I. 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. (在答案卷內寫出一個最適當的答案，例如： 21. B； 22. D 等等). 40% (每題 2 分)

1. The airstream from the lungs moves up through the trachea, or windpipe, and through the opening between the vocal cords, which is called the _____.
   A. uvula　　B. palate　　C. ridge　　D. glottis

2. Which set of sounds in the following are instances of velar stops?
   A. /g, k, ŋ/.　　B. /b, p, m/.　　C. d, t, n/.　　D. All of the above.

3. Which set in the following are instances of alveolar sounds?
   A. /k, g, ŋ/.　　B. /p, b, m/.　　C. /t, s, z/.　　D. None of the above.

4. Which set in the following are instances of dipthongs?
   A. /i, ɪ, y/.　　B. /e, ɔɪ, aʊ/.　　C. /u, ʊ, ɑ/.　　D. /æ, ɑ, ʌ/.

5. Which set in the following are instances of minimal pairs?
   A. [ikɔ̃nɑ̃mɪks] and [ɛkɔ̃nɑ̃mɪks] for *economics*.
   B. [reʃɔn] amd [ræʃɔn] for *ration*.
   C. *sole* and *soul*.
   D. None of the above.

6. Which set in the following can be distinctive features of English sounds?
   A. [± nasal].　　B. [± voicing].　　C. [± consonantal].　　D. All of the above.

7. The mark placed over a nasal vowel like that in [bĩn] is called a _____ mark.
   A. transcription.　　B. phonetic　　C. orthographic　　D. diacritic

8. _____ 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. Onomatopoeic

9. A single phoneme may be phonetically realized or pronounced as two or more phones. The different phones that 'represent' or are derived from one phoneme are called the _____ of that phoneme.
   A. distributions　　B. allophones　　C. derivations　　D. allomorphs

10. Aspiration in English cannot be predicted in isolation; it is determined by its _____ environment.
    A. phonemic　　B. physiological　　C. localized　　D. homorganic

11. Words like *laser* and *radar* are examples of _____.
    A. blends　　B. clips　　C. acronyms　　D. eponyms

12. The underlined sections of the words *friendship* and *devilish* are instances of _____.
    A. inflectional suffixes　　B. derivational suffixes　　C. compounds　　D. additions

13. The word *peddle* was derived from *peddler* on the mistaken assumption that the *er* was the "agentive" suffix. Such words are instances of _____.
    A. infixes   B. abbreviations   C. diminutives   D. back-formations

14. One distinguishing characteristic of _____ languages is that no one learns them as native speakers.
    A. creole   B. pidgin   C. slang   D. lingua franca

15. A word or phrase not only has a linguistic denotative meaning, but also has what some linguists call a _____ meaning, an implication representing a feeling, an emotion, or a value judgment.
    A. connotative   B. taboo   C. euphuistic   D. jargon

16. _____ is an important source of language change, and loans from other languages are an important source of new words.
    A. Etymology   B. Borrowing   C. Hypercorrection   D. Broadening

17. Many linguists believe that in the _____ period (i.e., in the first few months), infants produce a large variety of sounds, many of which do not occur in the language of the household.
    A. auditory   B. telegraphic   C. babbling   D. holophrastic

18. Young children before _____ who are exposed to more than one language seem to acquire all the languages equally well.
    A. the age of kindergarten   B. entering the primary school
    C. the age of puberty   D. entering the high school

19. Evidence from _____ -- language disfunctions as a result of brain injuries -- shows a lack of symmetry of function of the hemispheres.
    A. aphasias   B. lateralization   C. corpus callosum   D. split-brain

20. A _____ is a general term for a conventional knowledge structure which exists in memory.
    A. speech act   B. speech event   C. discourse   D. schema

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. Account for the variations of the negative prefix in the following English words. Briefly explain the phonological process illustrated by the data?   (20%)

impossible, imbalance, inflexible, invisible, incapable,
ingratitude, illiterate, illegal, irrational, irregular

Q2. There are three main kinds of antonymy. Rearrange the following pairs into three columns. Supply a categorical label for each column, and then briefly explain your classification. (20%)

alive/dead;   male/female;   young/old;   fertile/sterile;   borrow/lend;
present/absent;   tall/short;   kill/die;   happy/sad;   employer/employee;
awake/asleep;   poor/rich;   give/receive;   fast/slow;   give/get

Q3. Read the following statement carefully, and then answer the question below.　　(20%)

English and other languages have a variety of co-ordinating conjunctions like *and, but* and *or* which can be used to co-ordinate expressions such as those bracketed below:

(1)　　a. [fond of cats] and [afraid of dogs]
　　　　b. [slowly] but [surely]
　　　　c. [to go] or [to stay]

In each of the phrases in (1), a co-ordinating conjunction has been used to conjoin the bracketed pairs of expressions. However, we can't just co-ordinate any random set of strings, as we see by comparing the grammatical reply produced by speaker B in (2) below with the ungrammatical reply in (3):

(2)　　Speaker A: What did he do?
　　　　Speaker B: Run up the hill and up the mountain.

(3)　　Speaker A: What did he do?
　　　　Speaker B: *Ring up his mother and up his sister.

Why should it be possible to co-ordinate the string *up the hill* with the string *up the mountain* in (2), but not possible to co-ordinate the string *up his mother* with the string *up his sister* in (3)? You are required to provide an answer to this question in terms of <u>constituent structure</u>. Some tree diagrams may help explain your argument.