

淡江大學 95 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

159-1

系別：英文學系

科目：英語語言學概論

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本試題雙面印

- 1 An essential step towards a world based on mutual respect and tolerance is the systematic analysis and discussion of language (A) objectively; (B) prescriptively; (C) emotionally; (D) politically.
- 2 The view that one variety of language has an inherently higher value than others, and that this ought to be imposed on the whole of the speech community, is called (A) descriptivism; (B) impressionism; (C) prescriptivism; (D) behaviorism.
- 3 Modern linguists simply record the facts of linguistic usage, without judgment; this neutral approach is called (A) prescriptivism; (B) rationalism; (C) behaviorism; (D) descriptivism.
- 4 The hypothesis that combines the two principles of *linguistic determinism* (language controls thought) & *linguistic relativism* (each language has unique distinctions) is called (A) Chomsky-Halle; (B) Trager-Smith; (C) Ernout-Meillet; (D) Sapir-Whorf.
- 5 The setting, participants, and activity of an immediate situation that influences the kind of language we use is called (A) psychological identity; (B) contextual identity; (C) geographical identity; (D) physical identity.
- 6 During male puberty, the vocal folds become longer, by about (A) 1 meter; (B) 1 decimeter; (C) 1 centimeter; (D) 1 millimeter.
- 7 The field of linguistics that is concerned with constructing models of our mental processes is called (A) sociolinguistics; (B) anthropological linguistics; (C) phonetics; (D) psycholinguistics.
- 8 Our impressions of a person's guilt, innocence, intelligence, or stupidity are much affected by phonetic & linguistic factors; this is called (A) voiceprinting; (B) lie detecting; (C) polygraphy; (D) vocal stereotyping.
- 9 The difference between *small child* and Scottish English *wee bairn* is a matter of (A) collocation; (B) accent; (C) kilts; (D) dialect.
- 10 Minor differences in phonology, grammar, and vocabulary are normal, so that everyone has, to a limited extent, a "personal dialect", or (A) patois; (B) creole; (C) cryptolect; (D) idiolect.
- 11 A common Western definition of *dialect* requires all its speakers to understand each other; this is the criterion of (A) complementary distribution; (B) mass communication; (C) mutual intelligibility; (D) phonetic principle.
- 12 A *chain of speech varieties* spoken throughout an area is called a(n) (A) isogloss; (B) linguistic atlas; (C) idiolect; (D) dialect continuum.
- 13 In the Bible, the Israelites killed the Ephraimites who could not pronounce (A) abracadabra; (B) shibboleth; (C) lallapalooza; (D) déjà vu.
- 14 The *Atlas linguistique de la France* was the most influential work in the history of dialectology, published by (A) Jules Gilliéron; (B) Jacob Jud; (C) Hans Kurath; (D) Georg Wenker.
- 15 To ensure comparable results in interviewing, dialectologists use a standardized (A) questionnaire; (B) dictionary; (C) computer; (D) digital recorder.
- 16 An isogloss is a line drawn around a place on a map where people use a linguistic feature (A) identically; (B) indifferently; (C) historically; (D) theoretically.
- 17 Postvocalic *r*, as in *arm*, has six pronunciations in the UK. Those areas with [ɹ ɾ ɹ̥ ɹ̥̥ ɹ̥̥̥ ɹ̥̥̥̥] are referred to as (A) epenthetic; (B) psilotic; (C) rhotic; (D) diglossic.
- 18 The standard British pronunciation of *arm*, however, is (A) [ɑɹm]; (B) [ɑɪm]; (C) [ɑɪm]; (D) [ɑɪm].
- 19 The set of isoglosses running east-west across Germany and Holland, showing the variation in use of [p/f, t/s, k/x, ç], is called the (A) Rhenish fan; (B) German accent; (C) Dutch elm; (D) soccer fan.
- 20 In 1931, Hans Kurath began *The Linguistic Atlas of* (A) England; (B) the United States; (C) Canada; (D) Australia.
- 21 The first attempt at a linguistic atlas of Taiwanese Southern Min was conducted by (A) Zhōng Lùshēng; (B) C.C. Cheng; (C) Āng Uí-jīn; (D) Hé Dà'ān.
- 22 The distinction between Taiwanese Southern Min [tʰɔ̃.l.mɑ̃.tɔ̃ʔ.J] and [kam.l.mɑ̃.bit] is clearly one of (A) Zhāngzhōu-Quánzhōu; (B) north-south; (C) high class/low class; (D) KMT/DPP.
- 23 Urban dialectology reveals that women are much more likely to use language variants that are (A) lower-prestige; (B) higher-prestige; (C) stimulating; (D) rhotic.
- 24 The study of speech features that can extend over several countries, languages, or even language families is called (A) sociolinguistics; (B) dendrochronology; (C) areal linguistics; (D) lexicostatistics.
- 25 Adjacent but historically unrelated languages which share linguistic features are said to belong to a (A) neighborhood; (B) isogloss; (C) class; (D) Sprachbund.
- 26 France, Holland, Germany, and Scandinavia all share [y ø œ], or vowels which are (A) front-rounded; (B) open-nasalized; (C) close-lax; (D) back-unrounded.
- 27 The Taiwan aboriginal dialects belong to the language family called (A) Australian; (B) Austronesian; (C) Asturian; (D) Austro-Hungarian.
- 28 The consonant [f], which first appeared in the Northern Chinese dialects during the Táng dynasty, never developed in (A) Mǐn; (B) Cantonese; (C) Mandarin; (D) Jiāngxī.
- 29 A striking feature of Southern Mǐn is that the nasal consonants [m n ŋ] before oral vowels have become (A) [p t k]; (B) [ŋ] n f]; (C) [β ð ɣ]; (D) [b l g].
- 30 A century ago, pronouncing the *-ing* participle with [ŋ] instead of [ŋ] was considered (A) undesirable; (B) optional; (C) uneducated; (D) prestigious.

