

八十七學年度 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 4801 共 4 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

IMPORTANT! Please write your answers on the answer sheet and number your answers according to the sequence of the test items.

PART I: Multiple choice. Write the letter of the most appropriate answer. 50%

- Which of the following could not be an English word? (A) fremerous; (B) huanity; (C) mimisly; (D) pickadiddle
- In Standard American English, the glottal stop occurs most frequently _____. (A) before an initial vowel; (B) before an initial consonant; (C) intervocalically; (D) in word final position.
- Which of the following does not occur in syllable final position in Mandarin? (A) liquids; (B) nasals; (C) stops; (D) voiced sounds.
- Which of the following kinds of fricatives do not occur in syllable initial position in Mandarin? (A) labiodental; (B) interdental; (C) alveolar; (D) palatal.
- Compounds like *baby sitter* have primary stress on the ____ syllable. (A) first; (B) second; (C) third; (D) penultimate.
- The difference between [n] and [ŋ] is one of _____. (A) point of articulation; (B) manner of articulation; (C) nasalization (D) rounding.
- The difference between [e] and [ɛ] in English can be said to be one of _____. (A) rounding; (B) fronting; (C) voicing; (D) tenseness.
- Which of the following occurs in Mandarin but not in English? (A) syllable initial dental fricatives; (B) syllable initial dental affricates; (C) syllable initial palatal fricatives; (D) syllable initial palatal affricates.
- The sounds of [k] in *cat* and *scar* are considered to be (A) allophones; (B) minimal pairs; (C) tokens; (D) phonemes
- The difference in the initial sounds of *key* and *cope* can be considered a kind of (A) glottalization; (B) lexicalization; (C) assimilation; (D) spelling correction.
- The addition of the suffix *-ion* to *divide* produces *division*. What two processes do we observe here? (A) Grimm's Law and the Great Vowel Shift; (B) spirantization and diphthongization; (C) fricativization; (D) palatalization and shortening.
- What variety of English formed the basis for Australian English? (A) Standard American English; (B) Black English; (C) RP; (D) Cockney.
- Why do the Englishes of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the Falkland Islands share certain similarities? (A) These areas are all in the Southern Hemisphere; (B) these areas had frequent trade and other contacts with each other; (C) English was brought to these areas from England at roughly the same time; (D) all of the above.
- Some distinctive features of the English of New England can be traced to _____. (A) East Anglia; (B) the West Country; (C) Scotland; (D) Ireland.
- The English in the Appalachian region of the United States was influenced primarily by which immigrant groups? (A) Italians and Jews; (B) Spanish speakers from Mexico; (C) French; (D) Scots-Irish.
- What sorts of social situations are usually associated with a higher than normal increase in the vocabulary of a language? (A) advances in technology; (B) active sociopolitical movements; (C) invasions; (D) all of the above.

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17. Which of the following is NOT true? (A) there are more fluent speakers of English in India than there are in England; (B) English is the official language of the United States; (C) only about 3% of the people in England speak RP; (D) English has about three times more words than other European languages.
18. The language English is most closely related to is (A) Dutch; (B) German; (C) French; (D) Irish
19. In Old English, the letter *r* was _____ (A) retroflex; (B) trilled; (C) palatal; (D) silent.
20. How was Old English [b] pronounced? (A) as [p]; (B) as [θ]; (C) as [ð]; (D) as [θ] and [ð].
21. The large number of words borrowed into Middle English is primarily the result of _____ (A) the coming of the Anglo-Saxons; (B) the Viking invasions; (C) the Norman Conquest; (D) the legacy of the Celts
22. The kinds of words borrowed into English from the Danes are primarily _____ (A) scientific terms; (B) religious terms; (C) words referring to items used by the upper classes; (D) words referring to a wide range of everyday items.
23. The kinds of words borrowed into English from Greek are primarily _____ (A) scientific terms; (B) religious terms; (C) words referring to items used by the upper classes; (D) words referring to a wide range of everyday items
24. The Norman Conquest had its greatest influence on the _____ of English. (A) morphology; (B) phonology; (C) syntax; (D) lexicon
25. Which of the following is an Indo-European form of the word meaning the number *ten*? (A) *keturi*; (B) *decem*; (C) *sapta*; (D) *pende*.
26. What is the relation between subcategorization and transitivity? (A) Subcategorization is one form of transitivity; (B) Transitivity is one form of subcategorization. (C) The two are identical; (D) The two are entirely separate things.
27. In the word *careful*, *-ful* is _____ (A) an agreement marker; (B) an aspect marker; (C) an inflectional suffix; (D) a derivational suffix.
28. In the sentence *The students talked about their adventures*, the *ed* ending on *talked* marks _____ (A) tense; (B) aspect; (C) number; (D) agreement.
29. How many morphemes are there in the word *unhappiness*? (A) 1; (B) 2; (C) 3; (D) 4.
30. How many derivational affixes are there in the word *unhappiness*? (A) 0; (B) 1; (C) 2; (D) 3
31. What is the root of the word *anti-Americanism*? (A) *anti*; (B) *America*; (C) *American*; (D) *anti-American*.
32. When someone invents a new word, this is called _____ (A) generation; (B) derivation; (C) borrowing; (D) coming.
33. When two words are combined to form a new word, such as *greenhouse*, this is called _____ (A) compounding; (B) inflection; (C) blending; (D) analysis.
34. Which of the following pairs is an example of allomorphic variation? (A) *unhappy-unwise*; (B) *unwise-inconsiderate*; (C) *impossible-indecent*; (D) *uncover-discover*
35. When someone proposes rules that native speakers of a language should try to follow in order to speak properly, that person is doing _____. (A) descriptive linguistics; (B) prescriptive linguistics; (C) derivational linguistics; (D) generative linguistics.
36. The difference between *she* and *her* is _____ (A) case; (B) person; (C) reference; (D) gender.
37. The relation between an active sentence and a passive sentence is commonly referred to as a _____. (A) transformation; (B) generation; (C) reduction; (D) loss of voice.

