



高等教育自学考试丛书

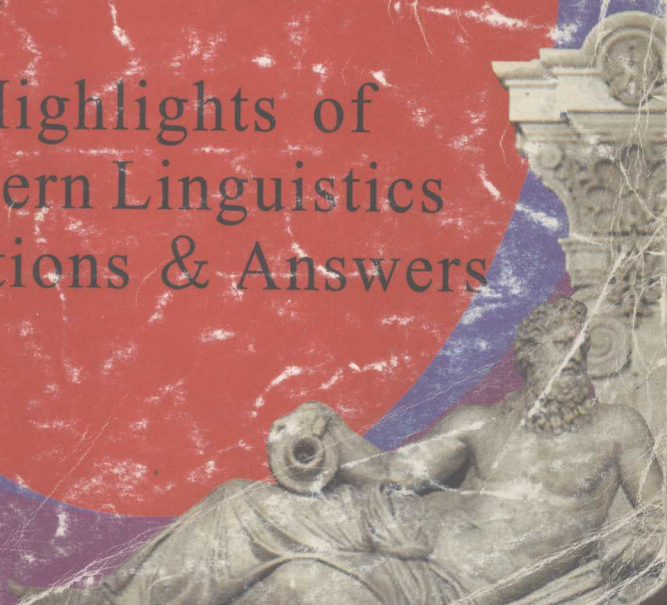
现代语言学 精要问答

附 模拟试题与2001年最新全真试题及答案

甘世安 杨静 编著

Highlights of
Modern Linguistics
Questions & Answers

西安出版社



高等教育自学考试丛书

Highlights of Modern Linguistics

Questions & Answers

现代语言学精要问答

甘世安 杨静 编著

西安出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

现代语言学精要问答/甘世安, 杨静编著. —西安: 西安出版社, 2001. 11

(高等教育自学考试丛书)

ISBN 7-80594-774-0

I. 语… II. ①甘… ②杨… III. 英语—语言学—高等教育—自学考试—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 066603 号

Highlights of Modern Linguistics

Questions & Answers

现代语言学精要问答

编 著: 甘世安 杨静

出版发行: 西安出版社

社 址: 西安市长安北路 34 号

电 话: (029) 5253740 5234426

邮政编码: 710061

印 刷: 空军西安印刷厂

开 本: 850×1168 1/32

印 张: 8.5

字 数: 180 千字

版 次: 2002 年 1 月第 1 版

2002 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1—3000

ISBN 7-80594-774-0/G·425

定 价: 11.00 元

△ 本书如有缺页、误装, 请寄回另换。

前言

本书是全国高等教育自学考试指定教材《现代语言学》(英语专业本科段)的配套辅导用书。

英语专业自考本科段的难点课之一就有《现代语言学》，这不仅是学员的感受，也是本书作者在数年教学中的感受。正是由于这个原因，才编写了这本实用的参考书。它包括两部分：精要问答和模拟套题。

第一部分的“精要问答”，完全按照指定教材的结构和顺序，采用一问一答、英汉对照的方式，这样可以照顾实际测试用英语答卷的要求，又可以帮助学员理解消化语言学知识。为了记忆和答卷的方便，英语译文与汉语的内容相同，没有删增。

第二部分的十套语言学自测题，完全是按照自学考试委员会颁布的现代语言学考试题型编写的，旨在检验应试者在复习教材和阅读“精要问答”之后的效果，也是一种强化。

本书的“精要问答”和测试套题两部分，具有互补性，前者表达较系统、全面，后者涉及点则更细、更深。

本书作者在编写中参考了大量国内外语言学专著和相关教材辅导书刊，在此一并对这些文献的编著者表示诚挚的感谢。编写好的自学考试辅导材料，是社会助学的一个重要环节，无疑是一项不易的事情，需要社会各方面的关怀和支持，使它在使用中不断提高和日臻完善。

甘世安

2001年12月

目 录

PART ONE 第一部分 Highlights of Modern Linguistics 现代语言学精要问答

第一章 序言 (Chapter One: Introduction)

1. What is language ? (1)
什么是语言?
2. What functions does language have? (2)
语言有那些功能?
3. What are features of human language specified by Hockett?
..... (3)
霍基特阐明了人类语言的哪些特征?
4. What is linguistics? (5)
什么是语言学?
5. What are the major branches of linguistics? What does each of
them study? (5)
语言学的主要分支学科有哪些? 其研究内容是什么?
6. Why is it that linguistics is scientific study of language? ... (7)
为什么说语言学是一门科学?
7. Of the two major media of communication, speech and writing,
which one is primary and why? (8)

在两种主要交际媒介中,即口头语和书面语,哪一种是第一性的,为什么?

