
有答案的

第一部分 选择题

41、 Explain how the inventory of sounds can change, giving some examples in English for illustration.

42、 Briefly discuss the individual factors which affect the acquisition of a second language.

英语语言学试题 (2)

五、论述题(每小题 10 分，共 20 分)

36.Paraphrase each of the following sentences in two different ways to show the syntactic rules account for the ambiguity of sentences.

(1)The shooting of the hunters might be terrible.

(2)He saw young men and women present.

(3)They were surprised at the president's appointment.

37. Decide the meaning of the following affixes and give each affix two examples.

re-

un-

anti-

super-

-wise

-itis

-ize

-age

英语语言学试题 (3)

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

41. Explain with examples the three notions of phone, phoneme and allophone, and also how they are related.

英语语言学试题 (5)

五、论述题(第 41、42 小题各 7 分, 第 43 小题 6 分, 共 20 分)

41. Under what conditions will two sounds be assigned to the same phoneme?

42. For the following sentence, draw a tree diagram to reveal its underlying structure.

The girl ate the orange.

43. Study the passage taken from Shakespeare's HAMLET below carefully and identify every difference in expression between Elizabethan and Modern English that is evident.

King: Where is Polonius?

Hamlet: In heaven, Send thither to see.

If your messenger find him not there,
seek him i' the other place yourself.

But indeed, if you find him not within
this month, you shall nose him as you
go up the stairs into the lobby.

Act IV, Scene iii

英语语言学试题 (6)

41. The phonological features that occur above the level of individual sounds are called suprasegmental features.

Discuss the main suprasegmental features, illustrating with

examples how they function in the distinction of meaning.

42. Explain and give examples to show in what way componential analysis is similar to the analysis of phonemes into distinctive features.

英语语言学试题 (7)

五、论述题 (每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)

1. Comment on the following conversation in terms of Grice's Cooperative Principle:

A: Where've you been?

B: Out.

2. Analyse the following words and show how many morphemes each of them contains:

specialize , indisputable, individualistic, downfall,
unexceptionableness, ungentlemanliness

(每个语素 0.5分)

英语语言学试题 (8)

语言学试题

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41. Why do we say tree diagrams are more advantageous and informative than linear structure in analyzing the constituent relationship among linguistic elements?

Support your statement with examples.

42. Describe the process of language perception, comprehension and production

英语语言学试题 (9)

语言学试题及参考答案

41. Explain sociological triggers for language change by giving a typical example in the history of English.

42. Explain briefly the four main individual learner factors that affect a learner's acquisition of a second language.

语言学试题参考答案

一、单项选择题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

1、C 2、C 3、D 4、D 5、D

6、B 7、B 8、C 9、A 10、D

二、填空题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

11、knowledge

12、bilabial

13、morphology

14、sentence

15、complete

16、representatives

17、coinage

18、delete

19、critical

20、interlanguage

三、判断改错题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

21、F

Actually modern linguistics lays more emphasis on the spoken form of language than the written form for a number of reasons.

22、F

Voicing distinguishes meaning in English but not in Chinese.

23、F

The meaning of some compound words has nothing to do with the sum total of the meanings of their

24、F

Apart from S and C, they also refer to a word, or a

phrase that performs a particular grammatical function.

25、F

Dialectal synonyms can often be found not only in different regional dialects such as British English and American English but also within the variety itself. For

dialect.

26、T

27、T

28、F

They have a fairly clear fairly clear functional differentiation, i.e. one language may be used in some domains, other language in other domains.

29、F

the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, language determines

30、T

四、名词解释题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 3 分，共 30 分）

31、One of the major defining features of human language. Human language consists of two levels. At the lower level, there are a limited number of sounds which are meaningless while at the higher level there are an unlimited number of combinations of these sounds. It is also known as double articulation.

32、Linguistics that studies language over a period of time, also known as historical linguistics, e.g. the study of the Chinese language since the end of the Qing dynasty up to the present.

