

中原大學 104 學年度碩士班考試入學

104/3/4 10:10 AM~11:40 AM

誠實是我們珍視的美德，
我們喜愛「拒絕作弊，堅守正直」的你！

應用外國語文學系

科目：語言學概論

(共 7 頁，第 1 頁)

可使用計算機(僅限於四則運算、三角函數及對數等基本功能，可程式之功能不可使用)
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I. Multiple Choice Questions- Part I: Choose the most appropriate answer among the options provided. (20%)

1. What does the sentence *Colorless green ideas sleep furiously* illustrate?

- A. The point that sentences can be semantically sound without being syntactically well-formed.
- B. The idea that syntactic well-formedness doesn't depend on statistical likelihood of co-occurrence.
- C. The distinction between language competence and language performance.
- D. A kind of sentence that aphasia patients may utter.

2. What are *onomatopias*?

- A. Polymorphemic words that can be produced with the oral cavity.
- B. Words that imitate a sound.
- C. Words whose relation between meaning and pronunciation is motivated.
- D. Words with distinctive stress patterns.

3. Which of the followings is an instance of blends?

- A. smog
- B. NBA
- C. demo
- D. monokini

4. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The relation between pronunciation and meaning of a word is largely systematic.
- B. The relation between pronunciation and meaning of a word is seldom motivated.
- C. The relation between pronunciation and meaning of a word is seldom symbolic.
- D. Linguistic signs always include pictures just like signs of the toilet.

5. The adjectives *legal* and *illegal* are _____.

- A. gradable antonyms
- B. non-gradable antonyms
- C. relational opposites
- D. homonyms

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科目：語言學概論

(共 7 頁，第 2 頁)

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6. Which of the following (partial) feature combinations corresponds to /ŋ/?

- A. [+nasal, +velar, +continuant, -anterior]
- B. [+nasal, +velar, -continuant, -anterior]
- C. [+nasal, +velar, +continuant, +anterior]
- D. [+nasal, +velar, -continuant, +anterior]

7. Which of the following pairs of words does NOT form a minimal pair?

- A. *repay-relay*
- B. *seed-send*
- C. *high-lie*
- D. *bee-sea*

8. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. A contradiction entails a contradiction.
- B. A contradiction entails a tautology.
- C. A tautology entails a contradiction.
- D. A tautology entails a tautology.

9. Which of the following statements is true of phonology?

- A. It cares about the physiological properties of speech sounds.
- B. Its focus is on the abstract sound system that is part of our mental grammar.
- C. It studies how human beings articulate speech sound.
- D. It concerns the perception of sounds.

10. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The way we actually put our linguistic knowledge to use is competence.
- B. The linguistic knowledge is largely subconscious.
- C. The phenomenon that we can create infinitively long sentences has something to do with our linguistic performance.
- D. None of the above is true.

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II. Multiple Choice Questions- Part II: Choose the most appropriate answer among the options provided. (20%)

1. What is the correct sequence in first language acquisition?

- A. Babbling stage, Holophrastic stage, Telegraphic stage
- B. Holophrastic stage, Babbling stage, Telegraphic stage
- C. Telegraphic stage, Babbling stage, Holophrastic stage
- D. Telegraphic stage, Holophrastic stage, Babbling

2. Which of the following is the best example of MLU, which is often used to measure a child's language development?

- A. Number of sentences
- B. Chronological age
- C. Average number of morphemes
- D. Number of sounds

3. What can be used to explain the similarity between sign languages and spoken languages?

- A. Prescriptive Grammar
- B. Descriptive grammar
- C. Teaching grammar
- D. Universal grammar

4. Which of the following is NOT used to account for language acquisition by behaviorists?

- A. Analogy
- B. Innateness
- C. Reinforcement
- D. Imitation

5. In which part of the brain is language localized?

- A. Corpus callosum
- B. Cortex
- C. Broca's area
- D. Left hemisphere

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6. Which set of the following is best used to observe the localization of the human brain?
- A. CT scans, fMRI, Savants
 - B. Dichotic listening, ERPs, PET
 - C. CT scans, Dyslexia, PET
 - D. MRI, fMRI, Savants
7. What is **NOT** related to an application of Computational Linguistics?
- A. Speaker Identification
 - B. Shadowing
 - C. Spell Checkers
 - D. Summarization
8. What can be used to explain the Chinese names of "eraser" in different areas of Taiwan?
- A. Standard dialect
 - B. Regional dialect
 - C. Social dialect
 - D. Idiolect
9. English has become the international language. Which can be used to describe the status of English in the countries around the world?
- A. Pidgin
 - B. Lingua franca
 - C. Ebonics
 - D. Creole
10. Which of the following can be used to separate the period of Old English from the one of Middle English?
- A. Vikings' invasion
 - B. William Shakespeare
 - C. Renaissance
 - D. The Norman Conquest

