative principle D. Q-based implicature
17. The person who tells the story may also be a character in the fictional world of the story, relating the story after the event. In this case, the critics call the narrator _____.
- A. Third-person narrators B. I-narrator
C. First narrator D. Indirect narrator
18. _____ deals with the principles and practice of using a large body of machine-readable texts in language study.
- A. Sociolinguistics B. Psycholinguistics
C. Pragmatics D. Corpus linguistics
19. Classified by different aims, there are four major types of test. Which is NOT one of them?
- A. Aptitude test B. Attitude test
C. Proficiency test D. Achievement test
20. Chomsky believes that language is somewhat innate, and that

children are born with what he calls a _____.

- A. LAD B. MT
C. S→R R→S D. EST

IV. Match each in Column A with a term in Column B that best describes it (10 points)

Column A	Column B
(1) apple→apples	a) borrowing
(2) back + formation →back-formation	b) verb compound
(3) baby + sit →babysit	c) noun compound
(4) national + lize →nationalize	d) invention
(5) nylon	e) acronym
(6) transfer + resister →transistor	f) back-formation
(7) professor →prof	g) derivation
(8) WTO(World Trade Organization)	h) abbreviation
(9) laser →lase	i) blending
(10) kung-fu	j) inflection

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

Scholar	Theories or Contributions
(1) M.A.K. Halliday	a) Context of Situation
(2) F. de Saussure	b) American descriptive linguistics
(3) J.R. Firth	c) Metafunctions of language
(4) Daniel Jones	d) Aspects of the Theory of Syntax
(5) Chomsky	e) Cardinal Vowels
(6) G. Leech	f) Langue and parole
(7) J. L. Austin	g) Semantics
(8) B. Malinowski	h) Case Grammar
(9) L. Bloomfield	i) Speech Act theory
(10) C.J. Fillmore	j) Anthropology

VI. ~ Analyze two possible interpretations of the

following ambiguous expression by IC Analysis
(10 points)

leave the boy at home

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

1. langue and parole (4 points)
2. morpheme (4 points)
3. Explain the three major strands of psycholinguistic research: comprehension, production and acquisition (4 points)
4. Stress (at word level) (4 points)
5. Computational linguistics (4 points)

VIII. Essay questions (40 points)

1. Illustrate arbitrariness of language with examples. (10 points)
2. What is "compound"? Illustrate it with examples from English. (10 points)
3. Illustrate Austin's claim about the type of sentences: "performatives". (10 points)
4. What are the contributions of sociolinguistics to language teaching? (10 points)