



练习九

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% X 10 = 20%)

- The study of meaning in the context of use is _____.
A. semantics B. pragmatics C. morphology D. Phonology
- Which of the following is not a design feature of human language?
A. Duality B. Displacement C. Performance D. Cultural transmission
- A _____ vowel is one that is produced with the front part of the tongue maintaining the highest position.
A. front B. central C. middle D. back
- In English, there is only one glottal. It is _____.
A. [f] B. [r] C. [h] D. [v]
- The word “boyish” contains _____ morpheme(s).
A. zero B. one C. one and a half D. two
- There are rules that govern which affix can be added to what type of _____ to form a new word.
A. stem B. root C. word D. affix
- _____ is the sentence structure that groups words into structural constituents and shows the syntactic category of each structural constituent, such as NP and VP.
A. S-structure B. D-structure C. Linear structure D. Hierarchical structure
- General questions in English may also motivate syntactic movement, known as _____.
A. NP-movement B. WH-movement C. AUX-movement D. none of the above
- Which pair of words is a pair of synonyms that differ in their emotive or evaluative meaning?
A. start, begin B. child, offspring C. petrol, gasoline D. collaborator, accomplice
- According to the predication analysis proposed by the British linguist G. Leech, the predication of the sentence “It is snowing.” is a _____.

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A. no-place predication B. one-place predication

C. two-place predication D. three-place predication

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%X10=10%)

11. Linguistics is defined as the s_____ study of language.

12. A _____ means that there is no logical connection between meanings and sounds.

13. English is an i_____ language.

14. The basic unit in phonology is called p_____.

15. A r_____ can never stand by itself although it bears clear, definite meaning.

16. D_____ morphology studies word-formation.

17. The structural and logical functional relations between every noun phrase and the verb in a sentence are called g_____ relations.

18. P_____ structure rules allow us to better understand how words and phrases form sentences, and so on.

19. When two words are identical in spelling, they are h_____.

20. C_____ analysis is based on the belief that the meaning of a word can be divided into meaning components.

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%X10=20%)

() 21. Modern linguistics regards the spoken language as the primary, not the written.

() 22. A study of the features of the Chinese used in the Tang Dynasty is a diachronic study.

() 23. In English, the position of word stress distinguishes meaning.

() 24. In the production of vowels, the air stream meets the same kind of obstruction as in the production of consonants.

() 25. In terms of word endings, English is more complex than some other languages, such as French, Russian and German.

() 26. Constituents that can be substituted for one another without loss of grammaticality belong to the same syntactic category.

() 27. For any natural language, a set of syntactic rules is not capable of yielding an unlimited number of sentences in that language.

() 28. In the classic semantic triangle, the symbol is directly related to the referent.

() 29. A locutionary act is the act of conveying literal meaning by means of syntax, lexicon and phonology.

() 30. Shakespearian English belongs to Old English.