◀ 注意背面尚有試題 ▶

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- 31 In Taiwan, switching from Mandarin to Southern Min or Hakka in everyday circumstances is a signal of social (A) distance or solidarity; (B) pain & displeasure; (C) neutrality; (D) peace & harmony.
- 32 A language situation (such as in Greece or Switzerland) in which two markedly divergent varieties of the same lg coexist as standards throughout a community is called (A) pidginization; (B) creolization; (C) diglossia; (D) multilingualism.
- 33 Mainland China's large-scale movement for a single language standard is (A) G-based; (B) H-based; (C) K-based; (D) L-based.
- 34 The particular naming words or phrases used when people meet has to do with (A) paraphrasis; (B) modes of address; (C) nomenclature; (D) kinship terms.
- 35 Language which reflects and helps to maintain a male-oriented view of the world and denigrates the role of women in society is called (A) color-wolfish; (B) color-ghostly; (C) sexist; (D) gender-neutral.
- 36 American feminists attacked the use of *Mrs.* and *Miss* as a bias against women, and proposed instead to use (A) Ms. (B) Mr.; (C) Dr.; (D) Rev.
- 37 The major factor causing dialectal diversity is (A) time depth; (B) social class; (C) communicative isolation; (D) the shibboleth.
- 38 A *marginal* or rudimentary language with a small vocabulary and straightforward grammatical rules is called a (A) pidgin; (B) creole; (C) lingua franca; (D) dialect.
- 39 Who created Esperanto, the most successful artificial language? (A) Phineas Gage; (B) Daniel Jones; (C) Leonard Bloomfield; (D) Julius Zamenhoff.
- 40 When your boss can hear what you are saying, you may change your speech through use of (A) unison speech; (B) a megaphone; (C) politeness strategies; (D) ventriloquism.
- 41 For many English speakers, the pronunciation of *butter* with voiceless [t] ([^hbətə]) instead of a flap [r] ([^hbərə]) has (A) lower status; (B) more prestige; (C) a strange sound; (D) no difference in effect.
- 42 At twelve months of age, babies babble at a lower pitch in the presence of their fathers, and at a higher pitch with their mothers; this is an example of (A) speech divergence; (B) linguistic accommodation; (C) crib death; (D) a politeness strategy.
- 43 The language activity characterized by inexplicitness, rapidity, lack of planning or fluency, loose connection, limited vocabulary, and non-standard forms is (A) conversation; (B) proverbs; (C) birth certificates; (D) heraldry.
- 44 The pronunciation of *probably* as [^hprali] shows the omission of sounds in the interests of preserving naturalness and (A) carelessness; (B) deviance; (C) slang; (D) fluency.
- 45 {*A stitch in time saves nine.*} is a(n) (A) simile; (B) oxymoron; (C) proverb; (D) non-sequitur.
- 46 The chief use of slang is to express (A) ordinariness; (B) cryptanalysis; (C) politeness strategy; (D) social identity.
- 47 Writing *DOG* as *EPH* is an example of (A) metaphor; (B) encryption; (C) slang; (D) Nato alphabet.
- 48 The set of language features that make people distinctive, the basis of their personal linguistic identity, is called (A) phonemics; (B) morphophonemics; (C) style; (D) ambiguity.
