

2005年 语言学考试试卷

Examination Paper on Linguistics

1. Indicate in the brackets before the statements whether they are true (T) or False (F): (20%)

- () 1. Human languages are far more sophisticated than any other communicative systems, including "animal languages".
- () 2. Writing is one of the design features of language.
- () 3. By interpersonal function we mean language is always informative.
- () 4. Diachronic approach to language study takes a fixed instance as its point of observation.
- () 5. Phonology is the study of sound patterns.
- () 6. Onset is an obligatory part of the syllabic structure.
- () 7. A stem contains one and only one morpheme.
- () 8. Nasalization is one of the instances of assimilation.
- () 9. Nouns and verbs are closed-class words.
- () 10. Phoneme is the smallest unit of speech sound.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words listed below to complete correctly the following statements: (20%)

prescriptive textual voiceless communicative
binary particular inflectional resourceful
simultaneous arbitrary

1. According to functionalists' view, language is not _____ at the syntactic level.
2. Sound produced with the vocal folds being apart and the air passing through easily are said to be _____.
3. Pragmatics deals with _____ utterances in particular situations.
4. The process with _____ articulations involved is called coarticulation.
5. By creativity we mean language is _____.
6. Generally speaking, _____ affixes are productive across an entire category.
7. The features that can be grouped into two categories are called _____ features.
8. The knowledge of grammar with the pragmatic ability incorporated is called _____ competence.
9. The English grammar in the 18th century was _____.
10. _____ function creates relevance to context.

3. Underline the appropriate words in the brackets to complete the statements. (20%)

1. Unlike animal communication systems, human language is stimulus _____ (free/ bound).
2. _____ (Phonetics/Psycholinguistics) is a branch of macrolinguistics.
3. One of the design features of human language is _____ (duality/instrumentality).
4. In the 18th century, all the main European languages were studied _____ (prescriptively/descriptively).
5. Articulatory phonetics studies _____ (speech production/speech perception).

6. _____ (Eye/Mouth) is not a speech organ.
7. "Dark l" and "clear l" are two _____ (phonemes/allophones).
8. _____ (Rhyme/Stress) is a suprasegmental feature.
9. Inflectional affix often changes _____ (grammatical meaning/lexical meaning).
10. _____ (Morphemes/Words) are the most stable of all linguistic units in respect of their internal structure.

4. Why is it important to know the relations a sign has with others, such as syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations? (20%)

5. What are *theme* and *rheme*? In what sense is the analysis of a sentence in terms of theme and rheme functional? (20%)