试卷代号:1066

中央广播电视大学2001—2002学年度第一学期"开放本科"期末考试

英语专业语言与应用语言学试题

- **You have 120 minutes to finish this exam.**
- **The exam consists of four sections:**

Section 1 Checking content awareness of the course (15 items, 30%)

Section 2 Checking understanding of some general principles of language and linguistics (8 items, 24%)

Section 3 Checking understanding of some specific aspects of language and linguistics (8 items, 24%)

Section 4 Checking analytic application (2 items, 22%)

- **This is a close exam. You are not allowed to consult any reference books or with other examinees.**
- **Always read the instructions very carefully before you do the exam items.**

2002年1月

题　号	1	2	3	4	总　分
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Section 1 Checking content awareness of the course (15 items, 30%)

Complete the following items by providing the information based on the course book.

1 Activity 1 of Unit 1 Professor Guide delivered a public lecture entitled "Be Grateful to Language" The key message Professor Guide wanted to drive home is _____

_____

_____

2 There are two of the most common ways of representing language·

_____

_____

3 According to the author, of the 10 units, the most difficult one is Unit 3 Give the reason why the author says so

_____

_____

4 Unit 4 deals with the issue of how we use language to organize our experiences of the material world According to the author what do we do with language when we see an animal such as a pig?

_____

_____

5 Unit 5 is concerned with the function of doing things with language There is a technical term for doing things with language

It is _____

_____

6 Everyday we have to cope with all sort of relations According to the author one of the important ways we do so is _____

_____

_____

7 The talk the teacher gives in class is technically called _____

_____

_____

8 When a new nation is born, one of its first things it does is _____

_____

_____

9 According to the author our brain is divided into two hemispheres Language functions are mainly located in _____

_____

_____

10 In the course you are asked to do many tasks All the tasks fall into different types What are the main task types?

_____

_____

Choose those words or phrases that best complete the missing items. Note that there are more words or phrases than necessary.

11 Language is a dialect with _____

12 The task of _____ is to provide a detailed account of how sounds are produced

13. _____ refer to those _____ systems that have a close connection with the way languages are pronounced

14 Chinese writing is _____, rather than _____

15 Words do not stand for things through _____ consciously made by man

statement	gun and powder	pictures	great
human civilization	articulatory phonetics	phonological writings	speech
pictographic	conventions	writing	ideographic

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Section 2 Checking understanding of some general principles of language and linguistics (8 *items*, 24%)

Give short answers to the following questions. You can answer them in your own words, or by using the exact expressions from the course book. Use examples to illustrate your point where necessary.

16 What is the popular view of personal names?

17 What are the advantages of speech communication in comparison with written communication?

18 What is the difference between an icon and a linguistic symbol? Give a concrete example to illustrate your answer

19 Give examples of quality words Illustrate the ways English and Chinese highlight the qualities the quality words are used to describe

20 Use address terms to illustrate how social status is managed through language

21 Is a local dialect related to any identity issue, such as status or regional identity? Use the dialect you speak yourself to demonstrate the point.

22 Can brain damage result in language handicap? Give an example or two to support your answer

23 According to the author, is the role of the hearer simple or complex? Give an example to demonstrate it

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Section 3 Checking understanding of some specific aspects of language and linguistics (8 *items*, 24%)

Provide brief analysis to the questions below, using the linguistic knowledge you have learned in the course.

24 Use the descriptive terms given in the box to locate where *alveolar ridge*, *uvula*, *hard palate*, *soft palate* are (Note there are more descriptive terms than necessary)

Behind the central teeth	Above the mid tongue
Behind the alveolar ridge	Above the back tongue
Close to the tongue blade	Like a finger tip dropping down the throat

25 Draw a diagram to illustrate how a word is related to the thing it stands for

26. Given a sentence structure like this: _____ enjoys eating _____ _____ How many choices are there in English that can be made to fill in the two blanks? What is the fundamental relation these choices represent in language?

27 Identify the illocutionary acts in the following talk

主持人（对大家说）

观众朋友您好， the illocutionary act is: a

这里是北京热线的直播现场， the illocutionary act is: b

欢迎您收看我们今天的节目。 the illocutionary act is: c

我们今天就请到了北京市交通管理部门的专业人士来跟大家作一个详细的解释。

好，现在我们有请北京市交通管理局的副局长 × × ×， the illocutionary act is: d

（嘉宾从后台依次走出，主持人转身面对嘉宾，介绍到的嘉宾和观众一起鼓掌）

还有我们事故处的处长 × × ×（掌声响起）· ， the illocutionary act is : e

28 According to the author, do children show concern for their 脸 or 面子? Do adults think that children care for their 脸 or 面子? You must use at least two concrete examples to support your answers to the two questions (Note that the example quoted from the textbook is not allowed)

29. Give four examples to show how you close your conversation in the following situations. State reasons for the ways you do (Note that you don' t have to talk in English You can talk in Chinese)

a Your talk with your father on the phone You close it by saying _____

_____

b Your talk with your mother on the phone You close it by saying _____

_____

c Your talk with your teacher on the corridor You close it by saying _____

_____

d Your talk with your boss in his office You close it by saying _____

_____

30 Show at least three instances of skipants in any of your talks with your friends Discuss the reasons for the English words used

31 Cite your personal experience to do a critical review of the language learning variable, viz language exposure environment

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Section* 4　*Checking analytic application (2 ***items***, 22%)

32 Use three specific examples to illustrate the three worlds Illustrate also how language has existence in all the three worlds

