

玄 奘 大 學

1 0 0 學 年 度 碩 士 班 暨 博 士 班 考 試 入 學 試 題 紙

學系：應用外語學系碩士班 科目：英語語言學概論 共 3 頁 第 1 頁

I. Find a term from the list that is best defined by each of the following. (40%)

A. Phonology and Phonetics (10%)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. complementary distribution | e. adjacency pair |
| b. distinctive feature | f. rhyme |
| c. discreteness | g. dissimination |
| d. minimal pair | h. accidental gap |

1. The modification of a speech sound to differentiate it from others in its immediate environment, e.g., due to difficulty in pronouncing the same sound twice.
2. The central observation used in the conception of the phoneme, and classically the basic method for determining the phoneme inventory of a language.
3. Phonological or morphological form that constitutes possible but nonoccurring lexical items.
4. The relationship that exists between sounds that cannot occur in the same phonetic environment.
5. A piece of phonetic information distinguishing one sound from another.

B. Morphology and Syntax (10%)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| a. derivational morpheme | e. expletive |
| b. inflectional morpheme | f. back-formation |
| c. pro-drop language | g. blend |
| d. wh-in-situ language | h. trace |

6. An element in A-position with no theta role.
7. A morpheme added to a stem or root to form a new stem or word, possibly, but not necessarily, resulting in a change in syntactic category.
8. A language that can have subjectless sentences.
9. Creation of a new word by removing an affix from an old word or by removing what is mistakenly considered an affix.
10. A word resulting from the fusion of different words or part of words.

C. Semantics and Pragmatics (10%)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a. anaphora | e. presupposition |
| b. deixis | f. entailment |
| c. polysemy | g. euphemism |
| d. homophone | h. minimalism |

11. The employment of linguistic choices in such a way as to remove or avert focus from the unpleasant aspects of something.
12. Reference back to something previously expressed, as by use of a pronoun or pro-verb.
13. A kind of lexical ambiguity in which different senses of a word are related.
14. A relationship between two sentences such that the truth of the second follows from the truth of the first.
15. Any of the assumptions made in an utterance or discourse, the given which can be inferred from what is stated.

D. Psycholinguistics and Sociolinguistics (10%)

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| a. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis | e. modularity |
| b. innateness hypothesis | f. modality |
| c. fossilization | g. performance |
| d. conversion | h. competence |

16. A hypothesis that holds that humans are biologically predisposed to acquire language and have an inborn knowledge of some universal principles of language structure.
17. A situation where learning ceases despite continued exposure to a language and practice in it.
18. The view that the way people perceive the world is either influenced by or determined by the language that they speak.
19. The organization of the brain and mind into distinct, independent, and autonomous parts that interact with each other.
20. The use of linguistic competence in the production and comprehension of language; behavior as distinguished from linguistic knowledge

玄 奘 大 學

1 0 0 學 年 度 碩 士 班 暨 博 士 班 考 試 入 學 試 題 紙

學系：應用外語學系碩士班 科目：英語語言學概論 共 3 頁 第 3 頁

II. Essay Questions (20%)

Draw tree diagrams to explain the structural ambiguity in the sentence 'He ate the cookies on the couch'. (20%)

III. Consider these two statements: (10%)

(a) I learned a new word today.

(b) I learned a new sentence today.

Do you think the two statements are equally probable, and if not, why not?

IV. Draw two trees to show the ambiguity of the phrase. (10%)

[the boy saw the man with the telescope]

V. Give examples and explain the differences between structural ambiguity and semantic ambiguity. (10%)

VI. Use phonetic symbols and examples to show the differences between Chinese phonetics and English phonetics. (10%)