

大 连 外 国 语 学 院

二〇〇一年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

学科专业 英语语言文学 外国语言学及应用语言学（英语）

考试科目 语言学

I. Mark the following statements with *T* if they are true or *F* if they are false. (10%)

1. The word "hour" contains a diphthong and a pure vowel.
2. The word "film" contains a syllabic consonant.
3. The sound /p/ in the word "speak" is pronounced as a voiced consonant.
4. Saussure's *langue* is a social product, a set of conventions for a speech community.
5. It is one of the cardinal principles of modern linguistics that spoken language is more basic than written language.
6. The inflectional suffix changes the form and the basic meaning of a word.
7. "Happiness is colder than me" is a grammatical but unacceptable sentence.
8. The relation between form and meaning in human language is natural.
9. Broad transcription represents phonemes of a language whereas narrow transcription denotes its particular allophones.
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. Greek does not belong to Indo-European Language Family.
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. / ə /, schwa, is a diphthong.
17. NP can consist of NP + (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 oral stops in English are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
5. Name four subfamilies in the Indo-European language family: _____, _____, _____, _____.
6. Name six places of articulation according to Fromkin and Rodman _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.
7. Give the regular allomorphs of past tense in English: _____, _____, _____.
8. Name three of the interdisciplinary areas in the linguistic study: _____, _____, _____.
9. Name five ways of word coinage according to Fromkin and Rodman: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

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. abroad | 2. inducted |
| 3. baker | 4. wishes |
| 5. repressed | 6. unfolding |
| 7. goodness | 8. followers |
| 9. foolishness | 10. internationalization |

IV. Do the following analysis. (10%)

1. Match each expression under A with the one statement under B that characterizes it.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| A | B |
| a. noisy crow | 1. compound noun |
| b. eat crow | 2. root morpheme plus derivational prefix |
| c. scarecrow | 3. phrase consisting of adjective plus noun |
| d. the crow | 4. root morpheme plus inflectional affix |
| e. crowlike | 5. root morpheme plus derivational suffix |
| f. crows | 6. grammatical morpheme followed by lexical morpheme |
| | 7. idiom |

2. Write the one proper description from the list under B for the underlined part of each word in A.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A | B |
| a. terror <u>ized</u> | 1. free root |
| b. un <u>civilized</u> | 2. bound root |
| c. terror <u>ize</u> | 3. inflectional suffix |
| d. <u>lukewarm</u> | 4. derivational suffix |
| | 5. inflectional prefix |
| | 6. derivational prefix |
| | 7. inflectional infix |
| | 8. derivational infix |

V. Produce surface structures from the following deep structures without going through the process of transformations. (10%)

1. Neg she past work last week
2. Tag you past meet him
3. the students⁴ pres be + ing help the students⁴
4. policemen past be + en beat John
5. Q the professor pres be angry SOMEREASON
6. SOMEONE past be + ing be + en beat Joseph hard
7. Q he past do SOMETHING
8. Imp you pres will wash you
9. [Neg Mary past go to the bookstore] [Neg Lisa past go to the bookstore]
10. the girl [the girl pres be beautiful] pres be from China

VI. There are several kinds of antonymy. By writing a C, G, or R, indicate whether the pairs in columns A and B are complementary, gradable, or relational opposites. (10%)

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. good | bad |
| 2. parent | offspring |
| 3. beautiful | ugly |
| 4. false | true |
| 5. pass | fail |
| 6. employer | employee |
| 7. asleep | awake |
| 8. fast | slow |
| 9. legal | illegal |
| 10. give | take |

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VII. Answer the following questions. (30%)

1. What are the differences between phonetics and phonology? (4%)
2. What is a linguistic taboo? (2%)
3. What are the contrastive and complementary distributions in the isolation of phonemes? Give examples. (3%)
4. What are the three semantic changes in historical linguistics? Give examples. (4%)
5. What is The Great Vowel Shift? To illustrate with a diagram. (3%)
6. What is the critical age hypothesis? (2%)
7. How many phonological rules do you know? List at least five. (5%)
8. What is Sapir-Whorf hypothesis in terms of linguistic determinism? Give an example. (3%)
9. Draw a tree diagram for each of the following statements? (4%)
 - (1) He lives a tranquil life in the country.
 - (2) I know he will come tomorrow.