

# 國立清華大學 命題紙

八十七學年度轉學生入學考試

科目\_ 英語語言學概論 \_ 共\_ 4 \_ 頁第\_ 1 \_ 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

1. Each question in this section is followed by four possible items, one of which is the most suitable answer to the question. You are required to write on your answer sheet the item which contains the best answer to the question or the most appropriate expression for the blank (在答案卷內為每一題寫下一個最適當的答案，例如：(21) B; (22) D 等等). 40% (每題 2 分)
1. A rule like “‘Between you and me’ is correct; ‘between you and I’ is ungrammatical” probably comes from (1) grammar.  
A. prescriptive B. descriptive C. functional D. universal
  2. To represent the rooster’s crow, English native speakers use the sound ‘cockadoodledoo’ and Russians use ‘kukuriku’. In both cases, the sounds of the words “imitate” the sound of a rooster; these are instances of (2) words in language.  
A. onomatopoeic B. encyclopedic C. etymological D. alphabetic
  3. The study of how the vocal tract produces the sounds of language is called (3) phonetics.  
A. acoustic B. auditory C. articulatory D. arbitrary
  4. Which set of sounds in the following are instances of Fricatives?  
A. /p, b, t, d/ B. /s, z, f, v/ C. /m, n, ŋ, l/ D. /u, a, e, i/
  5. (5) features refer to length, pitch and stress, which are used to distinguish words and meanings of sentences in different ways in different languages.  
A. vocalic B. syllabic C. prosodic D. consonantal
  6. As far as minimal pairs in English are concerned, which item in the following is most suitable?  
A. chunk: junk B. creek: crook C. sigh: soy D. All of the above
  7. The phonetic forms such as [s], [z], and [ əz ] are used to realize the meaning “plural” in English. These are instances of (7) of that morpheme.  
A. syllables B. allomorphs C. registers D. diphthongs
  8. Prefix and suffix morphemes have traditionally been called (8).  
A. free morphemes B. bound morphemes C. infixes D. suppletive forms
  9. Words like ‘smog’ and ‘urinalysis’ are examples of (9).  
A. acronyms B. clips C. blends D. eponyms
  10. Sentences like ‘We need more intelligent leaders’ can be used to show structural (10) in English because such a sentence has more than one possible constituent structure.  
A. subcategorization B. recursion C. generativity D. ambiguity

11. Pairs of words like 'doctor:patient' and 'over:under' are known as \_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_ in English.  
A. contradictory pairs B. scalar antonyms C. relational opposites D. gradable pairs
12. "Giving orders" and "requesting information" are instances of using language to perform \_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_.  
A. speech acts B. generic analysis C. felicity conditions D. maxims of relation
13. Concepts like "Orientation", "Complication", "Evaluation", "Resolution" and "Coda" can be quite useful in the study of \_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_.  
A. ideogram B. historical linguistics C. diacritics D. narration
14. Patterns of reference, conjunctions, lexical relations, or conversational structures can be a main concern in the area of \_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_.  
A. discourse analysis B. the innateness hypothesis  
C. the reinforcement theory D. animal communication.
15. Many regions of the world are populated by people speaking different languages. In such areas, one particular language is often used by common agreement for social or commercial communication. Such a language is called \_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_.  
A. pidgin B. creole C. lingua franca D. jargon slang
16. The existence of taboo words or taboo ideas stimulates the creation of \_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_.  
These refer to words or phrases that replace taboo words, or are used in order to avoid fearful or unpleasant subjects.  
A. graphemes B. euphemisms C. Esperantos D. black English
17. Most children seem to go through the "one word ÷ one sentence" stage. Such one-word sentences are called \_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_ sentences.  
A. holophrastic B. denotative C. telegraphic D. monophrastic
18. The \_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_ aspect of language refers to a speaker's ability to string together discrete units to form an infinite set of 'well-formed' novel sentences.  
A. connotative B. preliminary C. communicative D. creative
19. For normal right-handers and many left-handers, the left side of the brain appears to be specialized for language. This \_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_ of functions develops from birth.  
A. aphasia B. lateralization C. reconstruction D. transmission
20. Some kind of innate, genetically programmed '\_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_' may direct the acquisition process whereby children infer rules from the language data they are exposed to.  
A. langue and parole B. linguistic performance  
C. language acquisition device D. idealization plan

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科目 英語語言學概論 共 4 頁第 3 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

II. Answer all the questions in this section, according to the instructions specified in each case.

(Note: Your answers must be in English, except for certain examples provided as evidence when necessary) 60%(每題 20 分)

Q1. Consider the following data from Ewe (a West African language), and then answer the Questions below.

| Ewe              | English gloss                    |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| uwa ye xa amu    | "The chief looked at a child."   |
| uwa ye xa ufi    | "The chief looked at a tree."    |
| uwa xa ina ye    | "A chief looked at the picture." |
| amu xa ina       | "A child looked at a picture."   |
| amu ye vo ele ye | "The child wanted the chair."    |
| amu xa ele ye    | "A child looked at the chair."   |
| ika vo ina ye    | "A woman wanted the picture."    |

Q1.1 List any eight Ewe morphemes and give the meaning of each morpheme. (8%)

Q1.2 Write down a Ewe sentence which means "The woman looked at the tree." (6%)

Q1.3 Write down a Ewe sentence which means "A man wanted the wine", noting that the Ewe sentence 'oge de abo' means "A man drank wine" in English. (6%)

Q2. Draw a tree diagram for each of the following sentences.

Q2.1 The man watched the birds with a telescope. (5%)

Q2.2 The detective tracked down the missing heiress. (5%)

Q2.3 Mary said the fish had been eaten by her cat. (5%)

Q2.4 Which book will you put on the shelf? (5%)

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Q3. Observe the following rules very carefully, and then answer the questions below.

$$\text{Rule 1} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} + \text{vocalic} \\ - \text{consonantal} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow [+ \text{nasalized}] / \text{---} [ + \text{nasal} ].$$

$$\text{Rule 2} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} - \text{continuant} \\ - \text{voiced} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow [ + \text{aspirated} ] / \# \text{---} \left[ \begin{array}{l} - \text{consonantal} \\ + \text{vocalic} \\ + \text{stressed} \end{array} \right]$$

Q3.1 Specify Rule 1 by 'translating' it into a statement, and then provide three examples for the rule. (10%)

Q3.2 Specify Rule 2 by 'translating' it into a statement, and then provide three examples for the rule. (10%)