33 Write a paragraph, in no less than 100 words, to summarize the book In addition, you must point out the ways at least three ways that what you learn from the book can be applied or has been already applied to your everyday life

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中央广播电视大学2001—2002学年度第一学期“开放本科”期末考试

英语专业语言与应用语言学试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2002年1月

(批阅25、29、30、31、32和33小题时一定要参考括号里的答案提示,而不一定要求学生必须与所给答案完全一致。)

Section* 1　*Checking content awareness of the course (15 ***items***, 30%)

1　Other animals cannot learn human language　Human beings owe civilized and meaningful life to language

2　Speech and writing

3　Unit 3 deals with the symbolic nature of language　It is about the abstract existence of language

4　We use the words like pig or zhu (猪) to capture our experience of the animal

5　speech act

6. through language

7. classroom discourse

8　to choose its national language

9. left hemisphere

10　Awareness task, understanding task, and analytic task

11　gun and powder

12　articulatory phonetics

13　Phonological writings　writing

14　ideographic　pictographic

15　conventions

Section* 2　*Checking understanding of some general principles of language and linguistics (8 ***items***, 24%)

16 People believe that personal names are sacred The name is the person himself or herself The abuse of the name is equal to the abuse of the person So measures are often taken to protect it In Chinese culture children sometimes are given petty nemes or cheap names for superstitious purposes

17 There are 5 advantages a speech communication can be done in darkness; b it can be separated by barriers, c hands can be free to do other things, d immediate feedback can be provided; e body language can be used to support speech

18 That an icon stands for a thing is due to its resemblance of the thing For example a male image on the toilet door is an icon for gent's toilet That a linguistic symbol stands for a thing has no resemblance relation with the thing It is arbitrary

19 Hard, soft, sweet, sour, rough, etc are quality words English use the suffix-ness to highlight the qualities, thus we have hardness, softness, sourness, roughness In Chinese we use the suffix—性,for example,硬性、软性、柔性等。

20 Take the Chinese address term 局长 for example Once someone is promoted to be 局长, or even 副局长, he or she will be addressed as 局长 If he or she is not addressed in this way, he or she will feel offended

21 Yes, it is related to regional identity, and by this to status identity If the local dialect is a prestigious one, such as Cantonese, Shanghai dialect, speakers keep it If the local dialect is in a poor area, speakers try to hide it

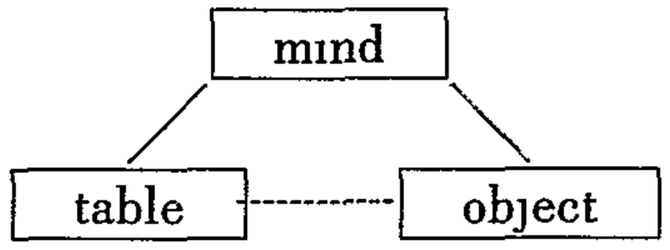
22 Yes, someone may be attacked by a stroke It may cause some damage to that part of the brain where language functions are located Thus the person will not be able to speak or speak properly

23 It is complex There are direct hearers, and indirect hearers Each of the two is itself complex Take indirect hearers for example There are eavesdroppers, overhearers and so on

***Section* 3 *Checking understanding of some specific aspects of language and linguistics* (8 *items*, 24%)**

24 Alveolar ridge is behind the central teeth, uvula is like a fingertip dropping down the throat, hard palate is above the mid-tongue, soft palate is above the back tongue

25 (A triangle should be drawn with the concept the word expresses at the top angle, the word on the left angle, and the thing on the right angle The lines linking the word with the concept, and the concept with the thing are solid, whereas the line liking the word with the thing is broken)(如下图,中间的单词不一定相同)



26 The first blank is the subject slot, and the second blank is the object slot The choices that can be made to fill in the two blanks are many We can make two general rules for the choices A singular word about a living thing that can eat can be used to fill in the subject slot, any word about anything eatable can be used to fill in the object slot The choices show the paradigmatic relation in language.

27 a greeting; b introducing; c welcoming, d inviting/introducing, e inviting/introducing

28 Children do show concern for both 脸 and 面子 However, adults often fail to see their concern Some think that children do not care for 脸 or 面子 As a result they become abusive (An example shows how children care for their face An example shows how adults abuse their concern)

29 (Note that you don't have to talk in English You can talk in Chinese)

(The answers of course vary from student to student Right answers must include (a) four different ways of closing the talks, (b) four reasons for the way each talk is closed; (c) the examinee's sense of role difference and status difference that affect the way talks are closed)

30 (The answers of course vary from student to student Right answers must include (a) at least three different instances; (b) the reasons for using the skipants must be given, although the reasons may be the same But ideally they should be different)

31 (The answers of course vary from student to student Right answers must include (a) a brief description of what language exposure environment is, (b) a brief description of the examinee's personal experience in learning English, and (c) the use of the experience to support or reject the notion of language exposure environment)

Section 4 ***Checking analytic application*** (2 ***items***, 22%)

32 (The answers for the first part of the task vary from one examinee to another Right answers must include (a) things in the physical or material world, (b) things in the symbolic world; (c) things in the symbolic world The answers for the second part must include (a) speech and writing belong to the material world; (b) the abstract form of language belong to the symbolic world)

33 (Right answers must include (a) the four major functions of the language, (b) we owe human civilization and culture to language; (c) language use is affected by social conditions, (d) the relation between language and brain/mind, (e) language acquisition The application may includes (a) articulatory phonetics in teaching pronunciation, (b) classroom discourse analysis to improve class performance, (c) to improve interpersonal relations by paying more attention to the language used, etc Of course there are many more applications)