

2024 年 10 月高等教育自学考试
现代语言学(英语)试题
课程代码:13165

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。

1. 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. Linguistics is generally defined as the _____ study of language.
A. empirical
B. scientific
C. theoretical
D. diachronic
2. The obstruction between the back of the tongue and the velar area results in the sounds of [k] and _____.
A. [t]
B. [d]
C. [g]
D. [j]
3. The derivational affix contained in the word *carelessness* is _____.
A. *-care*
B. *-less*
C. *-ness*
D. *-lessness*
4. Of the following words in English, _____ is not a major lexical category.
A. *lecture*
B. *read*
C. *happily*
D. *us*

5. Of the following pairs of words, _____ is in the semantic relation of homophony.
A. leak v. : leek n. B. bow v. : bow n.
C. tear v. : tear n. D. lead v. : lead n.
6. According to Austin's new model of speech act theory, the act of uttering *I do* in response to the priest's question in the course of a marriage ceremony is a(n) _____ act.
A. illocutionary B. locutionary
C. perlocutionary D. commissive
7. The change from Old English *helpe* to Middle and Modern English *help* is an example of _____.
A. apocope B. epenthesis
C. metathesis D. Great Vowel Shift
8. Any distinguishable form of speech used by a speaker or a group of speakers is called _____.
A. speech variety B. standard language
C. vernacular language D. pidgin
9. The _____ is divided into two roughly symmetrical halves, called hemispheres.
A. brain B. head
C. mind D. heart
10. From the perspective of the adult grammar, the kinds of words that occur at the one-word stage of children's language acquisition are mainly simple nouns and _____.
A. verbs B. adjectives
C. pronouns D. prepositions

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. In the past, traditional grammarians tended to over-emphasize the importance of the w_____ word.
12. All vowels, and some consonants, such as [d] [g] [n], share a quality of speech sounds called v_____, which results from the vibration of the vocal cords.



13. In the word *generate*, the morpheme *gene-*, which cannot stand by itself and must be combined with *-rate* to form a word, is called r_____.
14. The s_____ rules of any language are finite in number, and yet there are no limit to the number of sentences native speakers of that language are able to produce and comprehend.
15. There are two kinds of context: the situational context and the l_____ context.
16. A: *Would you come to the party tonight?*
B: *I am afraid I am not feeling so well these days.*
In this dialogue, B is violating the maxim of q_____ in the Cooperative Principle.
17. The subfield of linguistics that studies language change is called h_____ linguistics.
18. We could recognize different speech patterns as they are made of the most fundamental features of an individual's s_____.
19. The localization of cognitive and perceptual functions in a particular hemisphere of the brain is called l_____.
20. In the process of language acquisition, what is actually acquired by young children are some general p_____ that are fundamental to the grammaticality of speech.

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. Linguistics studies not any particular language, but languages in general.
22. Of the three branches of phonetics, the longest established and the most highly developed, is acoustic phonetics.
23. The word *deformed* contains 2 morphemes.
24. Structurally, the sentence *Mary likes dancing, but John likes swimming* is a complex sentence.
25. According to the naming theory, the words used in a language are considered to be labels of the objects they stand for.
26. The meaning of an utterance is abstract and context-dependent.
27. Sound assimilation refers to the physiological effect of one sound on another.
28. Two people who were born and brought up in the same town and speak the same regional dialect may speak differently.
29. Linguistic lateralization in terms of right hemispheric dominance for language is found to exist in an overwhelming majority of human beings.



30. Whatever their culture, all normal human beings acquire their native language at a given time of life and in an appropriate linguistic environment that provides sufficient language exposure.

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

31. productivity

32. phonetics

33. free morphemes

34. syntax

35. polysemy

36. performative sentences

37. acronym

38. pidgin

39. cerebral plasticity

40. language transfer

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

41. What is your understanding of “the linear order of a sentence”? Give examples if necessary.

42. What are the major types of the words opposite in meaning? Give examples if necessary.

