

华北电力大学(北京)

2005年硕士研究生入学试题

考试科目: 第二语言习得

代码: 435

(共3页)

考生注意: 答案必须写在答题纸上

I. Multiple-choice Questions (20%)

Directions: Read each of the following statements carefully. Decide which one of the four choices best completes the statements.

- As modern linguistics aims to describe and analyze the language people actually use, and not to lay down rules for "correct" linguistic behavior, it is said to be _____.
A. prescriptive B. communicative C. descriptive D. dative
- Of the following sound combinations, only _____ is permissible according to sequential rules in English.
A. kibl B. bkil C. ilkb D. ilbk
- The morpheme "vision" in the common word "television" is a(n) _____.
A. bound morpheme B. bound form C. inflectional morpheme D. free morpheme
- It is the _____ on Case assignment that states that a Case assignor and a case recipient should stay adjacent to each other.
A. Case Condition B. Parameter C. Adjacent Condition D. Adjacent Parameter
- In semantic studies, _____ refers to the inherent meaning of the linguistic form.
A. reference B. sense C. synonym D. homonymy
- According to Searle, those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action are called _____.
A. commissives B. directives C. expressives D. declaratives
- Grammatical changes may be explained, in part, as analogic change, which may be referred to as any of the following except _____.
A. simplification B. elaboration C. regularization D. generalization
- The way in which people address each other depends on their age, sex, social group, and personal relationship. The English system of address forms frequently used includes first name, last name, title + last name, _____ and kin term.
A. title + first name B. title + title C. title + first name D. first name + last name + title
- Psycholinguists, neurologists and linguists have concluded that, in addition to the motor area which is responsible for physical articulation of utterances, three areas of the left brain are vital to language, namely, _____.
A. Broca's area, Wernicke's area and the angular gyrus
B. Broca's area, Wernicke's area and cerebra cortex
C. Broca's area, Wernicke's area and neurons
D. Broca's area, Wernicke's area and the forehead
- Which of the following best states the behaviorist view of child language acquisition?

- A. Language acquisition is a process of habit formation.
- B. Language acquisition is the species-specific property of human beings.
- C. Children are born with an innate ability to acquire language.
- D. Humans are equipped with the neural prerequisites for language.

II. Word Completion Questions (20%)

Directions: Fill in the blank in each of the following statements with the word whose first letter is already given as a clue. You are not allowed to change the letter given.

1. In general, children do not need f _____ instruction from adults in order to acquire their native language.
2. A d _____ was made between the earlier notions of "language" and "parole".
3. To the ear of a modern English speaker, Old English is no more c _____ than a foreign language.
4. O _____ is found both in first and second language development.
5. Pairs of words such as "big" and "small", "young" and "old" are called g _____ opposites because they may be seen in terms of degree of the quality involved.
6. Sentences are often analyzed in terms of two levels of r _____, i. e., the deep-structure and the surface-structure.
7. "Zhang San has been to Europe" e _____ "Zhang San has been abroad".
8. English is a language that uses s _____ phonological devices.
9. Displacement and c _____ transmission are two of the major distinctive features of human languages.
10. Semantics and p _____ are different on the one hand and related on the other.

III. True or False Questions (20%)

Directions: Judge whether each of the following statements is true or false. If a statement is false, explain or provide the correct version

1. Language is the primary means of transmitting the beliefs, values and norms of a culture and therefore, learning a second language is, in a way, learning a second culture.
2. A labeled tree diagram is often employed by grammarians to show semantic relations between and among words and phrases.
3. The speaker's internalized system of rules refers to one's linguistic competence instead of linguistics performance or communicative competence.
4. Language change is invariably a change in the direction of simplification.
5. Sociolinguists are interested in "terms of address" because they offer some socio-cultural information about the type of relationship between the speaker and the hearer.
6. Linguistic forms having the same sense may have different references in different situations while linguistic forms with the same reference always have the same sense.
7. Sentences are considered grammatical if they are judged by native speakers, instead of grammarians, to be well-formed sentences.
8. Some languages change with time, while others are immune to linguistic change.
9. A regional variety of a language is intrinsically inferior to the standard variety of that language.
10. Language acquisition and language learning are assumed to be different processes.

IV. Explain the following definitions in English.(20 points)

1. 第一语言 (first language)
2. 第二语言(second language)
3. 目标语 (target language)
4. 语言习得(language acquisition)

V. Answer the following questions in Chinese.(70 points)

1. 二语习得的研究对象是什么?
2. 二语习得主要与哪些学科有联系?
3. 你认为有必要区分“习得”与“学习”两种语言学习方式吗?
4. 母语习得与二语习得有何异同?
5. 你认为母语习得有可能受到哪些因素的影响?
6. 举例说明社会因素(包括年龄、性别、社会阶层、民族同一性)对语言习得的影响。
7. 作为一名外语学习者,你具备何种与外语学习有关的个性特征?针对这些特征,你觉得自己怎样才能成为一名成功的外语学习者?
8. 教学中教师应如何对待学生的语言错误?是否应有错必纠?如果不是的话,你认为那种错误是(不)需要纠正的,为什么?
9. 你认为策略研究对了解语言习得过程有意义吗?