杭 州 师 范 大 学

_____2011_____ 年招收攻读硕士研究生入学考试题

考试科目代码：_____823_____

考试科目名称：_英语语言学和英语教学论_

说明：1、考生答题时一律写在答题纸上，否则漏批责任自负；

Part I Linguistics

Ⅰ. **Define the following terms. (每小题 3 分，共 15 分)**

1. Duality

2. Metalingual function

3. Phonology

4. Morphology

5. Psycholinguistics

Ⅱ. **True/ False decision. Write T for true and F for false. (每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)**

1. In the classic semantic triangle, the symbol is directly to the referent.

2. Language is both linearly and hierarchically structured according to the structuralist language view.

3. A morpheme must convey a lexical meaning.

4. All words can be said to contain a root morpheme.

5. Linguistics can be defined as the scientific study of a particular language.

6. It is generally believed that modern linguistics is mostly descriptive, diachronic, and emphatic on writing.

7. Performance refers to the actual realization of the ideal user's knowledge of the rules of his language in linguistic communication.

8. Synchronic linguistics means that the description of a language at some point in time is a synchronic study, also called synchronic linguistics.

9. The sentence "John gave Mary a book' contains two arguments.

10. Narrowing of meaning is a process during which the original meaning is narrowed or restricted to a specific one.

Ⅲ. Answer the following questions. (每小题 10 分，共 20 分)

1. How does pragmatics differ from traditional semantics ?

2.What are semantic features?

Ⅳ. Discuss the topics. (每小题 15 分，共 30 分)

1.Discuss one of the syntactic relations.

2.There are four categories of maxims：quantity, quality, relation and manner. Discuss one of them.

Part II.   Theories of Language Teaching and Learning

Ⅴ. Fill in the blank in each of the statements with one word from the box: （每空格 2 分，共 20 分）

ated	irregular	instructive	particular	pass
ate	transitional	acquiring	necessarily	eated

When learners acquire a grammatical structure they do so gradually , moving through a series of stages en route to ___1_____ the native-speaker rule. The acquisition of a ___2_____ grammatical structure, therefore, must be seen as a process involving ___3_____ constructions. As an example of this process, let us consider how L2 learners acquire ____4____ past tense forms (for example, 'ate'). Learners are likely to ____5____ through the different stages shown in the following table:

Stage	Description	Example	
1	Learners fail to mark the verb for past tense	eat	
2	Learners begin to produce irregular past forms	6	
3	Learners overgeneralize the regular past tense form	___7____	
4	Sometimes learners produce hybrid forms	8	
5	Learners produce correct irregular past tense forms	ate	

Such sequences are ___9____ because they reveal that the use of a correct structural form (for example, 'ate") dose not ___10____ mean that this form has been 'acquired'.

Ⅵ. Explain the following terms briefly. (每小题 3 分，共 30 分)

1. target language
2. overgenalization
3. L1 transfer
4. error
5. mistake
6. input
7. LAD
8. language aptitude
9. interlanguage
10. foreign talk

Ⅶ. Answer the following questions   (每小题 10 分，共 20 分)

1. What, according to Rod Ellis, are the stages of doing Error Analysis?
2. What is your understanding of the following two aspects of L2 acquisition?

   'L2 acquisition' then, can be defined as the way in which people learn a language other than their mother tongue, inside or outside of a classroom, and "Second Language Acquisition"