

- C. unrounded
D. central
4. The morpheme“vision” in the common word “television” is a(n) ()
A. bound morpheme
B. bound form
C. inflectional morpheme
D. free morpheme
5. “Unless I hear from her, I won’t leave this town”is a _____ sentence.
()
A. simple
B. coordinate
C. complex
D. compound
6. Two words that are “opposite” in meaning are called ()
A. synonyms
B. homonyms
C. antonyms
D. homophones
7. Modern English has a much weaker case marking system, its sentences have to follow a basic order of ()
A. SVO
B. VOS
C. SOV
D. OSV
8. _____ is the study of how speakers of a language use sentences to effect successful communication. ()
A. Semantics
B. Pragmatics
C. Sociolinguistics
D. Psycholinguistics

15. S _____ is concerned with the inherent meaning of the linguistic form.
16. A l _____ act is the act of uttering words, phrases, clauses. It is the act of conveying literal meaning by means of syntax, lexicon and phonology.
17. An a _____ is a shortened form of a word or phrase which represents the complete form.
18. Language varieties other than the standard are called nonstandard, or v _____, language.
19. The localization of cognitive and perceptual functions in a particular hemisphere of the brain is called l _____ .
20. Language acquisition is primarily the acquisition of the g _____ system of language.

得 分	评卷人	复查人

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

- () 21. Competence means the actual saying of something, or the act of speech itself.
- () 22. If a word begins with a [l] or a [r], then the next sound must be a vowel.
- () 23. The word “geography” contain two morpheme.
- () 24. Syntactic categories refer to sentences (s) and clauses (c) only.

- ()25. Y is a prerequisite of X. If Y is true, X must be true.
- ()26. If the context of use is considered, the study is being carried out in the area of pragmatics.
- ()27. Middle English had been deeply influenced by Norman French in vocabulary and grammar.
- ()28. In most bilingual communities, two languages have the same in speech situations known as domains.
- ()29. In general, the left hemisphere controls voluntary movements of, and responds to signals from, the right side of the body.
- ()30. The salient feature of the utterances at two—word stage is the variation in strings of lexical morphemes.

得 分	评卷人	复查人

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms. using one or two examples for illustration. (3% × 10 = 30%)

31. competence

32. allophone

33. morpheme

34. X-bar theory

35. synonymy

36. language family

37. morphology

38. lingua franca

39. the Sapir—Whorf hypothesis

40. interlanguage

得 分	评卷人	复查人

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

41. Please explain with examples what is a grammatical sentence.

42. What are the four maxims of the CP? How does the violation of these maxims give rise to conversational implicatures?

全国高等教育自学考试

现代语言学标准预测试卷 (二)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

题号	一	二	三	四	五	总分	
题分	20	10	20	30	20	核分人	
得分						复查人	

第一部分 选择题

得分	评卷人	复查人

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

- _____ is formed by a narrowing of the air passage at some point so that the air in escaping makes a kind of hissing sound. ()
 A. A plosive
 B. A fricative
 C. An affricate
 D. Laetrile
- The vowel [i:] in [fi: d] is a _____ vowel. ()
 A. close front unrounded
 B. close back unrounded
 C. open front founded
 D. close front founded
- Morphemes that represent “tense”, “number”, “gender”, “case” and so forth are called _____ morphemes. ()
 A. inflectional
 B. bound

- C. free
D. derivational
4. Application of the transformational rules yields _____ structure. ()
A. phrase
B. deep
C. prelexical
D. surface
5. Cold and hot are called _____ antonyms. ()
A. gradable
B. complementary
C. reversal
D. converseness
6. _____ covers the study of language use in relation to context, and in particular the study of linguistic communication. ()
A. Semantics
B. Pragmatics
C. Sociolinguistics
D. Stylistics
7. Grammatical changes may be explained, in part, as analogic changes, which are _____ or generalization. ()
A. elaboration
B. simplification
C. external borrowing
D. internal borrowing
8. _____ are language varieties appropriate for use in particular speech situations. ()
A. slang
B. Address terms
C. Registers
D. Education varieties
9. Sapir-whorf hypothesis holds that all higher levels of thinking are dependent

on language. This is known as the notion of ()

A. linguistic relativism

B. linguistic determinism

C. Linguistic nativism

D. linguistic behaviorism

10. In the _____ stage, children begin to form actual sentences with clear syntactic and semantic relations. ()

A. one-word

B. two-word

C. multiword

D. prelinguistic

第二部分 非选择题

得分	评卷人	复查人

II. Directions: Fill in the blank 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. s _____ is concerned with the diversity of language as it relates to various sociological factors.

12. The four sounds | p | , | b | , | m | and | w | have one feature in common, i. e. , they are all b _____ .

13. Morphology is divided into two sub-branches: i _____ morphology and lexical or derivational morphology.

14. Most embedded clauses require an introductory word called a s _____ ,

such as “that”, “if”, and “before” .

15. The c _____ view holds that there is no direct link between a linguistic form and what it refers to; rather, in the interpretation of meaning they are linked through the mediation of concepts in the mind.
16. C _____ were statements that either state or describe, and were thus verifiable.
17. Another well—documented sound loss is the deletion of a word—final vowel segment, a phenomenon called a _____ .
18. A speech c _____ is a group of people who share the same language or a particular variety of language.
19. Lying under the skull, the human brain contains an average of ten billion nerve cells called n _____ .
20. Because of their resemblance to the style of language found in telegrams, utterances at the multiword stage are often referred to as t _____ speech.

得 分	评卷人	复查人

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

- () 21. Voicing is a phonological feature that distinguishes meaning in both Chinese and English.

- () 22. Modern linguistics is mostly prescriptive.
- () 23. Prefixes modify the meaning of the stem and change the art of speech of the original word.
- () 24. Major lexical categories are open categories in the sense that new words are constantly added.
- () 25. “The building is next to the library” is one—place predication.
- () 26. If we take “The dog is barking” as a grammatical unit and consider it as a self—contained unit in isolation, we are treating it as a sentence.
- () 27. Syntactically, the verb of an Old—English sentence follows the subject, as is indicated by the transcription.
- () 28. A regional variety of a language is intrinsically inferior to the standard variety of that language.
- () 29. The case of Genie shows that language faculty of an average human degenerates after the critical period.
- () 30. Children acquiring a language simply as internalizing individual expressions of language.

得 分	评卷人	复查人

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms. using one or two examples for illustration. (3%×10=30%)

31. performance

32. minimal pair

33. free morphemes

34. hierarchical structure

35. homonymy

36. locutionary act

37. diachronic linguistics

38. diglossia

39. brain lateralization

40. interference