

2006 年上海大学语言学考研试题

I. Define the following term.(20 points)

1. arbitrariness
2. fossilization
3. morpheme
4. aphasia
5. care taken speech
6. speech covert prestige
7. diglossia
8. homophone
9. acquisition
10. conversion

II. Indicate the following statements true or false. Put an T for true or F for false as required on the answer sheet following the proper number. (15 points)

1. Linguists stress the priority of writing over speech.
2. When your dog says GRRR, it is likely to mean GRRR right now because it does not appear capable of communicate GRRR, last night or over the park. Human language-users are perfectly capable of producing messages not present. This property is called displacement.
3. The variants of the phoneme /p/ are the aspirated sound [p^h] as in “peak” and unaspirated [p:] as in “speak”. Such allophones are said to be in complementary distribution.
4. Grammatical words are also known as content words, which express grammatical meaning.
5. The word “nationalization” has one free morpheme and four bound morphemes.
6. Tautologies like “War is war” and “Women are women” violate the Quantity Maxim. However they are informative.
7. The word “enthuse” is back-formed.
8. In the context “The ___ is smiling”, such nouns as “boy”, “girl”, or “student” are capable of occurring. These words are said to be in a syntagmatic relation.
9. Generative grammar holds a mathematical point of view, that is, by means of a finite number of rules, it will generate an infinite number of well-formed structures.
10. Connotative meaning is relatively unstable, and many vary from culture to culture, from age to age and from person to person.
11. The relationship between “animal” and “tiger”, “lion”, “elephant” is called homonymy.
12. Gender differences in speech are an important part of sociolinguistic inquiry.
13. The notional-functional approach to language teaching views all course components as a systematic whole, and classroom activities should be learner-centered.
14. One presupposition of the speaker who says “Your watch is broken” is that “You have a watch”.
15. In the English sound system, one distinctive features that distinguishes the sound [s] in “seal” and the [z] in “zeal” is a voicing difference, [s] is [+voiced], while [z] is [-voiced].

III. Complete the following statements. (30 points)

1. _____ refers to the omission of a sound segment which would be present in the deliberate pronunciation of a word in isolation.
2. If we substitute one sound for another in a word and we get a change of _____, then the two

sounds must be phonemes.

3. One of the least common processes of word-formation in English is _____, that is, the invention of totally new terms.
4. Sounds that are produced using both upper and lower lips are called _____.
5. The view of grammar as a set of rules for the correct or “proper” use of a language may be best characterized as the _____ approach.
6. The process whereby language is passed on from one generation to the next is described as _____ transmission.
7. An open syllable ends with a _____ whereas a closed syllable ends with a _____.
8. Both the onset and the coda can consist of more than one consonant. This is known as a _____.
9. The description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language is _____.
10. When two phonemes occur in sequence and some aspect of one phoneme is taken by the other, the process is known as _____.
11. When we have a set of phones, all of which are versions of one phoneme, we refer to them as the _____ of that phoneme.
12. The term interdental is sometimes used to describe a manner of pronunciation with the tongue tip between the upper and lower _____.
13. When two words are identical in form except for a contrast in one phoneme, occurring in the same position, the two words are described as _____.
14. We define _____ as an act by which a speaker (or writer) uses language to enable a listener (or reader) to identify something.
15. The entity that performs the action is technically known in semantics as the _____, the entity that is involved in or affected by the action is known as the _____, the entity that the agent uses in performing the action is termed as instrument.
16. _____ are two or more words which very closely related meanings.
17. The relationship between dog and animal is described as _____.
18. When a form such as “Did you ...” or “Can you...?” is used to ask a question, it is described as a _____ speech act.
19. Flouting any one of the four maxims, i.e. quantity maxim, _____ maxim, relation maxim, and _____ maxim leads to an _____.
20. A conventional knowledge structure which exist in memory is termed _____, and its dynamic form is called script.
21. The term _____ is often used to describe a kind of barrier to acquisition that results from negative feelings or experiences.
22. Broca’s area is part of the brain crucially involved in the _____ of speech, while Wernick’s area, in the understanding of speech.
23. Communicative competence can be defined in terms of three components: grammatical competence, sociolinguistic competence, and _____ competence.

IV. Read each of the following statements carefully. Decide which one of the four choices best completes the statements. (15points)

1. The poetical line “Five miles meandering with a mazy motion” is noticeable for its _____.
A. rhyme B. assonance C. consonance D. alliteration
2. The right description of the sound [p] is _____.
A. voiceless, bilabial, stop
B. voiced, bilabial, stop C. voiceless, affricate, velar D. lateral, stop, alveolar

2. Applied linguists have found a number of factors that account for language learners' learning effect. What are they and how do they influence our learning activities?

