

Part One: Linguistics (100 points)

I. Definitions (30 points)

1. consonant 2. competence 3. displacement 4. synchronic linguistics 5. phoneme
6. supra-segmental features 7. code-switching 8. cohesion 9. rhyme 10. acronym
11. allomorphs 12. inflectional morphemes 13. conceptual meaning 14. hyponymy 15. bilingualism

II. Blank Filling (15 points)

1. Language is a system of ____ symbols used for human communication.
2. If a linguist lays down some rules and asks people to speak according to these rules, he or she is considered to be ____.
3. From a psychological point of view, linguistic ____ is the actual realization of the speaker's knowledge.
4. A syllable usually consists of three parts: the ____, the nucleus (peak), and the coda.
5. ____ refers to the change of a sound as a result of the influence of an adjacent sound.
6. In English, nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs make up the largest part of the vocabulary. These words are sometimes called ____ words, since we can regularly add new words to these classes.
7. ____ refers to an abnormal type of word-formation where a shorter word is derived by deleting an imagined affix from a longer form already existing in the language.
8. ____ is a branch of linguistics which studies the rules governing the combination of words into sentences.
9. Pairs of words like good/bad, long/short, big/small are examples of ____ antonyms.
10. Componential analysis defines the meaning of a lexical element in terms of ____.
11. In learning a second language, a learner will subconsciously use his L1 knowledge, this process is called language ____.
12. Such errors as "teached" and "womans" are caused by ____.
13. A ____ is a mixed and limited language used for some practical purposes by groups of people who do not know each other's language.
14. ____ is a type of control in which a word of a certain class determines the form of others in terms of certain category.
15. The term, communicative competence, was first raised by ____.

III. True or False Questions (15 points)

1. Psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and anthropological linguistics are the branches of macro-linguistics.
2. In the history of any language the writing system always came into being before the spoken form.
3. Articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics and auditory phonetics study speech sounds.
4. The part of linguistics that studies the languages of literature is termed literary stylistics.
5. The sound /p/ in the word "expensive" is pronounced as a voiceless consonant.
6. The hard roof of mouth is called hard palate.

7. Free morphemes are those that cannot occur as separate words without adding other morphemes.
8. Partial conversion and full conversion are concerned with verbs when converted to nouns.
9. All stylistic features are linguistic ones, and all linguistic features are stylistic ones.
10. The term Stream of Consciousness was originally coined by the philosopher William James in his Principle of Psychology to describe the free association of ideas and impressions in the mind.
11. The syntagmatic relation is also known as vertical relation.
12. Regardless of their ethnic and cultural backgrounds, children of all colors and societies follow roughly the same route/order of language development, though they may differ in the rate of learning.
13. Sociolinguistics takes its primary task to map linguistic variation onto social conditions.
14. The Cooperative Principle, an important pragmatic principle proposed by P. Grice, aims to explain how we mean more than we say.
15. Communicative Competence has two components: appropriateness and performance.

IV. Questions and Answers (20 points)

1. Draw tree diagrams for the following expressions:
 - 1) in the early morning
 - 2) The hunters shot birds with guns.
2. What can linguistics do for language learning and teaching?
3. How would you describe the following short exchange in terms of the actions performed by the speaker?

Marry