

銘傳大學 101 學年度轉學生招生考試

華語文教學 應用英語學系

二年級第二節

「語言學概論」試題

(第 ( ) 頁共 5 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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Student ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Please write your answer on the answer sheet.

A. Matching (18%)

1. A bound morpheme attached to a stem or root.
2. The class of sounds consisting of nonnasal stops, fricatives, and affricates.
3. Words pronounced, and possibly spelled, the same, e.g., *to, too, two*.
4. A form of aphasia in which patients have word-finding difficulties.
5. The study of the linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences.
6. An involuntary deviation of an intended utterance.

A. affix B. anomia C. anomaly D. homophones E. heteronyms

F. orthography G. obstruents H. referent I. register J. semantics

K. speech error L. tautology M. theme N. tip of tongue

B. Multiple Choices (28%)

1. Among the following sounds, which one is a high front tense unrounded vowel?

(A) [i] (B) [ɛ]

(C) [a] (D) [u]

2. Among the following sounds, which one is a voiced alveolar lateral liquid?

(A) [v] (B) [l]

(C) [m] (D) [p]

3. Among the following sounds, which one is a voiced interdental fricative?

(A) [s] (B) [w]

(C) [z] (D) [ð]

4. Among the following sounds, which one is a voiced velar stop?

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(A) [t] (B) [g]

(C) [b] (D) [k]

5. Among the following sounds, which one is a low front lax unrounded vowel?

(A) [e] (B) [æ]

(C) [ə] (D) [ɔ]

6. The morpheme [ness], as in *sadness*, is \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) bound, derivational (B) free, derivational

(C) bound, inflectional (D) free, lexical

7. Which of the following rules is obligatory in the English language?

(A) assimilation (B) deletion

(C) epenthesis (D) vowel lengthening

8. Which of the following terms best describes words or activities that are considered inappropriate for polite society?

(A) euphemisms (B) slangs

(C) taboos (D) plosives

9. Which of the following terms refers to one or more phonemes that precede the syllable nucleus?

(A) modal (B) onset

(C) pharynx (D) rime

10. Which of the following terms refers to an alphabetical index of words in a text that gives the frequency of each word, its location in the text, and its surrounding context?

(A) allomorph (B) back formation

(C) concordance (D) declension

11. Which of the following terms best describes words that sound similar to the thing

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they describe?

(A) node (B) onomatopoeia

(C) paradigm (D) sibilant

12. Which of the following terms best describes two antonyms related in such a way that more of one is less of the other? e.g., *warm* and *cool*; more warm is less cool, and vice versa.

(A) complementary pair (B) gradable pair

(C) minimal pair (D) relational opposites

13. Which of the following terms best describes words in related languages that developed from the same ancestral root, such as English *man* and German *Mann*?

(A) cognates (B) coinages

(C) compounds (D) connections

14. Which of the following terms refers to the relationship between two sentences, where the truth of one infers the truth of the other? e.g., *John assassinated Mary* and *Mary is dead*; if the first is true, the second must be true.

(A) entailment (B) fossilization

(C) geminate (D) hemiplegic

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C. True or False (54%)

1. In special social situations, bilingual adults may switch back and forth between their two languages in the same sentences. This phenomenon is referred to as **code-switching**.

2. When dialects become mutually unintelligible, they normally become different languages.

3. **Telegraphic** speech normally consists only of open-class or content words.

4. The term **accent** is used to refer to either regional phonological or phonetic

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distinctions or the speech of non-native speakers.

5. **Overextension** means that young children often overextend a word's meaning. For example, they would use the word *dog* to mean any four legged creature.
6. Linguistic ability directly derives from general intelligence. Cases such as Laura and Christopher are the evidence.
7. Prescriptive grammarians, or language purists, usually consider the dialect used by political leaders and national newscasters as the correct form of the language.
8. **Phonology** is the study of the origin and history of words.
9. If an adult undergoes a surgical removal of his or her left hemisphere, he or she will have a severe loss of the language function. Even a two year-old child receiving the same surgery will also have the same problem.
10. Innateness hypothesis suggests that children are equipped with an innate template or blueprint for language— which we have referred to as the **poverty of stimulus**— and this blueprint aids the child in the task of constructing a grammar for his/her language.
11. Some people, white and black, think they can identify the race of a person by speech alone, believing that different races inherently speak differently. This belief is patently false.
12. The term **bilingual language acquisition** generally refers to the acquisition of a second language by someone (adult or child) who has already acquired a first language.
13. The plasticity of the brain increases with age.
14. Many areas of the world are populated by people who speak diverse languages. In such areas, where groups desire social or commercial communication, one language is often used by common agreement. Such a language is called a **lingua franca**.

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15. **Clipping** is a word formation process which forms a new word from the initial letters of other words.
16. **The critical period hypothesis** assumes that language is biologically based and states that the ability to learn a native language develops within a fixed period, from birth to puberty. During this critical period, language acquisition proceeds easily, swiftly, and without external intervention. After this period, the acquisition of grammar is difficult and for most individuals never fully achieved.
17. **Pidgin** refers to a variety of language that developed for a practical purpose such as trade, but which has no native speakers
18. English, German and Swedish are Germanic languages. Their common ancestor is Latin.

試題完  
End of exam

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