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III. **Matching- Part I:** Identify the most appropriate description/explanation with each term. Write the letter of the capital (A~M) next to each term. Each capital may be used once, or not at all. You must write down the answers on the answer sheet. (2% x 10 = 20 %)

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description or Explanation</u>
1. ___ arbitrary	(A) The property of language whereby there is no natural relationship between the way a word is pronounced and its meaning.
2. ___ hyponyms	(B) The inherent, nonreferential part of the meaning of an expression.
3. ___ compounds	(C) The classifying of verbs and other lexical items in terms of the syntactic category of the complements that they accept.
4. ___ allophones	(D) A principle of Universal Grammar that states that the application of transformational rules is determined by phrase structure properties.
5. ___ grammatical relation	(E) Any of several structural positions that a noun phrase may assume in a sentence.
6. ___ intension	(F) The referential part of the meaning of an expression.
7. ___ accidental gaps	(G) The structure that results from applying transformational rules.
8. ___ C-selection	(H) A predictable phonetic realization of a phoneme.
9. ___ structure-dependent	(I) Phonological or morphological forms that constitute possible but non-occurring lexical items.
10. ___ argument structure	(J) Words that do not always have a clear lexical meaning but have a grammatical function. (K) Words whose meanings are specific instances of a more general word. (L) Words composed of two or more words. (M) The various noun phrases that occur with particular verbs.

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IV. Matching- Part II: Match each term with the most appropriate description among the options given (A~N). Write the letter of the capital letter next to each term. Each capital may be used once, or not at all. Write down the answers on the answer sheet.
(2% x 7 = 14 %)

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description or Explanation</u>
1. ___ accent	(A) It stresses the recognition of words in comprehension.
2. ___ substrate language	(B) It identifies the correspondence between letters and sounds.
3. ___ Whole word approach	(C) It is a measure that is often used in lexical decision tasks.
4. ___ Argot	(D) It describes the property of languages.
5. ___ Agglutinative languages	(E) It contributes to the grammar of another language.
6. ___ Garden Path	(F) It exemplifies that morphemes are easily separated in a word.
7. ___ Fundamental Difference Hypothesis	(G) It states that characteristics about phonological or phonetic differences. (H) It refers to terms used in some professional fields. (I) It shows that it is hard to separate the morphemes in a word. (J) It provides the lexical items of a newly developed language. (K) It states the language used by African Americans. (L) It is used to investigate the process of sentences. (M) It emphasizes the use of rote learning. (N) It refers to the acquisition of first language acquisition and second language acquisition.

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- V. **Slip of Tongue:** Speech errors provide evidence about one's grammar and they can be *phonological, morphological, semantic, syntactic, or lexical*. State what kind of linguistic unit or rule is involved in the following examples. Each type of error (i.e., **phonological, morphological, semantic, syntactic, or lexical**) may be used ONCE, TWICE, not NOT at All. Write down the answers on the answer sheet. (6 %)
- Note: Intended utterance is what a speaker wanted to say. Actual utterance is what the speaker actually produced.

<u>Intended utterance</u>	<u>Actual Utterance</u>	Type of Error
1. He is a Bostonian.	He is a Bostoner.	(A) _____
2. She flew to Taipei	She flied to Taipei	(B) _____
3. I don't know where she is.	I don't know where is she.	(C) _____

VI. **Essay Question 1: (10%)**

Consider the following sentences:

- Ed loves his iPhone 6.
- Ben knows that Ed loves his iPhone 6.
- Pat believes that Ben knows that Ed loves his iPhone 6.
- Jo understands that Pat believes that Ben knows that Ed loves his iPhone 6.

Please answer the following two questions.

- 1) What does this set of sentences reveal about the nature of language?
- 2) How is this characteristic of language related to the difference between linguistic competence and linguistic performance?

VII. **Essay Question 2: (10%)**

As the number of bilinguals increases, there is a growing interest in bilingualism. Please answer the following questions.

- 1) What are "simultaneous bilinguals" and "sequential bilinguals"? Please define the two terms and explain the differences between them.
- 2) There are several kinds of bilingual programs in the world. List two types of bilingual programs and explain how they differ from each other.