

大 连 外 国 语 学 院

二〇〇二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 英语语言学

考生请注意：答案写在试卷上无效，必须写在答题纸上。

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 sound /p/ in the word "expensive" is pronounced as a voiceless consonant.
3. Halliday's linguistic potential is similar to the notions of *parole* and *performance*.
4. It is one of the cardinal principles of modern linguistics that spoken language is more basic than written language.
5. A stem is any morpheme or combination of morphemes to which an affix can be added.
6. "Happiness is colder than me" is a grammatical but unacceptable sentence.
7. The relation between form and meaning in human language is natural.
8. Broad transcription represents phonemes of a language whereas narrow transcription denotes its particular allophones.
9. Derivation is the manifestation of grammatical relationships.
10. /o/ is a mid-high front rounded vowel.
11. By "displacement" we mean that language can refer to contexts removed from the immediate situations of the speaker.

12. Greek does not belong to Indo-European Language Family.
13. "After taking the right turn at the intersection..." is a case of lexical ambiguity.
14. Cultural transmission refers to the fact that the details of the linguistic system must be learned anew by each speaker.
15. NP can consist of NP+(S).
16. "Plural" is a morpheme.
17. The voiced dental fricative is /z/.
18. Allophones are described in phonetic terms.
19. Allomorphs which share the common meaning should occur in parallel formations.
20. In the following pair of sentences, Sentence(b) presupposes Sentence (a).
 - (a) John managed to finish in time.
 - (b) John tried to finish in time.

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

1. The design features of language are (1)_____, (2)_____, (3)_____, (4)_____, (5)_____ and (6)_____.
2. The syllable consists of three parts: the(7)_____, the (8)_____, and the (9)_____.
3. The four principles in the linguistic study are (10)_____, (11)_____, (12)_____ and (13)_____.
4. Name five of the *associative meaning* categorized by Leech:
(14)_____, (15)_____, (16)_____, (17)_____,
(18)_____.
5. Predication analysis is to break down predication into their constituents: (19)_____ and (20)_____.

III. Match the sounds under column A with one or more phonetic properties from column B as illustrated in the first one. (7%)

A	B
a. [k] 1, 9, 6	1. velar
b. [θ]	2. nasal
c. [s]	3. dental
d. [b]	4. fricative
e. [l]	5. voiced
f. [t]	6. voiceless
g. [m]	7. bilabial
h. [h]	8. alveolar
	9. plosive
	10. glottal

IV. Do the following analysis. (10%)

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

A.	B.
1. a noisy crow	a. compound noun
2. eat crow	b. root morpheme plus derivational prefix
3. scarecrow	c. phrase consisting of a adjective plus noun

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 4. the crow | d.root morpheme plus inflection affix |
| 5. crowlike | e.root morpheme plus derivational suffix |
| 6. crows | f.grammatical morpheme followed by lexical morpheme |
| | g.idiom |

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

- | A | B |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 7. deaf <u>en</u> | h. free form |
| 8. <u>boy</u> ish | i. bound root |
| 9.con <u>ceive</u> | j. inflectional suffix |
| 10. <u>im</u> penetrable | k. derivational suffix |
| | l. inflectional prefix |
| | m. derivational prefix |
| | n. inflectional infix |
| | o. 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 students¹ pres be + ing help the students¹
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. Classify the following pairs of words according to the sense relation. Put the number before the pair in the space provided in your answer sheet. The first one is done for you as an example. (10%)

(1.) alive / dead (2.) buy / sell

complementary antonym/s (1) _____

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. always / never | 2. borrow / lend | 3. tale / tail |
| 4. satellite / moon | 5. relinquish / retain | 6. boot / trunk |
| 7. over / under | 8. mercury / quick silver | 9. fabric / rayon |
| 10. sole (of a shoe) / sole (the fish) | | |

A. complementary antonyms _____

B. synonyms _____

C. relational opposites _____

D. gradable antonyms _____

E. homonyms _____

F. polysemous words _____

G. hyponymy _____

VII. Answer the following questions. (33%)

1. What do we mean by "blending" and "acronym"? Give each an example to explain your definition. (4%)
2. What is a linguistic taboo? (3%)
3. What are the contrastive and complementary distributions in the isolation of phonemes? Give examples. (4%)
4. What is the Great Vowel Shift? Use a diagram to help you to explain it. (4%)
5. What are the three semantic changes in historical linguistics? Give examples to show your point. (4%)
6. According to Bloomfield, *word* is "the minimum free form". How far do you agree with him? (3%)
7. What is the critical age hypothesis? (3%)
8. What is Sapir-Whorf hypothesis in terms of linguistic determinism? Give an example. (4%)
9. How does *dialect* differ from *standard dialect*? (4%)

— The End —