

九十三年學年度 外國語文學系(所)乙(英語教學)組碩士班入學考試

科目應用語言學 科號\_5102\_\_\_\_\_共 一 頁第 一 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

1. Briefly define **THREE** of the following five major branches of Applied Linguistics. (6%)
  - A. Psycholinguistics
  - B. Sociolinguistics
  - C. Second Language Acquisition
  - D. Discourse Analysis
  - E. Pragmatics
  
2. Briefly explain the differences between **EACH** of the following pairs. (12%)
  - A. pidgins and creoles
  - B. errors and mistakes
  - C. acquisition and learning
  - D. learning styles and learning strategies
  
3. Briefly define **EACH** of the following terms and provide an example for each term. (12%)
  - A. acculturation
  - B. code-switching
  - C. diglossia
  - D. fossilization
  
4. Much information about speech perception has come out of attempts to create computers that can recognize and produce speech. Explain why it is so difficult to program a computer to recognize human language, and what factors make synthesized speech sound unnatural. What does this tell us about our own ability to perform these tasks so effortlessly? (10%)
  
5. Drawing on language acquisition research and studies on brain-injured patients, discuss the evidence for and against the hypothesis that language is a modular function, separate from other cognitive processes. (10%)
  
6. If you had a choice between raising your child as a monolingual or as a bilingual (Chinese-English), what would you choose, and why? Discuss the pros and cons of having children exposed to English at an early age. (10%)
  
7. Some claim that children are better second language learners, while others say that adolescents and adults are better. Discuss the evidence for these conflicting claims. (10%)
  
8. L2 learning is an enormous and complex field. No single model/theory covers all teachers' needs and learners' dynamics. Some of the models complement each other; some contradict each other. Provide an overview of five major second language acquisition theories and describe the strengths and weaknesses of each, followed by a discussion of the pedagogical implications of each of these theories. (30%)