

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

98 學年度\_\_外國語文學\_\_系(所)\_乙(外語教學)\_\_\_組碩士班入學考試

科目\_\_應用語言學\_\_ 科目代碼\_3902\_\_\_共\_2\_\_頁第\_1\_\_頁 \*請在【答案卷卡】內作答

- I. Explain the following terms 16%
- (1) zone of proximal development
  - (2) communicative language teaching
  - (3) task-based instruction
  - (4) construct validity
- II. Answer the following questions 84% (item 1-6, 10% each)
1. Give examples from phonology, syntax, and the lexicon (including spelling) to illustrate the differences between British and American varieties of English.
  2. Give examples from world languages to explain the following statement:  
'There is no linguistic basis upon which to distinguish between a dialect and a language'.
  3. What are the disadvantages of the English writing system? What are the reasons for keeping this system despite all these disadvantages?
  4. What method do researchers usually use to study child language acquisition and why can't this method alone offer a complete picture of child language acquisition?
  5. Describe Labov's New York City Department Store research, e.g. his hypothesis, data-collection method, and findings.
  6. Why are the responses in the following pairs unacceptable? Your argument should be based on speech act theory/pragmatics, particularly the relationship between sentence meaning and speaker intent.
    1. Could you do the dishes?  
\*Yes, I could.
    2. We need this photocopied for the 4 o'clock meeting.  
\*That's true.
    3. Where are the matches?  
\*In the matchbox.
    4. How many times do I have to tell you?  
\*Five times.

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科目\_\_應用語言學\_\_ 科目代碼\_3902\_共\_2\_\_頁第\_2\_\_頁 \*請在【答案卷卡】內作答

7. Krashen's theory of second language acquisition includes five hypotheses: (a) the acquisition-learning hypothesis, (b) the natural order hypothesis, (c) the Monitor hypothesis, (d) the input hypothesis, and (e) the affective filter hypothesis. In Taiwan, we can observe beginning learners may make a correct sentence such as *James is running in the park*, but make a mistake in *Mary run\_ in the park every day*, given the same learning stage. A learner can correct the error when she writes *Mary runs\_ in the park every day* by looking back after she finishes the essay, but cannot do so in time when she speaks. Use some of the five hypotheses to explain the two phenomena, and apply the remaining hypotheses in teaching English by providing advice to teachers. (16%)
8. If some scholar claims academic literacy is much more challenging to learn and teach than speaking fluent English for today's learners in Taiwan, provide one explanation for this phenomenon and advice for English teachers to follow in the classroom. (8%)