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全国 2007 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

现代语言学试题

课程代码：00830

I. Directions: Read each of the following statements carefully. Decide which one of the four choices best completes the statement and put the letter A, B, C, or D in the brackets. (2% × 10=20%)

1. Design features refer to the defining properties of human language that distinguish it from any _____ system of communication.

- A. artificial
- B. non-linguistic
- C. animal
- D. abstract

2. If you put a finger in each ear and say “z-z-z-z-z”, you can feel the vibrations of the _____.

- A. glottis
- B. windpipe
- C. larynx
- D. vocal cords

3. In the word *suitable*, “-able” is a _____ morpheme.

- A. derivational
- B. inflectional
- C. root
- D. stem

4. _____ is a subfield of linguistics that studies the sentence structure of language, i.e. how words are arranged in a sentence and in what order.

- A. Morphology
- B. Syntax
- C. Phonology
- D. Semantics

5. Whether a sentence is semantically meaningful is governed by rules called _____.

- A. selectional restrictions
- B. grammatical rules
- C. phrase structure rules
- D. phonological rules

6. If a sentence is regarded as what people actually utter in the course of communication, it becomes a(n)

- A. clause
C. utterance
- B. speech
D. predication
7. The discovery of Indo-European began with the work of _____, who delivered an important paper in 1786 in which he suggested that Sanskrit bore a stronger affinity to Greek and Latin.
- A. the British scholar Sir William Jones
C. the Danish scholar Rasmus Rask
- B. the German linguist Franz Bopp
D. the German scholar Jacob Grimm
8. The important characteristic of a speech community is that the members of the group must, in some reasonable way, interact _____ with other members of the community.
- A. geographically
C. socially
- B. linguistically
D. psycholinguistically
9. The view that human brain is the source of human language and cognition goes back _____.
- A. less than 1000 years
C. less than 2000 years
- B. over 2000 years
D. over 3000 years
10. Language acquisition is primarily the acquisition of the _____ system of language.
- A. phonological
C. grammatical
- B. semantic
D. communicative

II. Directions: Fill in the blank in each of the following statements with one word, the first letter of which is already given as a clue. Note that you are to fill in ONE word only, and you are not allowed to change the letter given. (1% × 10 = 10%)

11. L _____ is generally known as the scientific and systematic study of language.
12. Speech sounds can be described in physical or a _____ terms. Physically, sounds are transmitted through the air from one person to another.
13. The morphemes that are independent units of meaning and can be used freely all by themselves are called f _____ morphemes.
14. A simple sentence consists of a single c _____ which contains a subject and a predicate and stands alone as its own sentence.
15. C _____ analysis is based upon the belief that the meaning of a word can be divided into meaning components.
16. According to Searle, s _____ acts fall into five general categories, i.e., there are five general types of things we do with language.
17. In historical linguistics, language change refers to the study of the d _____ processes of change in language elements and language systems.
18. Dialectal diversity develops when people are separated from each other g _____ and socially. The changes that occur in the language spoken in one area or group do not necessarily spread to another.
19. Language functions are believed to be lateralized primarily in the l _____ hemisphere of the brain.
20. For the vast majority of children, language development occurs spontaneously and requires little conscious i _____ on the part of adults.

III. Directions: Judge whether each of the following statements is true or false. Put a T for true or F for false in the brackets in front of each statement. If you think a statement is false, you must explain why you think so and give the correct version. (2% × 10 = 20%)

21. () Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.
22. () We use dark [ɫ] at the end of a word after a vowel or before a consonant, such as *feel* [fi:t] and *little* [litɫ], and

clear [ɫ] before a vowel, such as *loaf* [lɒv]. From the phonological point of view, dark [ɫ] and clear [ɫ] are the two different sounds.

23. () Theoretically speaking, a compound can be a combination of two words of any parts of speech.



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24. () The level of syntactic representation before the operation of necessary movement is what we call deep structure.
25. () Sense and reference are of the same thing in meaning study.
26. () Paul Grice thought that in making conversation, the participants must first of all be willing to cooperate.
27. () The word *knight* once meant “youth”, but was elevated in meaning in time for the age of chivalry. This is an example of semantic broadening.
28. () In medieval times, a trade language came into use in the Mediterranean ports. It consisted of Italian mixed with French, Spanish, Greek, Arabic, and Turkish, and it was called Lingua Franca, “Frankish language.” The term lingua franca was generalized to other languages similarly used. Thus, any language can be a lingua franca.
29. () Aristotle suggested that thought was the soul’s discourse with itself.
30. () Some languages are more challenging to acquire as a first language.

IV.Directions: Explain the following terms, using one or two examples for illustration.

(3%×10=30%)

- 31.duality
- 32.productivity
- 33.fricative
- 34.affix
- 35.recursiveness
- 36.the naming theory
- 37.complementary antonyms
- 38.conversational implicature
- 39.language planning
- 40.psycholinguistics

V.Answer the following questions.(10%×2=20%)

41. Explain the Great Vowel Shift in the history of English, and give at least two examples of both Middle English and Modern English in phonetic transcription.
- 42.Discuss the different theories of child language acquisition with reference to the behaviorist learning model and the nativist biological model.