

全国 2020 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

现代语言学试题

课程代码:00830

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

**I . Directions: Read each of the following statements carefully. Decide which one of the four choices best completes the statement and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (2%×10=20%)**

1. The famous quotation “A rose by any other name would smell as sweet” well illustrates the \_\_\_\_\_ nature of language.  
A. systematic  
B. arbitrary  
C. vocal  
D. human-specific
2. Acoustic phoneticians try to describe the \_\_\_\_\_ properties of the stream of sounds which a speaker issues.  
A. physical  
B. psychological  
C. biological  
D. phonological
3. The smallest meaningful unit of language is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. morpheme  
B. phoneme  
C. phone  
D. allophone
4. Words and phrases are organized according to the \_\_\_\_\_ categories they belong to.  
A. phonetic  
B. phonological  
C. syntactic  
D. semantic

5. Of the following four pairs of words, \_\_\_\_\_ are synonyms.  
 A. *furniture* and *table*                              B. *sea* and *see*  
 C. *male* and *female*                                  D. *escape* and *flee*
6. Speech act theory was originated with the British philosopher \_\_\_\_\_ in the late 50's of the 20th century.  
 A. John Austin    B. John Searle  
 C. John Firth    D. Paul Grice
7. The word "smog" entered the English via a word formation rule called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. compounding    B. blending  
 C. derivation    D. coinage
8. From a linguistic point of view, Black English is NOT a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ dialect of American English.  
 A. ethnic    B. social  
 C. nonstandard    D. regional
9. Of the following influential figures, \_\_\_\_\_ believed that language and thought were identical.  
 A. Plato    B. Aristotle  
 C. Sapir    D. Whorf
10. It was hypothesized that L2 errors were predominantly the result of negative transfer, or mother tongue interference. This hypothesis is based on \_\_\_\_\_ in SLA.  
 A. Contrastive Analysis                                      B. Error Analysis  
 C. interlanguage    D. fossilization

## 非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

**II. Directions: Fill in the blank on the ANSWER SHEET 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. The distinction between langue and p\_\_\_\_\_ was made by the Swiss linguist F. de Saussure.

12. The location of s\_\_\_\_\_ in an English word distinguishes meaning. A shift of it may change the part of speech of a word from a noun to a verb although its spelling remains unchanged.
13. Bound morphemes include two types: r\_\_\_\_\_ and affixes.
14. According to the X-bar theory, the word “girl” in the noun phrase “the little girl in red” is the h\_\_\_\_\_.
15. The phenomenon that words having different meanings have the same form is called h\_\_\_\_\_.
16. There are four maxims under the C\_\_\_\_\_ Principle.
17. The word “holiday” was originally used to mean a day of religious significance, but today it means any day off work. This is an example of semantic b\_\_\_\_\_.
18. I\_\_\_\_\_ is a personal dialect produced within the overall system of a particular language when an individual speaks.
19. The acquisition of the f\_\_\_\_\_ language coincides with the period of brain lateralization.
20. D\_\_\_\_\_ listening tests involve simultaneously presenting, through earphones, two different auditory signals, one to the right ear and the other to the left ear.

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

21. Language is arbitrary by nature, but it is not entirely arbitrary.
22. Instead of *illegal*, the negative form of *legal*, we all know, is *illegal*, as the [n] sound is assimilated to [l].
23. All inflectional morphemes in Modern English occur at the end of a word.
24. The application of syntactic movement rules transforms a sentence from the level of S-structure to that of D-structure.
25. The meaning of a sentence is the sum total of the meanings of all its components.
26. Semantics takes the context of use into consideration in the study of meaning.
27. Semantic narrowing refers to the process in which the meaning of a word becomes more general or inclusive than its historically earlier meaning.
28. Canada is a typical example of official diglossia, where both French and English are recognized official languages.
29. Broca’s area is crucial for matching of a spoken form with a perceived object, for the naming of objects, and for the comprehension of written language.
30. The optimum age for second language acquisition is early teenage.

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

31. cultural transmission
32. articulatory phonetics
33. derivation
34. adjacency condition
35. selectional restrictions
36. context
37. hyponymy
38. pidgin
39. psycholinguistics
40. language acquisition

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

41. How does the location of stress distinguish a compound noun from a phrase consisting of the same elements? You can explain with examples.
42. What are the processes in semantic change?