全国 2011 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.Often referred to as a design feature of lar	nguage, enables speakers to produce and
understand an infinite number of sentences that	nt they have neither spoken nor heard before.
	()
A.duality	B.productivity
C.displacement	D.arbitrariness
2 phoneticians study speech sound	s from the speaker's point of view. They study the
process of how a speaker uses his/her speech of	organs to produce sounds.()
A.Articulatory	B.Auditory
C.Acoustic	D.General
3.Morphemes such as -er, -en, in-are all called	
A.free morphemes	B.inflectional morphemes
C.affixes	D.roots
4 is of critical importance because i	t allows the grammar to generate an infinite number
of sentences and sentences with infinite length	ı.()
A.Recursiveness	B.Phrase structure
C.Transformation	D.Movement
5.Synonyms are classified into several kinds.	The words such as start, begin, and commence can
be calledsynonyms.()	
A.dialectal	B.stylistic
C.emotive	D.collocational
6.According to John Austin's speech act theo	ory, a(n) act is the act of conveying literal
meaning by means of syntax, lexicon and phor	nology.()
A.prelocutionary	B.locutionary
C.illocutionary	D.perlocutionary

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7.Grimm's Law can	be expressed in terms of n	natural classes of speech sounds: voiced aspirates
become unaspirated;	voiced stops become voice	less; voiceless stops become()
A.affricates	Е	3.fricatives
C.voiced	Γ	D.aspirates
8is char	acterized by the innovati	ve, vivid and expressive use of nonstandard
vocabulary as well	as newly coined words	s, but it has traditionally carried a negative
connotation.()	
A.Linguistic taboo	Е	3.Euphemism
C.Slang	Γ	O.Vernacular language
9. Which of the follo	wing cases supports the ide	ea that the language faculty of an average human
degenerates after the	critical period? ()	
A.Gage.	E	3.Genie.
C.Broca.	Γ	D.Wernicke.
10.Apart from the	biological predisposition f	or language acquisition, language is
required for successf	ul language acquisition.(
A.instruction	Е	3.correction
C.imitation	Г	Dinput and interaction
II.Directions: Fill in	n the blank in each of the	e following statements with one word, the first
letter of which is	s already given as a clue. I	Note that you are to fill in ONE word only, and
you are not allow	wed to change the letter gi	ven.(1% ×10=10%)
11.Language system	n is culturally transmitted	, i.e.by teaching and learning, as opposed to
ginheritanc	e.	
12.A set of symbols	called d can be ad	ded to the letter-symbols such as those needed to
indicate long vowels	, nasalization to make finer	distinctions than the letters alone make possible.
13.In terms of word	endings, English is simple	r than some other languages such as Russian and
German, as in its hist	torical development it has d	ropped quite a few of its iaffixes.
14.WH-movement i	s the proposed movement	of wh-forms to the beginning of a clause or
sentence.In English,	WH-preposing is o	when a sentence changes from affirmative to
interrogative.		
15.In the study of m	eaning, two kinds of contex	kt are recognized: the s context and the
linguistic context.		

16.The utte	rance meaning of a sentence varies with the <u>c</u> in which it is uttered.
17. <u>H</u>	refers to a process of sound assimilation in which one of two phonetically similar
syllables w	thin a word is lost. For example, the Old English word "Engla-land" ("the land of the
Angles") ca	me to be pronounced "England".
18.Empirica	al studies of language use and conversation analysis indicate that in normal situations
women tend	to use more <u>p</u> forms than men.
19. <u>P</u>	is considered as the intersection of psychology and linguistics, drawing equally
upon the las	nguage and the mind or brain.
20.In secon	nd language acquisition, the process of adapting to the new culture of the L2
community	is called a
III.Directio	ons: 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, yo	ou must explain why you think so and then give the correct version .
(2% ×	0=20%)
21.() Modern linguistics is mostly descriptive, and prescriptive grammar is no longer used
	in current language teaching.
22.() The nasal cavity is formed by the passage through the nose when the soft palate, the
	velum at the back of the mouth is lowered. The sounds thus produced are called
	nasals. In English there are three nasals: [m], [n] in man , and [$\mathfrak Y$] in $cling$.
	23.() From the orthographical point of view, a compound can be written as
	one word with or without a hyphen in between, or as two separate words, the choice
	of which is determined by conventions.
24.()In a tree diagram of sentence structures, S is the root of the tree, occupying the
	topmost position, from where it branches into phrasal categories, which further
	branch into smaller syntactic units. The points at which the tree branches are located
	at various levels are known as branching nodes. A branching node is connected
	directly only to one lower node.
25.() Pairs of words that exhibit the reversal of a relationship between the two items are
	called complementary opposites.

- 26.() If a speaker is saying something for which he or she lacks adequate evidence, he or she is violating the maxim of quantity.
- 27.() Cognates may be defined as words that have developed from a common ancestor or common source. Work on the systematic form-meaning resemblance in cognates lies at the core of comparative reconstruction.
- 28.() In medieval times, an agree-upon "common tongue" came into use in the eastern Mediterranean ports, which was called Lingua Franca. The term lingua franca cannot be generalized to other languages similarly used. Thus, not any language can be a lingua franca.
- 29.() The fact that successful translation between languages can be made is one of the major arguments against the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.
- 30.() Empirical studies show that interference from the mother tongue is the major source of errors in learning a second language.

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms and give examples for illustration where appropriate. ($3\% \times 10=30\%$)

- 31.synchronic linguistics
- 32.liquids
- 33.compounding
- 34.embedded clause
- 35.predication
- 36.directives
- 37.internal borrowing
- 38.social dialects
- 39.interpersonal communication
- 40.fossilization

V. Directions: Answer the following questions. ($10\% \times 2=20\%$)

- 41.Define with examples phonemic contrast, allophone and complementary distribution. What is the basic way to determine the phonemes of a language?
- 42.Describe with examples the lexical loss which occurred in Old English and Middle English.

 Do you think the loss of words inevitable? What do you think of the process of lexical loss?