

2022 年 10 月高等教育自学考试
现代语言学试题
课程代码:00830

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

I. Directions: Read each of the following statements carefully. Decide which one of the four choices best completes the statement and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (2%×10=20%)

1. Of the following branches, _____ does not belong to the core of linguistics.
A. semantics
B. phonology
C. syntax
D. sociolinguistics
2. The study of the sounds from the speaker's point of view, i.e., how a speaker uses his speech organs to articulate the sounds is called _____.
A. auditory phonetics
B. acoustic phonetics
C. articulatory phonetics
D. general phonetics
3. Of the affixes (*italicized*) in the following words, _____ is a inflectional affix.
A. *dis*-like
B. *in*-correct
C. fast-*est*
D. teach-*er*
4. Another name for Chomsky's theory of universal grammar (UG) is _____ theory.
A. functional systemic
B. language acquisition
C. principles-and-parameters
D. cognitive lexical

5. The semantic triangle suggested by Ogden and Richards can best illustrate the _____ view on the study of meaning.
- A. behaviorist
B. conceptualist
C. constructivist
D. humanist
6. According to _____, speech acts fall into five general categories: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations.
- A. Austin
B. Grice
C. Searle
D. Sapir
7. The word “brunch” is created by the word formation rule of _____, which means combining parts of other words.
- A. acronym
B. blending
C. abbreviation
D. clipping
8. The most distinguishable linguistic feature of a regional dialect is its _____.
- A. grammar
B. accent
C. vocabulary
D. writing
9. Whorf proposed a strong notion of linguistic determinism that all higher levels of thinking are dependent on _____.
- A. speaking
B. language
C. speech
D. writing
10. At some point during the second year of life, children undergo _____ stage, uttering sentences like “Baby chair”, “Doggie bark”, “Apple me”.
- A. babbling
B. one-word
C. two-word
D. multiword

非选择题部分

注意事项：

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

- II. Directions: Fill in the blank on the ANSWER SHEET in each of the following statements with one word, the first letter of which is already given as a clue. Note that you are to fill in ONE word only, and you are not allowed to change the letter given. (1%×10=10%)
11. Chomsky defines c _____ as the ideal user’s knowledge of the rules of his language.
12. When the obstruction is total or complete, the speech sound produced with the obstruction audibly released and the air passing out again is called a s _____.

13. P _____ modify the meaning of the stem, but usually do not change the part of speech of the original word.
14. In formal linguistics, a sentence structure may have two levels of syntactic representation, the deep structure that exists before movement takes place, and the other s _____ structure that occurs after the movement takes place.
15. The same word may have more than one meaning. Such a word is called a p _____ word.
16. According to John Austin's speech act theory, a speaker might perform three acts simultaneously when speaking: locutionary act, illocutionary act and p _____ act.
17. English has undergone dramatic changes throughout the three major periods of Old English, Middle English and M _____ English.
18. R _____ are language varieties appropriate for use in different particular speech situations, in contrast to language varieties that are associated with the social or regional grouping of their customary users.
19. When we listen, the word is heard and comprehended via W _____ area.
20. Language acquisition is primarily the acquisition of the g _____ system of language.

III. Directions: Judge whether each of the following statements is true or false. Put a T for true or F for false on the ANSWER SHEET. If you think a statement is false, you must explain why you think so and then give the correct version. (2% × 10=20%)

21. The abstract linguistic system shared by all the members of a speech community is referred to parole.
22. Phonological rules permissible in English might not be permissible in another language.
23. Suffixes are added to the end of stems; they modify the meaning of the original word and in many cases change its part of speech.
24. The syntactic rules of any natural language are infinite in number, and yet there is a finite number of sentences native speakers of that language are able to produce and understand.
25. In terms of truth condition, the sentence "The table has bad intentions" is semantically anomalous.
26. Utterance is based on sentence meaning, which is the realization of the abstract meaning of a sentence in a context.
27. Cultural transmission has no effect on language change.
28. From a linguistic point of view, an ethnic language variety such as Black English is a standard dialect of American English.

29. If a child does not acquire language during the critical period for any reason, he or she is likely to learn a language successfully later on.
30. Human beings are genetically predetermined to acquire language, and this genetic predisposition is a sufficient condition for language development.

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms and give examples for illustration where appropriate. (3% × 10 = 30%)

31. language
32. suprasegmental features
33. morphological rules
34. phrase structure rules
35. predication
36. maxim of manner
37. historical linguistics
38. idiolect
39. cerebral plasticity
40. instrumental motivation

V. Directions: Answer the following questions. (10% × 2 = 20%)

41. What are the major types of synonyms in English?
42. How do pragmatics and semantics are related and how do they differ?