

大葉大學 九十二 學年度 研究所碩士班 招生考試試題紙

系 所 別	組 別	考 試 科 目 ( 中 文 名 稱 )	考 試 日 期	節 次	備 註
應用外語研究所	甲	語言學概論	4 月 13 日	第 一 節 08:30~10:00	P1-4

註：考生可否攜帶計算機或其他資料作答，請在備註欄註明（如未註明，一律不准攜帶）

共四頁

A. Multiple Choice (10 pts)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. *unusual* is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) a verb derived from an adjective
  - (b) a preposition derived from a noun
  - (c) an adjective formed by compounding
  - (d) an adjective derived from an adjective
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Why is the sentence *Jay dined the meal* ungrammatical?
  - (a) The meal has undergone transformation.
  - (b) The verb *dined* cannot take a modifier.
  - (c) The verb *dined* is not subcategorized for an NP.
  - (d) The verb *dined* lacks a derivational morpheme.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which sentence is ungrammatical (as opposed to semantically or pragmatically anomalous)?
  - (a) The stone ate cheese.
  - (b) Grease came to Henry.
  - (c) Fay put a book yesterday.
  - (d) Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. For the question sentence *Which house will Paula build today?*, which of the following blank space shows the proper location of the phrase *which house* prior to movement?
  - (a) Which house will Paula \_\_\_ build today?
  - (b) Which house will Paula build today \_\_\_ ?
  - (c) Which house will \_\_\_ Paula build today?
  - (d) Which house will Paula build \_\_\_ today?
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Words in two related languages that have similar meaning and sound similar, because both come from the same word in the ancestor language, are called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) code-switching
  - (b) cognates
  - (c) coinage
  - (d) coarticulation
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. *Ad* is a word formed by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) back-formation
  - (b) blending
  - (c) clipping
  - (d) compounding
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A free morpheme \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) is either a prefix or a suffix
  - (b) can appear in a sentence without needing to attach to another morpheme
  - (c) is a contradiction in terms

- (d) does not occur in English, but occurs in other languages such as Arabic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The fact that children do not have difficulty distinguishing [tr] in trucks from [k] in cars, though they pronounce the word guck for truck, suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) they are imitating  
 (b) they take instructions seriously  
 (c) they know more than they can say  
 (d) none of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What is the major factor rendering American English different from British English?
- (a) proper  
 (b) regional  
 (c) gender  
 (d) none of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The underlined phrase "The book on the table is Larry's." is an instance of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) NP  
 (b) VP  
 (c) PP  
 (d) DP

**B. Matching (10 pts)**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A form of language variety used by a particular group of speakers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Sounds produced in the first few months after birth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A conversational convention that states that a speaker's discourse should be brief and orderly, and should avoid ambiguity and obscurity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A conversational convention that states that a speaker's contribution to the discourse should be as informative as is required –neither more nor less.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Two words contrast with each other by one sound.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The study of how context and situation affect meaning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A period between early childhood and puberty during which a child can acquire language.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Within this domain of language variation, each form of a language is a language with its own right, and each form is both equally logical and expressive.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Rules that we use to relate words in adjacency, reflecting a speaker's ability to form sentences without length limitation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The grammar information used to distinguish a transitive verb from an intransitive verb.
- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Dialect               | b. Phrase Structure rules |
| c. Semantics             | d. Motherese              |
| e. Maxim of Quality      | f. Babbling               |
| g. Maturation            | h. Maxim of Relevance     |
| i. Maxim of Quantity     | j. Pragmatics             |
| k. Allophones            | l. External language      |
| m. Critical period       | n. Universal Grammar      |
| o. Transformational Rule | p. Subcategorization      |

**Phonology**

- C. Give the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) symbol for each of the following description from (1) to (5), and use the IPA chart to give a description of the following sound from (6) to (10). (10 pts)
- (1) voiceless alveolar fricative  
 (2) voiceless bilabial stop

- (3) voiced interdental fricative
- (4) velar nasal
- (5) voiced palatal affricate
- (6) [v]
- (7) [m]
- (8) [h]
- (9) [æ]
- (10) [o]

**D.** The following English data show that the distribution of aspiration can be stated generally by referring to syllable structure. Please describe the process of English aspiration based on the following data (aspiration was symbolized by <sup>h</sup>, and stress by ' ). (10 pts)

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) pan [ˈ p <sup>h</sup> æ n]  | (2) span [ˈ spæn]        |
| (3) tone [ˈ t <sup>h</sup> on]  | (4) stone [ˈ ston]       |
| (5) kin [ˈ k <sup>h</sup> ɪn]   | (6) skin [ˈ skɪn]        |
| (7) stub [ˈ stʌb]               | (8) disturb [dɪˈ stə rb] |
| (9) pain [ˈ p <sup>h</sup> en]  | (10) Spain [ˈ spen]      |
| (11) kill [ˈ k <sup>h</sup> ɪl] | (12) skill [ˈ skɪl]      |

### Morphology

- E.** There are various ways to create new words. Of them, what are “blends” and “conversion”? Explain them by providing four examples of each. (10 pts)
- F.** Inflection and derivation are both marked by affixation. Provide two main criteria used to help distinguish between inflectional and derivational affixes? Explain them by providing examples. (10 pts)

### Syntax

**G.** Consider the following sentences and answer the questions of (1)-(4). (10 pts)

- a. Every scholar detests war.
- b. You know that every scholar detests war.
- c. Mary believes that you know that every scholar detests war.

- (1) Draw the tree structure of sentence b.
- (2) Write another sentence including sentence c.
- (3) What does this set of sentences (including the one you came up with) say about the nature of human language?
- (4) How does this characteristic of human language (in your answer to question (3)) relate to the difference between linguistic competence and performance?

**H.** The following sentences are grammatical and ungrammatical English questions.

- a. Who did John see?
- b. Who did John think that Jay believed that Bill saw?
- c. \*Who did John see Bill?
- d. \*Who did John wonder whether saw Bill?

By contrast, below are examples of grammatical and ungrammatical relative clauses.

- e. I knew **the man that Bill saw.**
- f. I knew **the man that I thought that Jay believed that Bill saw.**
- g. \*I knew **the man that Bill saw John.**
- h. \*I knew **the man that I wonder whether saw Bill.**

- (1) Using the examples from (a-h), give **Two DIFFERENT REASONS** why one would want to say that relative clauses are formed by a movement rule almost identical to the wh-movement rule. **(10 pts)**
- (2) Consider the following Chinese question sentence:

小明看見了誰

Using the model of universal grammar, provide the logical/structural derivation of the Chinese question sentence including its phonetic and meaning representations. **(10 pts)**

### **Language Acquisition**

I. Provide answers explaining the following issues on Language Acquisition.

- (1) What is the critical period for language acquisition? **(3pts)**
- (2) What is the evidence suggesting that children acquiring language do not simply rely on imitation and instruction? **(3pts)**
- (3) What are the implications of the findings of the critical period for our understanding of Universal Grammar? **(4pts)**