

八十六學年度 外國語文 系(所) 乙 組碩士班研究生入學考試

科目 英語語言學概論 科號 4901 共 五 頁 第 一 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

**Read this first:**

1. Please answer in the answer sheet according to the sequence of the test items.
2. Use the following abbreviations: S=sentence; NP=noun phrase; N noun; Adj=adjective; VP=verb phrase; V= verb; Adv=adverb; PP=prepositional phrase; Prep=preposition.

**1. Choose the most appropriate answer. 50%**

1. When two sounds do not contrast and thus become variants of the same phoneme, they are called (A) minimal pairs (B) tokens (C) phoncs (D) allophones.
2. When [s] comes before [j] such as in *miss you*, it is usually \_\_\_\_\_ and pronounced as [ʃ]. (A) labialized (B) dentalized (C) palatalized (D) velarized.
3. The fact that English allows three consonants in the word-initial position is stated in (A) allophonic statements (B) phonemic statements (C) phonotactic statements (C) morphological statements.
4. Whether the English plural *s* should be pronounced as /s/ or /z/ is determined by (A) the voicing of the following sound (B) the voicing of the preceding sound (C) its place of articulation (D) its manner of articulation.
5. Which of the following pronunciations would not be an English word? (A) [know] (B) [blaft] (C) [spruks] (D) [fr:ln]
6. The phrase *light housekeeping* is pronounced with primary stress on the (A) first syllable (B) second syllable (C) third syllable (D) fourth syllable.
7. The nasality of a sound is determined by the raising or lowering of the (A) velum (B) hard p=late (C) glottis (D) nasal cavity.
8. A glottal stop is formed when (A) the teeth are closed (B) the lips are closed (C) the vocal cords are closed (D) the velum is closed.
9. The first *n* in *inconsistent* is probably produced with (A) bilabial contact (B) labiodental contact (C) alveolar contact (D) velar contact.
10. The first sound in Mandarin "來" is produced in the (A) bilabial region (B) alveolar region (C) pharyngeal region (D) glottal region.
11. The word *because* can be considered as a (A) bound morpheme (B) derivational morpheme (C) function word (D) content word.
12. How many function words are there in the sentence *The old man sat on a chair and told them tales of woe*? (A) Four (B) Five (C) Six (D) Seven.
13. Which of the following words contains an "adjective marker"? (A) *golden* (B) *soften* (C) *deepen* (D) *blacken*.
14. The *s* in *cats* is a (A) derivational morpheme (B) stem (C) monomorpheme (D) bound morpheme
15. Which of the following words is formed by clipping? (A) *DJ* (B) *readable* (C) *babysit* (D) *math*.
16. The morpheme on which other morphemes can be added to form a larger unit is called (A) base (B) bound morpheme (C) free morpheme (D) affix.
17. The formation of *teletion* from *television* and *marathon* is a case of (A) compounding (B) blending (C) clipping (D) back-formation.
18. Which of the following makes up the largest part of the vocabulary? (A) inflectional affixes (B) derivational affixes (C) function words (D) content words.