8. What is the difference between langue and parole? (8)
语言和言语之间的区别是什么?

9. What is the distinction between the competence and the performance? (9)
语言能力和言语行为有什么差异?

10. How is Saussure's distinction between langue and parole similar to Chomsky's distinction between competence and performance? (10)
索绪尔对语言和言语的区分与乔姆斯基对语言能力与语言运用的区分有什么相似之处?

11. What makes modern linguistics different from traditional grammar? (10)
现代语言学与传统语法的不同之处在哪里?

12. Is modern linguistics mainly synchronic or diachronic? Why? (11)
现代语言学是主要是共时性的,还是历时性的?为什么?

第二章 音系学 (Chapter Two: Phonology)

13. What is phonetics? (12)
什么是语音学?

14. How do the three branches of phonetics contribute to the study of speech sounds? (12)
语音学的三个分支对语音学的研究有什么贡献?

15. How do phonetics and phonology differ in their focus of study? (13)
语音学和音位学的研究重心有何不同?

16. Where are the resonating cavities of a human being contained?
..... (14)
人类的发音的共鸣腔位于什么地方?
17. What is voicing and how is it caused?..... (15)
什么是浊音化? 它是如何形成的?
18. What is the function of the nasal cavity? How does it perform
this function?..... (15)
鼻腔的作用是什么? 它如何发挥作用?
19. What are the various parts in the oral cavity which are in-
volved in the production of speech sounds? (15)
口腔中发音所涉及的各部分有哪些?
20. How broad transcription and narrow transcription differ from
each other? Better with examples. (16)
举例说明宽式音标和严式音标的区别。
21. How are the English consonants classified?..... (17)
英语的辅音如何分类?
22. How are the English vowels classified? (17)
英语的元音如何分类?
23. What is the phonetic symbol for each of the sound descrip-
tions offered?..... (18)
所给语音描述的语音符号是什么?
24. What are the phonetic features of each of the sounds given?
..... (19)
所给语音符号的语音特征是什么?
25. What is the difference between a monophthong and a
diphthong?..... (19)
单元音和双元音的区别是什么?
26. Who do you think will be more interested in the difference

- between, say, [l] and [l-], [p] and [ph], a phonetician or a phonologist? Why? (20)
 语音学家和音位学家, 哪一个更关心清晰音[l]和模糊音[l]以及[p]和[ph]的区别? 为什么?
27. What is a phone? How is it different from a phoneme? How are allophones related to a phoneme? (20)
 什么是音素? 它和音位有何不同? 音位变体和音位有何联系?
28. What is free variation? (21)
 什么是自由变异?
29. What is a minimal pair and what is a minimal set? Why is it important to identify the minimal set in a language? (21)
 什么是最小对立对? 什么是最小对立组? 为什么区别最小对立组在一种语言中非常重要?
30. What is complementary distribution? (22)
 什么是互补分布?
31. What are the definitions of, with examples, the sequential rule, the assimilation rule, and the deletion rule? (23)
 举例说明什么是序列规则? 什么是同化规则? 什么是省略规则?
32. What are suprasegmental features? How do the major suprasegmental features of English function in conveying meaning? (24)
 什么是超切分特征? 英语中的主要超切分特征是如何表达意义的?

第三章 词态学 (Chapter Three: Morphology)

33. What does morphology study? (25)

形态学研究的是什么?

34. What is a morpheme? Dissect some words into morphemes?
..... (25)

什么是语素? 试将一些单词分析成语素。

35. What are, with examples, the various types of morpheme used in English? (26)

英语中有哪些所用语素? 举例说明。

36. What is allomorph? (27)

什么是语素变体?

37. What are the main inflectional affixes in English? What grammatical meaning do they convey? (27)

在英语中有哪些主要屈折词缀? 它们表达了什么样的语法意义?

38. Can you find out the meanings of the following roots in English and give two or three words that contain each of them?
..... (28)

能否根据所给英语词根指出其含义, 并分别举出两、三个包含这些词根的单词的例子?

39. What are open classes and close classes respectively? ... (29)

什么是开放类词? 什么是封闭类词?

40. What are the differences between a root and a stem? (29)

词根与词干的区别是什么?

41. What are the morphological rules that govern the use of the given derivational affixes? (30)

所给屈折词缀的用法的形态学规则是哪些?