33、A way to transcribe speech sounds. The basic principle is to use one letter to indicate one sound. It is generally used in dictionaries and language teaching

34 The rules that govern which affix can be added to what type of stem to form a new word, e.g.-ly can be added to a noun to form an adjective.

35 、 a rewrite rule that allows for the possible combinations of words to form phrases and sentences

36 、 Relational opposites, a kind of antonyms, refer to pairs of words that exhibit the reversal of a relationship between the two items. For example, and

37 、 Componential analysis is a way proposed by the structural semanticists to analyze word meaning. The approach is based upon the belief that the meaning of a word can be dissected into meaning components, called semantic features. For example, the word is analyzed as comprising of +HUMAN,+ADULT,+ANIMATE,+MALE.

2 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)

41、The inventory of sounds can change, and sound changes include changes in vowel sounds, sound loss, sound addition, and sound movement.

1) Vowel sound change: English has undergone the systematic and regular change in the vowel sounds, known as the Great Vowel shift which occurred at the end of the Middle English period and which involved seven long, or tense vowels. These changes led to one of the major discrepancies between the phonemic representations of words and morphemes, i.e. between pronunciation and the spelling system of Modern English, e.g. five → /fi:v/(Middle English) → /faiv/(Modern English)

2) Sound loss: Sounds can change by the loss of phonemes. In the history of English the velar fricative /x/ was lost. This sound existed in Old English, so was pronounced as /nixt/, but in Modern English, its pronunciation is /nait/.

3) Sound addition: Sound addition includes the gain or

borrowed from French, so the phoneme /ʒ/ was added to the inventory of English sounds. A change that involves the insertion of a consonant or vowel sound to the middle of a word is known as epenthesis, e.g. spinle--spindle.

4) Sound movement: Sound change as a result of sound movement known as metathesis involves a reversal in position of two adjoining sound segments. Metathesis is less common, but it does exist. In some dialects of English, for example, the word ask is pronounced /? ks/.

Also, bridd is an Old English word. When metathesis occurred to this word, the movement of /r/ sound to the right of the vowel sound resulted in its

10 分，总论及四小点各占 2 分。

42、The acquisition of a second language is dependent on a combination of factors. The rate and ultimate success in SLA are affected not only by learners' experience with optimal input and instruction, but also by individual learner factors. The learner factors that

age, motivation, acculturation, and personality:

1) Age The optimum age for SLA does not always

has been demonstrated that adolescents are quicker and more effective L2 learners than young children. The early teenagers are good L2 learners because their flexibility of the language acquisition faculty has not been completely lost and their cognitive skills have developed considerably to facilitate the processing of linguistic features of a new language.

2) Motivation Adults are motivated to learn a second language because of a communicative need. If the learners have a strong instrumental need to learn a second language or have a strong interest in the way of life of native speakers of the language they are learning, they are most likely to succeed.

3) Acculturation The more a learner aspires to acculturate to the community of the target language, the further he or she will progress along the developmental continuum.

4) Personality The generally outgoing adult learners

more quickly and therefore are more successful than the generally reserved ones.

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参考答案

一、单项选择题(每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

1.B 2.D 3.D 4.D 5.B
6.A 7.B 8.C 9.A 10.B

二、填空题(每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

11.words question
12.social groups
13.sentence meaning
14.polyglot
15.voiceless voiced voiced

三、判断说明题(每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

16.T

18.F(scientific study of language)
19.F(finite verb...)

20.F(diachronic)

21.F(no value judgement)

22.T

23.T

24.F(morpheme)

25.F(one of the parts)

四、名词解释(每小题 3 分, 共 30 分)

26.The study of language as a whole is often called general linguistics.

27.The phonemic features that occur above the level of the segments.

28.The base form of a word; the existing form to which a derivational affix can be added.

29.The sentence structure that groups words into structural constituents and shows the syntactic categories of each structural constituent, such as NP and VP .

30.The words of a language are labels of the objects they stand for; a linguistic form is linked through concepts to what it refers to.

31.Do not say what you believe to be false or without adequate evident; Avoid obscurity of expression and ambiguity, be brief and orderly.

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