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19. The formation of *rainbow* from *rain* and *bow* is a case of (A) compounding (B) blending (C) clipping (D) back-formation.
20. How many AFFIXES are there in the word *irresponsible*? (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
21. We label the syntactic tree diagrams because (A) they look better that way (B) the tree diagrams are hierarchical (C) word order is important (D) we can then show the category of each constituent.
22. When two sentences share the same deep structure, we say the sentences are (A) ambiguous (B) synonymous (C) meaningful (D) different.
23. Which of the following is NOT a constituent of the sentence *I gave the girl my roller skates*? (A) *roller skates* (B) *the girl* (C) *I gave* (D) None of the above (i.e., they all are constituents of the sentence)
24. Which of the following part is embedded in the sentence *I met the man whom you talked about yesterday*? (A) *met* (B) *met the man* (C) *whom you talked about yesterday* (D) *talked about*.
25. Which of the following sentences contains a discontinuous constituent? (A) *I never gave my hopes up.* (B) *The boxer knocked his opponent out of the ring.* (C) *John gave his brother an apple.* (D) *I took him for his brother.*
26. The fact that \**John cried the baby* is ungrammatical is accounted for by (A) co-occurrence restriction (B) phrase structure rule (C) lexicon (D) pragmatics.
27. Which of the following would NOT be a proper phrase structure rule of English? (A)  $S \rightarrow NP VP$  (B)  $PP \rightarrow Prep NP$  (C)  $NP \rightarrow Art N$  (D)  $VP \rightarrow NP V$
28. Which of the following phrases can be generated by the rules:  
 $VP \rightarrow V NP (Adv)$   
 $NP \rightarrow Art (Adj) N$   
 (A) *Saw ugly ducklings walking* (B) *Hit a man slightly* (C) *Talked about a beautiful girl* (D) *Ran through the garden quickly*
29. The logical subject for *exercise* in the sentence *The team promised the coach to exercise during vacation* is (A) *the team* (B) *the coach* (C) *vacation* (D) not specified in the sentence
30. The structural subject for the sentence *The team promised the coach to exercise during vacation* is (A) *the team* (B) *the coach* (C) *vacation* (D) not specified in the sentence.
31. The word *head* can be used to refer to part of a body and the chief officer of an organization. This use is called (A) homonymy (B) synonymy (C) polysemy (D) homography.
32. The word *lead*, pronounced [lid], is a verb, while another word with the same shape, pronounced [led], is a kind of metal. These two words thus share a relationship which we call (D) homonymy (B) homography (C) synonymy (A) homophony.
33. The words *feet* and *feat* are pronounced alike. They share a relationship which we call (A) homonymy (B) synonymy (C) homography (D) homophony.
34. Which of the following semantic features can be used to differentiate the meanings of *man* and *boy*? (A) Human (B) Male (C) Adult (D) Animate.
35. Which of the following semantic features is shared by *son* and *rooster*? (A) Human (B) Abstract (C) Young (D) Male.
36. The use of a short form, or proform, in place of a longer expression is called (A) metaphor (B) anaphora (C) ambiguity (D) paraphrase.

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37. Which of the following sentences contains a LEXICAL ambiguity? (A) *They hated the shooting of the hunters.* (B) *The horse is ready to ride.* (C) *The Rabbi married my sister.* (D) *The English history teacher is having her tea.*
38. The antonymous pair *puss-fail* are (A) a gradable pair (B) a complementary pair (C) relational opposites (D) not related.
39. Which of the following sentences is anomalous? (A) *Dark green leaves rustle furiously.* (B) *My brother is an only child.* (C) *I dare you to step over this line.* (D) *The lamb is too hot to eat.*
40. In relation to *animal*, the term *tiger* is (A) a hyponym (B) a synonym (C) an antonym (D) a hypernym.
41. When words in related languages developed from the same word in the proto-language, they are (A) proto forms (B) constituents (C) cognates (D) correspondences.
42. Which of the following Latin words most probably means *father*? (Observe the initial sound) (A) *pater* (B) *planta* (C) *decem* (D) *hostis*
43. Which of the following forms, all meaning *three* in different languages, is the most probably a form of an Indo-European language? (A) *ha* (B) *ghorban* (C) *san* (D) *trai*.
44. Which of the following sound changes was involved which results in the vowel alternation between *leave-left*? (A) vowel shift (B) ablaut (C) umlaut (D) strong verb conjugation.
45. Which of the following pairs of sounds does NOT show alternation in English? (A) [f-v] (B) [s-z] (C) [θ-ð] (D) [k-g]
46. Most of the modern Eastern European languages such as Russian use (A) cuneiform (B) Roman alphabet (C) Cyrillic alphabet (D) Greek alphabet.
47. The earliest form of alphabet was used by (A) Egyptians (B) Sumerians (C) Greeks (D) Romans.
48. Which device is used most frequently in English when conventional letters are not appropriate to represent a new sound? (A) new letter symbol (B) ligature (C) diacritical marks (D) digraph
49. In Old English, the sound sequence [kw] was spelled as (A) <kw> (B) <cw> (C) <ku> (D) <qu>
50. How was the word *under* spelled in Middle English? (A) *under* (B) *vnder* (C) *ynder* (D) *wnder*