42. What is collocation? (32)

什么是搭配?

43. What are the main features of the English compounds?

- (33)
 英语复合词的主要特征是什么?
44. How to explain the formation and meaning of the following compounds? (33)
 如何解释所给复合词的构成和意思?
45. What is word/lexicon/lexeme/vocabulary? (36)
 什么是字词 / 词语 / 义素 / 词汇量?

第四章 句法学 (Chapter Four: Syntax)

46. What is Syntax? (37)
 什么是句法学?
47. What is syntactic category? (37)
 什么叫句法范畴?
48. What is hierarchical structure? (38)
 什么是层次结构?
49. What are phrase structure rules? (39)
 什么是短语结构规则?
50. What is Universal Grammar? (40)
 什么是普遍语法?
51. What is X-bar Theory? (41)
 什么是爱克斯标杆理论?
52. What is a simple, coordinate, or complex sentence? Try to make use of the sentences offered to analyze. (42)
 什么是简单句、并列句、复合句? 利用所给句子分析。
53. How to describe syntactic structure (constituents) by using, with examples, tree diagrams? (43)
 如何使用树形图并通过句子来描述其成分结构?
54. How to reveal with examples given, the differences in sentential

- meanings by drawing a tree diagram? (45)
 如何用结构树形图画出句子中的意义关系区别?
55. What is the D-structure for each of the sentences given?
 (46)
 所给句子的深层结构是什么?
56. How do syntactic rules account for the ambiguity of sentences?
 Draw on your linguistic knowledge of English and paraphrase
 the given sentences in two different ways. (47)
 句法规则是如何解释句子的模糊性的? 试运用你的英语知识,
 用两种不同的方式解释所给句子。
57. How to demonstrate the Recursive Properties? (48)
 如何显示语言循环的这一特点?

第五章 语义学 (Chapter Five: Semantics)

58. What is Semantics? (50)
 什么是词义学?
59. What is sense and what is reference? How are they related?
 (50)
 什么是意思? 什么是所指? 它们之间有什么联系?
60. How many kinds of meanings did linguists find and study?
 (51)
 语言学家发现并研究哪几种意义?
61. What is the difference between meaning, concept, connotation,
 denotation? (53)
 意义, 概念, 内涵, 外延等相互间的区别是什么?
62. What are the major types of synonyms in English? (53)
 英语中的几种主要同义关系是什么?
63. What is homonymy, polysemy and hyponymy? Provide with

- examples. (55)
 什么是同形异义, 一词多义, 及上下义关系? 举例说明。
64. How can words opposite in meaning be classified? (55)
 意义相反的词是如何分类的?
65. What are the relations between the following pairs of sentences?
 (56)
 下列几组句子间的关系是什么?
66. In what way is componential analysis similar to the analysis
 of phonemes into distinctive features? (57)
 成分分析和把音位分析为区别性特征有何相似之处?
67. What is grammaticality? What might make a grammatically
 meaningful sentence semantically meaningless? (58)
 什么是语法性? 一个语法上有意义的句子可能由于什么而
 变得在语义上毫无意义?
68. What is predication analysis? Try to analyze the following
 sentences in terms of predication analysis. (58)
 什么是述谓结构? 试用述谓结构分析法分析所给句子。
69. What is Conceptualist View? (60)
 什么是意念论?
70. What is Contextualism? (60)
 什么是语境理论?
71. What is Behaviorism? (60)
 什么是行为主义论?
72. What is Hyponymy? (61)
 什么下义关系?
73. What is Semantic Triangle? (62)
 什么是语义三角?
74. What are sense relations between sentences? (63)

句子间的意思关系有哪些？

第六章 语用学 (Chapter Six: Pragmatics)

75. What does pragmatics study? How does it differ from traditional semantics? (65)
语用学是研究什么的？它和传统语义学有什么不同？
76. How is the notion of context interpreted? (67)
怎样解释语境这一概念？
77. How are sentence meaning and utterance meaning related, and how do they differ? (68)
句子意义和话语意义有什么联系，又有哪些区别？
78. What possible contexts in which the given sentences can be used for other purposes than just stating facts? (68)
哪些语境可能使所给的句子改变陈述事实而转作其它的用途？
79. According to Austin, what are the three acts a person is possibly performing while making utterance? Give an example. (70)
根据奥斯汀的提法，人们说话时有可能实施哪三种行为？
80. What are the five types of illocutionary speech acts Searle has specified? What is the illocutionary point of each type? (71)
瑟尔把言外行为详细地分为哪五类？每一类的言外之力是什么？
81. What are the four maxims of the CP? How does the violation of these maxims give rise to conversational implicatures? (72)
合作原则下属的四条准则是什么？

