

电子科技大学
2002 年硕士研究生入学考试试题
考试科目: 英语语言学基础知识

Section A

Directions: Define the following terms in English briefly. (20 points)

1. isolating languages
2. ideogram
3. hyponymy
4. implicature
5. semantic triangle
6. presupposition
7. pictogram
8. agglutinative languages
9. reference
10. blending
11. met analysis
12. back-formation
13. assimilation
14. folk etymology
15. vernacular
16. linguistic determination
17. linguistic relativity
18. external authority
19. presequences
20. perlocutionary act

Section B

Directions: Filling in the blanks according to linguistic knowledge. (20 points)

1. _____ is proposed by J. Austin (1962) and J. Searle (1969). Basically they believe that language is not only used to inform or to describe things, it is often used to "do things", to perform acts _____.
2. Reputations of a variety of speech depends on _____.
3. Internal authority refers _____.
4. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis has two major thrusts: _____.
5. _____ is the linguistic reflection of the purposive role of the language user in the situation in which a text has occurred.
6. The word "affects" usually used in _____ class.
7. More qualifiers and intensifiers are used by _____.
8. What is the meaning of "Englishes"?
_____.
9. By class shifting the word "engineer" as a noun means "a person trained in a branch of engineering", but it also means _____ when used as a verb.
10. Contrary to broadening, the original meaning of a word can be narrowed or restricted to a specific sense. For instance, the word "girl" means _____ in the old time,

- but now only refers to _____.
11. According to Componential analysis "bachelor" can be defined as _____, _____, _____, _____.
12. Complementary distribution in phonology refers to two sounds _____ in the same environment.
13. Allophones are _____ forms of the same phoneme.
14. Inflection is the _____ through the addition of inflectional affixes, such as numbers, persons, finiteness, aspect and case, which do not change the grammatical class of the stems to which they are attached.
15. Pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, articles, are all _____ according to open class and close class classification.
16. Waifs and strays in Middle English means _____.
17. Syntagmatic relations refers to _____.
18. In the construction of the phrase "the girl", the immediate constituents of it are _____.
19. The phrase "these two oldest stone bridges" belongs to _____ because "bridges" is served as the head of the phrase.
20. According to traditional approach, sentence can be classified into indicative sentence and imperative sentence, and indicative sentence can be further divided into interrogative sentence and _____ sentence.

Section C Directions:

Directions: Define the meanings of each underlined affix in the following words in English. (10 points)

telegram	geometry
philosophy	dialogue
auditorium	chronic
commemorate	import
baroscope	spectator
democrat	retroact
induce	alternation
commitment	circumnavigate
animal	perspire
convoke	precedence

Section D

Directions: Match the words with the definitions (10 points).

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. vociferous | A. to call back; to cancel |
| 2. revoke | B. to come together as a group |
| 3. vocation | C. characterized by a noisy outcry or shouting |
| 4. convene | D. instrument for measuring the distance of an object far from an observer |
| 5. telemeter | E. the career one believes himself called to; one's occupation or |

profession

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 6. flexible | F the observation or examination of one's own thought |
| 7. convoke | G. to come between points of time or events |
| 8. introspection | H. able to bend without breaking; not stiff |
| 9. intervene | I. To go together for a meeting |
| 10. appraisal | J. the act of working out the value, quality or quality or condition of something; statement of value, quality, or condition |

Section E

Directions: Answer the following questions(40 points)

1. What are sense relations ?
2. How many types of lexical changes are there in English ? What are they ?
3. According to Leech (1981), meanings can be classified into different kinds. Describe them respectively.
4. What are the grammatical functions of intonation?

2002 年硕士研究生入学考试语言学基础知识参考答案

Section A (略) (20 points)

Section B (20 points)

1. Speech Act Theory

2. the social and economic status of professions and regions that use it.

3. the acquisition of a language or dialect by an individual when mixed with fellow speakers of the speech community to which he belongs.

4. Linguistic determinism and linguistic relativity

5. Field of discourse

6. lower

7. women

8. Different types of the English language

9. to act as an engineer or to plan

10. young person, young woman

11. human, male, adult, -married

12. never occur in the same environment

13. the different

14. manifestation of grammatical relationships

15. closed

16. ownerless property

17. the sequential arrangement of words in a language

18. the determiner +noun phrase

19. endocentric construction

20. declarative

Section C (10 points)

Gram: writing

phil: like

audit: hear

com: together

scope: instrument for observing

crat: a person concerned with

duce: lead

mit: send

anita: living

yoke: call

ge: the earth

logue: speech

chron: color

port: carry

spect: see

retro: back

alter: the other

circum: round

spire: breathe

cede: moving

Section D (10 points)

1.C 2.A 3.E 4.B 5. D 6. H 7. I 8. F 9. G 10. J

Section E (40 points)

(略)