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38. Which of the following is NOT an example of a subcategorization relation? (A) *walk quickly*; (B) *sing a song*; (C) *say that it's okay*; (D) *proud of himself*.
39. Which of the following is NOT commonly used as a performative verb? (A) *resign*; (B) *bet*; (C) *promise*; (D) *shoot*.
40. Which of the following is part of the lexicon? (A) redundancy rules; (B) transformations; (C) phrase structure rules; (D) interpretive rules.
41. The sense of a Noun Phrase can also be referred to as its _____. (A) intension; (B) extension; (C) denotation; (D) connotation.
42. Which of the following pairs is an example of relational opposites? (A) *husband-wife*; (B) *man-woman*; (C) *child-adult*; (D) *married-single*.
43. In the sentence *Betsy kissed Billy*, *Billy* is a(n) _____. (A) agent; (B) theme; (C) goal; (D) source.
44. The theta-criterion states that a sentence cannot have _____. (A) both a theme and a patient; (B) the same thematic role expressed twice; (C) an instrument in the subject position; (D) more than three different thematic roles.
45. In the antonym pairs *old-new* and *tall-short*, which of the words are unmarked? (A) *old* and *tall*; (B) *old* and *short*; (C) *new* and *tall*; (D) *new* and *short*.
46. The words *AIDS*, *NBA*, and *radar* are examples of _____. (A) acronyms; (B) pseudonyms; (C) hyponyms; (D) allonyms.
47. The head of a noun phrase is _____. (A) the first word; (B) the last word; (C) a noun; (D) a specifier.
48. There are infinitely many possible English sentences because of _____. (A) redundancy rules; (B) the size of the lexicon; (C) transformations; (D) recursion.
49. The statement *An adjective phrase can consist of an adverb followed by an adjective* is an example of a _____. (A) subcategorization rule; (B) compounding rule; (C) phrase structure rule; (D) transformation.
50. If one word can be substituted for another word in a sentence without making the sentence ungrammatical, then the two words _____. (A) have the same meaning; (B) belong to the same syntactic category; (C) are allocats; (D) can co-occur.

PART 2: Short Essay. Explain the answers to each of the following questions in a few sentences/one paragraph. 25% (each question is worth 5%)

51. Explain why Chinese learners of English sometimes have difficulty pronouncing the [s] in words like *six* but pronounce [ʃ] correctly in words like *so* and *Sally*.
52. Summarize the Great Vowel Shift.
53. Why is (American) Black English different from Standard American English?
54. Explain why English has *cow*, *swine*, *sheep*, and *deer* from Germanic but also *beef*, *pork*, *mutton*, and *venison* from French.
55. Why do Americans say *windshield*, *hood*, and *trunk* for various parts of a car while in England they say *windscreen*, *bonnet*, and *boot* for the same parts?

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PART 3: Making Sentences. 15% (each question is worth 3%)

56. Write an English sentence that makes a presupposition, and say what the presupposition is.
57. Write an English sentence that has both (a) a literal meaning and (b) a metaphorical meaning, and explain each meaning.
58. Write an English sentence that contains two coreferential Noun Phrases, and underline the two coreferential NPs.
59. Write an English sentence that is structurally ambiguous, and explain the ambiguity.
60. Write an English sentence that is lexically ambiguous, and explain the ambiguity.

PART 4: Indicating sentence structures. 10%

61. Draw the phrase structure tree that corresponds to the following structure. (5%)

[_S [_{NP} [_{AN} the] [_A smart] [_N students]] [_{VP} [_V received] [_{VP} [_{AP} [_{ADV} very] [_A high]] [_N grades]]]]

62. For each of the following sentences (a-e), indicate whether it can be generated by this simple grammar (plus the complete English lexicon) (5%)

$S \rightarrow NP VP$
 $NP \rightarrow (Adj) N$
 $VP \rightarrow (Adv) V NP (PP)$
 $PP \rightarrow P NP$

- a. The students take hard tests.
- b. Good teachers often use bad texts.
- c. Boys like girls.
- d. Old dogs can sometimes learn new tricks.
- e. Tall trees stood in neat lines.