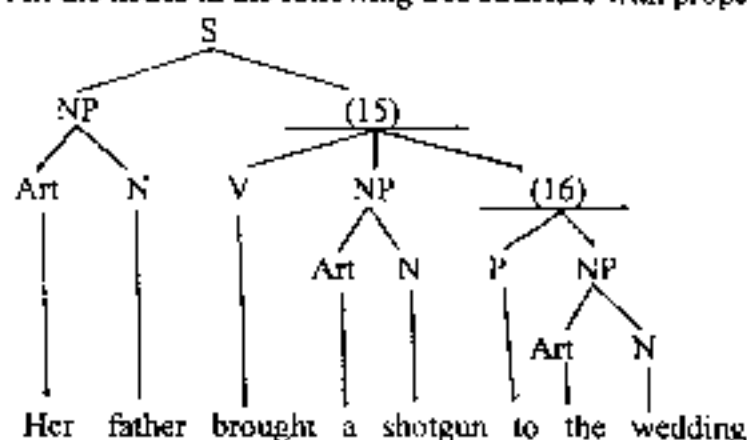
11. Fill the following blanks with appropriate words. 20%

1. The Old English letter <ƿ> was later replaced by the digraph (1), while the Old English digraph <sc> was later replaced by the digraph (2).
2. The units that make up a sentence are its (3). The structure of a sentence can be represented by a tree diagram. A tree diagram not only shows the linear order of the parts of the sentence but also the (4) structure because the levels of the units and subunits are represented.
3. If a verb is limited to occur with some other elements such as an object, this limitation is called a (5).
4. (6) phonetics deals with how speech sounds are produced.
5. When both lips are involved in the pronunciation of a sound, the sound is called a (7).

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6. In the English word *button*, the vowel in the second syllable is usually dropped, the [t] is replaced by a (8) stop, and the nasal [n] assumes the syllabic status.
7. The /ʊ/ in *butter* is produced as a (9) because it comes between two vowels, the first of which is stressed.
8. The difference between [b] and [p] is that of (10), while the difference between [p] and [pʰ] is that of (11).
9. Prefixes and suffixes are added to the (12) and (13) of English words, respectively, to form new words.
10. The word *edit* is formed after *editor* has been used. This is an example of (14).
11. Fill the nodes in the following tree structure with proper labels:



12. (17) coarticulation makes a sound more like the one preceding it. The pronunciation of the English word (18) has such a process.
13. (19) coarticulation makes a sound more like the one following it. The pronunciation of the English word (20) has such a process.

11. Each of the following sentences is ambiguous in at least two ways; that is, each sentence has at least two meanings. Disambiguate, or make the meanings clear, by paraphrasing the sentences or interpreting the meanings. (Where there are more than two meanings to the sentence, only two are required.) 10%

E.g. Flying planes can be dangerous.

- A) Planes which are flying can be dangerous.
- B) It can be dangerous for one to fly planes.

1. They are moving sidewalks.

- A.
- B.

2. That long drill is boring.

- A.
- B.

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3. Hecky left directions for Jack to follow.

- A.
- B.

4. They can fish for a living.

- A.
- B.

5. The principal told the teachers to stop smoking.

- A.
- B.

IV. Explain the differences between inflectional and derivational affixes. 5%

V. Describe the differences between "prescriptive grammar" and "descriptive grammar". 5%

VI. What does it mean when we say that we do not actually utter phonemes? 5%

VII. Explain why the letter <w> in English is read as ['dʌblju] instead of ['dʌblvi] (unlike in French). 5%