

大连外国语学院
二〇〇〇年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题
(答案必须写在答题页上并写清题号)

学科专业 英语语言文学、外国语言学及应用语言学(英语)

研究方向

考试科目

语言学

I. Mark the following statements with *T* if they are true or *F* if they are false. (20%)

- ___ 1. Each language contains two systems rather than one, a system of sound and a system of meaning.
- ___ 2. Morphemes are regarded as abstract constructs in the system of sound.
- ___ 3. The critical age hypothesis unfolds the fact that the human brain is specially equipped for language acquisition.
- ___ 4. A root is not always a free form.
- ___ 5. The left brain does better in pattern-matching tasks and in recognizing faces.
- ___ 6. The hard roof of mouth is called hard palate.
- ___ 7. Descriptive linguists are concerned with how languages work, not with how they can be improved.
- ___ 8. /n/ is one of syllabic consonants.
- ___ 9. In the transformation of the sentence *He doesn't sleep well*, do-support transformation comes first.
- ___ 10. Derivation is the manifestation of grammatical relationships.
- ___ 11. /o/ is a mid-high back rounded vowel.
- ___ 12. *Kids* and *children* are synonyms despite their stylistic difference.
- ___ 13. All lexemes are word-lexemes.
- ___ 14. *We saw her duck* is a case of lexical ambiguity.
- ___ 15. Cultural transmission refers to the fact that the details of the linguistic system must be learned anew by each speaker.
- ___ 16. Pictograms and ideograms are exactly the same thing.

- ___ 17. VP can consist of V S'.
- ___ 18. "Plural" is a morpheme.
- ___ 19. The voiced dental fricative is /z/.
- ___ 20. Allophones are described in phonetic terms.

II. Fill in the following blanks. (20%)

1. The design features of language are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.
2. The four principles in the linguistic study are _____, _____, _____, _____.
3. The three cavities in the articulatory apparatus are _____, _____ and _____.
4. The languages in the Germanic subfamily are _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
5. Name five of English front vowels: / __, __, __, __, __ /.
6. Give the regular and irregular allomorphs of plural in English: _____, _____, _____, _____.
7. Name three of SVO languages: _____, _____, _____.
8. Name three of the interdisciplinary areas in the linguistic study: _____, _____, _____.
9. Name five of the phonemic features of American English vowels: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

III. Write out the following English words in phonemic notation and show the morphemic breaks with a hyphen, as follows: received

/ rɪ- si:v - d / . (10%)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. produces | 2. inducted |
| 3. respected | 4. wishes |
| 5. artist's | 6. unfolding |
| 7. brightest | 8. followers |
| 9. findings | 10. internationalization |

IV. Look at the following conjugation of a Luiseno verb. (Luiseno is a Native American Indian language spoken in California.) ([q] is a uvular stop.) (10%)

no: coriq	"I chop"	ca:m coriwan	"We chop"		
?om coriq	"You (sg.) chop"	?omom coriwun	"You(pl.)chop"		
wuna:l coriq	"He chops"	wuna:lum coriwun	"They chop"		
cuni	"kiss"	pati	"shoot"	ko?i	"bite"

How would you say in Luiseno:

- we kiss
- you (sg.) shoot
- they bite
- I shoot
- he kisses

V. Give two possible meanings for each of the following sentences. (10%)

- I saw the dark blue sea.
- She loves her cat more than her husband.
- I didn't call because she was ill.
- Could this be the invisible man's hair tonic?
- The governor is a dirty street fighter.

VI. Write the number of each pair on one of the three lines below. (10%)

1. tongue (organ in the mouth), tongue (language)
2. mark (indication), mark (unit of German currency)
3. fair, fare
4. older, elder
5. ear (organ of hearing), ear (part of wheat, corn)

6. effective, efficient
7. farther, father
8. farther, further
9. eye (an organ), eye (an eye for art)
10. power (strength), power (influential state)

Homophones: _____

Polysemes: _____

Synonyms: _____

VII. Answer the following questions. (20%)

1. What is language? (2%)
2. What is a minimal pair? Give an example. (3%)
3. What is the difference between a synchronic statement and a diachronic statement in the linguistic study? (4%)
4. What are the differences between human language and animal call system in terms of displacement? (2%)
5. What is the difference between a free morpheme and a bound morpheme? (2%)
6. What is the difference between pidgins and Creoles? (3%)
7. What deep structures could this sentence *The police stopped fighting after dark* possibly produce? (Use tree diagrams.) (4%)