第七章 历史语言学 (Chapter Seven: Historical Linguistics)

82. What is historical Linguistics? (74)
什么是历史语言学?
83. What to conclude about the nature of language change from the linguistic division of English language history? (74)
从对英语语言发展史期的划分, 回答什么是语言变化的实质?
84. What are the major historical events that led to the English transition from one period to the next? (75)
导致英语从上一个阶段向下一阶段转变的主要历史事件有哪些?
85. What are the main factors leading to language change? (76)
引起语言变化的主要因素有哪些?
86. What is the Great Vowel Shift? (77)
什么是元音大替换?
87. Why the word order of Old English is more varied than that of Modern English? (78)
古英语的词序为何要比现代英语的词序多样化?
88. What is language family? What is family tree? (79)
什么是语系? 什么是谱系树?
89. How to define the terms given? (81)
如何定义所给术语?
90. What is the original source language for each of the words provided? (82)
所给词汇源于何种语言?
91. What types of semantic change can be identified from the clues given? (83)

根据提示可以判断出何类语义演变?

92. What is the purpose of reconstruction in historical linguistics and the method employed by historical linguists? (85)
历史语言学中的重新构建的目的及历史语言学家所用的方法是什么?
93. Can you offer examples to show sound changes in English language? (86)
能否举例说明英语的音变?
94. What syntactic change took place in English? (86)
英语中发生了那些句法变化?

第八章 社会语言学 (Chapter Eight: Sociolinguistics)

- ✓ 95. What is sociolinguistics? (87)
什么是社会语言学?
96. What is register? (87)
什么是语域?
97. What is the field of discourse? (88)
什么是话语场?
98. What are some aspects of sociolinguistic research in social dialects? (89)
社会语言学研究社会方言的那些方面?
99. What should be noticed by sociolinguists about a speech community? (90)
社会语言学家注意言语社团的哪些现象?
100. What is standard language? What is diglossia? (90)
什么是标准语? 什么是双言现象?
101. What is lingua franca? What is pidgin? (91)
什么是通用语? 什么是洋泾浜语?

102. What are the three features of Black English, including at least one phonological and one syntactic characteristics?
..... (92)
黑人英语的三种特征是什么? 至少要包括一种音系特点和一种句法特征。
103. What distinction, if any, can you draw between bilingualism and diglossia? (92)
双言现象和双语现象有何区别?
104. How do the speech of women and the speech of men differ from each other? (93)
女性言语与男性言语相异在哪些方面?
105. Can you point out some words considered as instances of sexist language? (93)
能否举例说明英语中存在性别歧视的例子?
106. How could do you demonstrate your correct understanding of the Register and the Context? (94)
如何说明你对语域及语境概念的正确理解?
107. Can you tell the difference between slang and well-accepted expressions? Try with specific cases. (95)
你能否区别俚语和规范表达? 用例句说明。
108. How to avoid negative effects from excessive use of euphemism in verbal communication? Examples are necessary.
..... (96)
如何避免过度使用委婉语所产生的负面效果? 请提供例句说明。

第九章 心理语言学 (Chapter Nine: Psycholinguistics)

109. What is psycholinguistics? (99)

什么是心理语言学?

110. What is role, domain, and reputation? (99)

什么是范围? 什么是角色? 什么是威信?

111. What is dichotic listening? (100)

什么是两耳分听?

112. What is the critical period? (101)

什么是关键期?

113. What is code-switching? (101)

什么是语码转换?

114. What is cerebral cortex? And what is brain lateralization?
..... (102)

什么是大脑皮层? 什么是大脑侧化?

115. What is the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis? (102)

什么是萨丕尔-沃尔夫假说?

116. What is intrapersonal communication? (103)

什么是自我交际?

117. In what cortical regions are speech and language thought to
be localized? (103)

据认为言语和语言能力位于大脑皮层的哪几个区?

118. What is that one research technique that has provided linguists
with information about the localization of speech and lan-
guage in the brain? (103)

何种研究方法为语言学家提供了有关言语和语言能力在
大脑中的位置的信息?

119. What type of result would we expect to obtain from such people
on a dichotic listening task? (104)

从两耳分听实验, 我们期望得到怎样的结果呢?

120. What do you think is the processes of language perception,