

上海师范大学 2005 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

专业名称: 英语语言文学, 外国语言学及应用语言学,

考试科目 (代码): 语言学基础 (335)

Directions: This test is to assess your proficiency in linguistics. Read each question carefully, and write your answers in your ANSWER SHEET clearly and in given order. It is, therefore, not necessary to copy the questions in the ANSWER SHEET.

(注意: 答案必须写在统一印制的答题纸上, 否则不给分)

I. Complete each of the following statements with a proper word. (20)

1. It is argued that animal language is so routine that it is reactive to particular states of affairs. By contrast, human language is _____, enabling us to create new expressions in new contexts.
2. When we talk about the ways of language communication, we have a sense of medium. When we talk about its products, our sense goes to _____.
3. _____ of language is such as defined by Halliday to be a means for people to act upon their environment by producing, classifying, and projecting their concepts about the reality of events and entities.
4. Saussure divided language into two systems. One is _____, referring to particular actualities of individual utterances.
5. By _____ is meant the property of having two levels of structure, such that units of the primary level are composed of elements of the secondary level and each of the two levels has its own principles of organization.
6. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits called _____.
7. It is noted that some words go frequently together. This phenomenon is often referred to as _____.
8. Text must have a certain structure which depends on such factors described in terms of _____ as ties and connections which exist within texts.
9. What a speaker assumes is true or is known by the hearer can be

described as a _____.

10. One common speech error is the _____, which results in the disparity of the intended and the expressed under the pressured circumstances or in careless delivery.

II. Short answer questions. (50)

1. Cite an example to show what metonymy is like.
2. Write the transcription for the sound *ed* of *learned* in "This is already a learned text" and provide an expression in which *learned* is differently pronounced.
3. How is the question called in 'She is a dancer, isn't she'? And how is it different from the question form 'Is she a dancer'?
4. Acronyms can remain essentially alphabetisms, or are pronounced as single words. Give two examples respectively.
5. Put the following words into minimal pairs.
bet, bit, fat, pat, pit
6. In what ways is the expression 'The parents of the bride and the groom are waiting' ambiguous?
7. How does a word act in the hierarchy of hyponymy?
8. How is connotation different from denotation?
9. Distinguish the two well acknowledged approaches in linguistic studies, synchrony and diachrony.
10. List the four maxims of Grice's co-operative principles.

III. Long answer questions. (80)

1. Illustrate three distinctive properties of antonyms. (20)
2. The phenomenon that a sound is omitted is technically described as elision. List some factors that cause the disappearance of a sound segment. (20)
3. Someone says, "To study actual linguistic performance, we must consider the interaction of a variety of factors, of which the underlying competence of the speaker-hearer is only one." How do ^{you} react to this point of view? What other factors do you think need to be considered? (40)

END OF THE TEST