

八十八學年度轉學生入學考試

科目 英語語言學概論 共 五 頁第 一 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

Part 1 Multiple Choice. Write the letter of the best answer to each of the following questions. 50 points.

1. Another word for orthography is _____. (A) writing; (B) spelling; (C) pronunciation; (D) correction.
2. How many phonemes are in the word *enough*? (A) 3; (B) 4; (C) 5; (D) 6.
3. [p] and [m] are both _____ sounds. (A) voiceless; (B) aspirated; (C) continuant; (D) bilabial.
4. In the word *treasure*, the *s* is pronounced as a _____. (A) voiced palatal fricative; (B) voiceless palatal fricative; (C) voiceless alveolar fricative; (D) voiced palatal affricate.
5. In English, *r* is generally pronounced as _____. (A) trilled; (B) uvular; (C) retroflex; (D) pharyngeal.
6. In (Beijing) Mandarin, post-vocalic *r* is pronounced as _____. (A) trilled; (B) uvular; (C) retroflex; (D) pharyngeal.
7. [h] can be described as a _____. (A) voiceless glottal fricative; (B) glottal stop; (C) pharyngeal glide; (D) voiced glottal spirant.
8. The [æ] can be described as a _____. (A) low front rounded vowel; (B) low front unrounded vowel; (C) high front unrounded vowel; (D) low back unrounded vowel.
9. Consonants which occur intervocally have a tendency to pick up the feature _____. (A) nasal; (B) plosive; (C) voiceless; (D) voiced.
10. Which of the following illustrates metathesis? (A) [æmɪnəl] for *animal*; (B) [tʃɒklət] for *chocolate*; (C) [æθlətɪk] for *athletic*; (D) [hæssɪn] for *has seen*.
11. Unstressed vowels in English tend to become _____. (A) stressed; (B) nasalized; (C) [ə]; (D) [Ø].
12. A line on a map used to separate a dialect area is called a(n) _____. (A) isogloss; (B) dialect atlas; (C) lexicon; (D) spectrogram.
13. One of the most widespread distinguishing features of various dialects of English is the _____. (A) simplification of consonant clusters; (B) deletion of post-vocalic *r*; (C) loss of distinction between [æ] and [ɔ]; (D) variation between [æ] and [a].
14. When children learn a pidgin as a first language, it is called a _____. (A) lingua franca; (B) creole; (C) Tok Pisin; (D) native pidgin.

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15. The word *morphophonemics* is an example of _____. (A) taboo; (B) jargon; (C) euphemism; (D) epithet.
16. The word *dish* (referring to a woman) is an example of _____. (A) taboo; (B) jargon; (C) euphemism; (D) epithet.
17. The term *rest room* is an example of _____. (A) taboo; (B) jargon; (C) euphemism; (D) epithet.
18. How does Black English Vernacular (BEV) differ from Standard American English (SAE)? (A) BEV has a simpler grammar. (B) BEV has a simpler vocabulary. (C) BEV forms verb tenses differently. (D) all of the above.
19. A graphical depiction of speech can be seen on a _____. (A) dialect atlas; (B) parser; (C) augmented transition network; (D) spectrogram.
20. Old English was most similar to _____. (A) German; (B) French; (C) Latin; (D) Britanic.
21. What do linguists mean when they say "Sound change is regular"? (A) The rules never have exceptions. (B) Sounds occurring in the same linguistic environments undergo the same changes. (C) The sound changes go in the same direction. (D) The rules apply to all dialects of a language.
22. The English Great Vowel Shift affected _____. (A) long vowels; (B) short vowels; (C) front vowels; (D) all vowels.
23. Which aspect of language can change most rapidly? (A) phonology; (B) syntax; (C) lexicon; (D) morphology.
24. Which of the following is not related to English? (A) Sanskrit; (B) Greek; (C) Hebrew; (D) Irish.
25. Older forms of English relied more on _____ than Modern English. (A) grammatical case; (B) prepositions; (C) word order; (D) vocabulary.
26. 150 years ago, the Russian language expressed distinctions between *uncle/aunt* as *brother/sister of mother or father* (similar to the distinctions in the Chinese system). In Modern Russian, there is only one word for *uncle* and one word for *aunt* (similar to the system in English). What is the most likely reason for this change? (A) changes in pronunciation; (B) changes in morphology; (C) changes in language acquisition; (D) changes in society.
27. Most of the basic vocabulary (everyday words) of English is from _____. (A) Germanic; (B) Scandinavian; (C) French; (D) Latin.
28. Most of the borrowings of the Middle English period are from _____. (A) Greek; (B) Scandinavian; (C) French; (D) Latin.

