

上海大学 2012 年研究生入学考试模拟试题一  
科目代码 622 科目名称 英语语言学

**I. Please define the following 10 terms (20 points, 2 for each).**

1. design features of language
2. informative function
3. complementary distribution
4. open classes/What are closed classes
5. endocentric construction
6. entailment
7. back-formation
8. speech act theory
9. psycholinguistics
10. phonetics/ phonology

**II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (10 points, 1 for each).**

1. Linguistics studies particular language, not languages in general.
2. Social changes can often bring about language changes.
3. If two phonetically similar sounds occur in the same environments and they distinguish meaning, they are said to be in complementary distribution.
4. When two different forms are identical in every way except for one sound segment which occurs in the same place in the strings, the two words are said to form a phonemic contrast.
5. Phonetically, the stress of a compound always falls on the first element, while the second element receives secondary stress.
6. What is actually internalized in the mind of a native speaker is a complete list of words and phrases rather than grammatical knowledge.
7. Most languages have sets of lexical items similar in meaning but ranked differently according to their degree of formality.
8. Perlocutionary act is the act of expressing the speaker's intention.
9. A lingua franca can only be used within a particular country for communication among groups of people with different linguistic backgrounds.
10. L1 development and L2 development seem to involve the same processes.

**III. Multiple Choice. You should choose only ONE choice. (30 points, 2 for each)**

1. If a linguistic study describes and analyzes the language people actually use, it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. prescriptive B. analytic C. descriptive D. linguistic
2. Of all the speech organs, the \_\_\_\_\_ is/ are the most flexible.  
A. mouth B. lips C. vocal cords D. tongue
3. Distinctive features can be found running over a sequence of two or more phonemic segments. The phonemic features that occur above the level of the segments are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. phonetic components B. immediate constituents  
C. suprasegmental features D. semantic features

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a branch of grammar which studies the internal structure of words and the rules by which words are formed.
- A. Syntax      B. Grammar      C. Morphology      D. Morpheme
5. Phrase structure rules have \_\_\_\_ properties.
- A. recursive      B. grammatical      C. social      D. functional
6. Which of the following is not true?
- A. Sense is concerned with the inherent meaning of the linguistic form.
- B. Sense is the collection of all the features of the linguistic form.
- C. Sense is abstract and de-contextualized.
- D. Sense is the aspect of meaning dictionary compilers are not interested in.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the phenomenon that words having different meanings have the same form.
- A. Polysemy      B. Synonymy      C. Homonymy      D. Hyponymy
8. Which of the following is true?
- A. Utterances usually do not take the form of sentences.
- B. Some utterances cannot be restored to complete sentences.
- C. No utterances can take the form of sentences.
- D. All utterances can be restored to complete sentences.
9. When any of the maxims under the cooperative principle is flouted, \_\_\_\_\_ might arise.
- A. impoliteness      B. contradictions
- C. mutual understanding      D. conversational implicatures
10. Segment switch of sound positions can be seen in the example of the modern word “bird” which comes from the old English word “bridd”. The change of the word from “bridd” to “bird” is a case of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. metathesis      B. sound loss      C. sound addition      D. apocope
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a process of combining two or more words into one lexical unit.
- A. Derivation      B. Blending      C. Compounding      D. Abbreviation
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the social significance of language variation and language use in different speech communities.
- A. Psycholinguistics      B. Sociolinguistics
- C. Historical linguistics      D. General linguistics
13. In general, a good second learner is an adolescent \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. who has a strong and well-defined motivation to learn
- B. who seeks out all chances to interact with the input
- C. who is willing to identify himself with the culture of the target language community
- D. all the above
14. In Chinese when someone breaks a bowl or a plate the host or the people present are likely to say “碎碎（岁岁）平安” as a means of controlling the forces which they believes feel might affect their lives. Which functions does it perform?
- A. Performative      B. Emotive      C. Interpersonal      D. Recreational
15. The consonant [f] in English can be correctly described as having the following phonetic features: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. voiceless, bilabial, stop      B. voiceless, labiodental, fricative

C. voiced, bilabial, stop      D. voiced, labiodental, fricative

**IV. Answer the following questions briefly. (30 points, 10 for each)**

1. Language is generally defined as a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. Explain it in detail.
2. Discuss in detail the locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.
3. What are the four maxims under the cooperative principle?

**V. Essay writing. (50 points, 2 for each)**

1. Illustrate with examples how suprasegmental features can affect meaning.
2. How do you distinguish between entailment and presupposition in terms of truth values?