

# 國立臺北教育大學 101 學年度碩士班招生入學考試

## 兒童英語教育學系英語教育碩士班 語言學概論 科試題

**Instructions:** All the following questions must be answered in English, except in some cases where examples from other languages might be cited for illustration. Please write your answer on the answer sheet provided, and be sure to clearly mark the number of the test items.

**I. For each of the following questions, choose the most appropriate answer from the following choices. (每題 3 分，共 30 分)**

1. Which of the following words starts with an alveolar fricative, and ends with a velar stop?

- (A) graph                      (B) leisure                      (C) shrink                      (D) stomach

2. What segment in the English language is specified by the following feature matrix?

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} -\text{syllabic} \\ +\text{sonorant} \\ +\text{voice} \\ +\text{back} \end{array} \right)$$

- (A) /f, s, l/                      (B) /d, g, dʒ/                      (C) /w, ŋ/                      (D) /v, z, ʒ/

3. Assume that surface structure is derived from deep structure by applying transformation rules.

Which of the following sentences involves the transformational rule of subject raising?

- (A) What is he doing?                      (B) She seems to be successful.  
(C) Do these birds sing?                      (D) I saw a girl with a toy.

4. Which of the following pairs of sounds can be distinguished by the single distinctive feature “coronal”?

- (A) [n] : [m]                      (B) [t] : [d]                      (C) [l] : [r]                      (D) [s] : [ʃ]

5. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The following sentence “*The socks are inexpensive.*” has two inflectional affixes and one derivational affix.  
(B) In English, there are four phonemes which have the distinctive feature [+ strident].  
(C) Aspiration is a distinctive feature in English. For example, /p/ is aspirated when occurring word-initially; it’s unaspirated when occurring after [s]; it’s unreleased when occurring word-finally.  
(D) Fushional languages refer to languages in which words typically consist of several morphemes; the morphemes that are affixes often mark several grammatical categories simultaneously.

6. Which of the following sound change involves the process of velarization?
- (A) /t e l/            [t e ɫ ]  
 (B) /s ɪ k s θ s/      [s ɪ k s t s]  
 (C) /k ʊ k/            [k<sup>w</sup> ʊ k]  
 (D) /b a t ə m /      [b a ʔ m ]
7. Which of the following set of conversational exchange contains a generalized conversational implicature?
- (A) (a): What did you think of the movie?  
       (b): Well, the supporting actor was great.  
 (B) (a): Do you have any pets?  
       (b): Yes, I have two dogs.  
 (C) (a): Did you take all the linguistics courses?  
       (b): I took some of them.  
 (D) (a): Did you call John and Mary for the party tonight?  
       (b): I called Mary.
8. The head of a company is similar to the head of a person on top of and controlling the body. There is another type of relationship between words, based simply on a close connection in everyday experience. That close connection can be based on container-contents relation, a whole-part relation or a representative-symbol relationship. Using one of these words to refer to the other is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) metaphor        (B) metonymy        (C) synonym        (D) reference
9. The distinction between factive and non-factive predicates, initially developed by Kiparsky and Kiparsky, can be used to identify a second class of presupposition triggers. The most general way to characterize this distinction is to say that a factive predicate presupposes the truth of the proposition expressed by its \_\_\_\_\_ while a non-factive predicate does not.
- (A) subject        (B) complement        (C) adjunct        (D) verb
10. Middle English word, “wench” meant female child” and later “female servant”. It then came to mean “woman of a low social class”. This language change is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) semantic degradations                      (B) semantic elevations  
 (C) semantic extensions                          (D) semantic reductions

**II. Define the following terms with an illustrative example. (每題 5 分，共 30 分)**

1. phonotactics
2. lingua franca
3. t-units
4. diachronic linguistics
5. a-prefixing
6. topicalization

**III. Answer the following questions. (共 40 分)**

1. In terms of X-bar framework, draw the tree diagram for the sentence “*This is the book which I bought at the bookstore yesterday.*” and formulate the phrase structure rules that are needed to generate this sentence. (10 分)

2. Examine the following data from language X, and answer the questions that follow: (10 分)

- |                      |                             |                              |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. [palu] ‘stick’    | g. [spalube] ‘his stick’    | m. [spalulu] ‘your stick’    |
| b. [ku:ba] ‘dough’   | h. [sku:babe] ‘his dough’   | n. [sku:balu] ‘your dough’   |
| c. [tapa] ‘four’     | i. [stapabe] ‘his four’     | o. [stapalu] ‘your four’     |
| d. [geta] ‘tortolla’ | j. [sketabe] ‘his tortilla’ | p. [sketalu] ‘your tortilla’ |
| e. [bere] ‘chicken’  | k. [sperebe] ‘his chicken’  | q. [sperelu] ‘your rope’     |

(A) Isolate the morphemes that correspond to the following English translations:

\_\_\_\_\_ possession (genitive)

\_\_\_\_\_ third person singular

\_\_\_\_\_ second person plural

(B) List the allomorphs for the following translations:

\_\_\_\_\_ ‘tortilla’

\_\_\_\_\_ ‘chicken’

(C) State the morphophonemic rule that accounts for the alternation between these allomorphs?

3. The following sentence is ill-formed and hence can be used only for humorous effect, for example. Use linguistic **rule(s)** to explain why it is ill-formed.

“You mother won’t put and your wife is fed up with your disgusting behavior”. (10 分)

4. Are the following sentences correct? Explain your answer with linguistic **rule(s)**. (10 分)

a. He worked at the office at the job.

b. John will put the book on the table, and Paul will do so on the chair.