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29. If an English word begins with *sk* it was probably borrowed from _____. (A) Greek; (B) Scandinavian; (C) French; (D) Latin.
30. In English, many of the technical words used in the sciences (e.g. *phonology*) are made up of _____ elements. (A) Greek; (B) Germanic; (C) French; (D) Latin.
31. Grimm's Law accounts for which of the following changes? (A) Latin *quinque* and English *five*; (B) Latin *pisces* and English *fish*; (C) German *Käse* and English *cheese*; (D) English *dish/disk*.
32. About how many languages are there in the world today? (A) 1000; (B) 4000; (C) 6000; (D) 10,000.
33. The earliest writing systems were probably _____. (A) alphabetic; (B) syllabic; (C) pictographic; (D) hieroglyphic.
34. When a morpheme has an alternate phonetic form, these forms are called _____. (A) allomorphs; (B) allophones; (C) minimal pairs; (D) accidental gaps.
35. Why is English spelling so chaotic today? (A) When the printing press was introduced, there were many ways to spell words. (B) Many of today's spellings are based on older pronunciations of English. (C) Many English words and spellings were borrowed from other languages. (D) All of the above.
36. For which of the following theories of first language acquisition is there evidence? (A) the imitation theory; (B) the reinforcement theory; (C) the critical age hypothesis; (D) all of the above.
37. Language is located primarily in which part of the brain? (A) front; (B) left; (C) right; (D) corpus callosum.
38. A term used to refer to language disorders that occur following injury to the brain is _____. (A) aphasia; (B) dyslexia; (C) glossolalia; (D) autism.
39. In Old English *hlaf* meant 'bread'. In Modern English *hlaf* has become *loaf*. What kind of semantic change does this illustrate? (A) meaning shift; (B) broadening; (C) narrowing; (D) loss.
40. Many American place names, such as *Massachusetts*, *Mississippi*, *Wisconsin*, have come from _____. (A) Spanish; (B) Italian; (C) Dutch; (D) American Indian languages.
41. The sentence **Mary ate a good theory* is bad because it violates a _____. (A) subcategorization frame; (B) selectional restriction; (C) transformation; (D) prescriptive rule.
42. Which of the following is NOT a means of creating new words? (A) generation; (B) derivation; (C) coining; (D) clipping.
43. How many morphemes are there in *removals*? (A) 1; (B) 2; (C) 3; (D) 4.

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44. Which of the following is NOT an example of a compound? (A) counterproductive; (B) White House; (C) greenhouse; (D) red-hot.
45. Which of the following is a present perfect form? (A) go; (B) goes; (C) is going; (D) has gone.
46. Which of the following is an example of a prescriptive rule? (A) A sentence should not end with a preposition. (B) English is an SVO language. (C) In passive sentences, agents can be omitted. (D) wh-movement.
47. Which of the following is an example of a head-complement relation? (A) Alfred's master; (B) eat fruit; (C) speak slowly; (D) a man from Los Angeles.
48. In the sentence *Mary is in love with herself*, *Mary* and *herself* are (A) synonymous; (B) in opposition; (C) coreferential; (D) dissociated.
49. The sentence *Mary no longer lives in New York City* _____ that Mary once lived in New York city. (A) presupposes; (B) connotes; (C) asserts; (D) denotes.
50. The sentence *We walked to the bank* contains a good example of (A) structural ambiguity; (B) lexical ambiguity; (C) paraphrase; (D) contradiction.

Part 2 Write the following sentences in regular English spelling. 10 points.

51. wər kʌlərɪəs grɪn ədʒɪjəz slɪpləs ɪn sɪjætəl?
52. bʌb sləɪst ðə sɔːsɪj wiθ ə nɑːf.
53. pɪpəl frʌm ʃʊrəp go swɪmɪŋ ɪn sʌmə.
54. wəɪ dɪd ðə ʧɪkən kras ðə rɒd?
55. ə ɪ hɒp ə ɪ kæn pæs ðɪs ɛgzæm.

Part 3

56. In the following sentence, identify (a) each inflectional affix; (b) each derivational affix. 5 points.

Mary's strong disagreement with the visitors ended all hopes of a happy meeting.

Part 4 Making Sentences. 4 points each.

57. Write an English sentence that has a first person plural subject and a present tense passive verb form. Underline the subject and the present tense passive verb form.
58. Write an English sentence that has a reciprocal pronoun appearing in an embedded sentence. Underline the embedded sentence and circle the reciprocal pronoun.

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59. Write an English sentence that illustrates recursion. Explain the recursion in your example.
60. Write an English sentence that includes an agent, a patient, and a recipient. Underline and label the phrases that have these roles.
61. Write an English tag question in which the main verb is intransitive and the main sentence does NOT contain an auxiliary verb.
62. Write two English sentences: (A) one that is meaningful but ungrammatical; and (B) one that is grammatical but not meaningful.

Part 5

63. Draw the phrase structure tree that exactly corresponds to the following structure: 6 points.

$[s[_{AdvP}[_{Adv}tomorrow]][_{NP}[_{Dem}that][_{AP}[_{A}tall]][_{N}boy][_{PP}[_{P}in][_{NP}[_{Art}the][_{AP}[_{A}back]][_{N}row]]]]]$

$[_{Aux}will][_{VP}[_{V}visit][_{NP}[_{Art}an][_{N}athlete][_{S}[_{NP}[_{PRO}he]][_{VP}[_{V}admires]]]]]]]$

64. For each of the following sentences (a-e), indicate whether it can be generated by this simple grammar (plus the complete English lexicon). You do not have to draw trees; just say YES or NO for each sentence. 5 points.

$S \rightarrow NP \text{ Aux VP}$

$NP \rightarrow \text{Art (Adj) N (S)}$

$VP \rightarrow (\text{Adv}) V NP (PP)$

$PP \rightarrow P NP$

- The students will take a hard test.
- The people denied the fact that the earth is round.
- The boys might like that girl.
- Old dogs can sometimes learn new tricks.
- The tall trees stood majestically beside the road.