- 49 Aesthetic studies of language tend to be (A) evaluative; (B) forensic; (C) descriptive; (D) scientific.
- 50 The use of stylistic analysis in the law court is called (A) aesthetics; (B) phrenology; (C) psycho-linguistics; (D) forensic linguistics.
- 51 The so-called 'backbone' of English meter, as in much of Shakespeare and Milton, was the (A) iambic pentameter; (B) dactylic hexameter; (C) flyting; (D) iambic tetrameter.
- 52 Notions such as first person, third person omniscient, or stream of consciousness, have to do with narrative (A) histogram; (B) metaphor; (C) cryptanalysis; (D) perspective.
- 53 Roman Jakobson developed a linguistic approach to the study of style called (A) explication de texte; (B) formalism; (C) stylolinguistics; (D) New Criticism.
- 54 The linguistic level dealing with the study of word structure is called (A) syntax; (B) morphology; (C) semantics; (D) pragmatics.
- 55 The linguistic level dealing with the study of word sequence within sentences is called (A) syntax; (B) morphology; (C) semantics; (D) pragmatics.
- 56 Leonard Bloomfield (1887-1949) recommended working through the levels from the bottom up, or starting with phonology, continuing with morphology and syntax, and ending with (A) semantics; (B) lexicon; (C) typology; (D) pragmatics.
- 57 The study of the structural features that all or most languages have in common is called (A) typology; (B) morphology; (C) architecture; (D) universals.
- 58 The study of linguistic features that makes languages different deals with language (A) universals; (B) typology; (C) pragmatics; (D) differential calculus.
- 59 Semantics is the study of (A) form; (B) meaning; (C) pragmatics; (D) dictionaries.
- 60 An example of synonymy, where two words have very similar meanings, is (A) love/hate; (B) pupil/student; (C) flower/rose; (D) above/below.
- 61 An example of antonymy, where two words have opposite meanings, is (A) autumn/fall; (B) woman/boy; (C) head/toe; (D) pregnant/virgin.
- 62 Hyponymy (semantic hierarchy) is illustrated by (A) book/novel; (B) male/female; (C) live/die; (D) above/below.
- 63 The words *bear* (the animal), *bear* ('carry'), and *bare* illustrate (A) polysemy; (B) homonymy; (C) antonymy; (D) synonymy.
- 64 The set of words {*apathetic, phlegmatic, passive, indifferent*} illustrates (A) polysemy; (B) antonymy; (C) homonymy; (D) synonymy.
- 65 A word that can have several different meanings is said to be (A) synonymous; (B) antonymous; (C) polysemous; (D) arbitrary.

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- 66 An example of a marked construction is (A) 70 years old; (B) 90 years young; (C) ten years ago; (D) 20 years from now.
- 67 The term that best describes the phrase *pregnant bachelor* is (A) anomalous; (B) polysemous; (C) ambiguous; (D) antonymous.
- 68 What kind of language frequently violates the normal selectional requirements of a context's semantic properties? (A) prose; (B) news reports; (C) poetry; (D) telephone directory.
- 69 A linguistic expression, such as *to break the ice*, whose primary meaning is not simply the semantic sum of its constituent parts is called (A) implicature; (B) an idiom; (C) embedding; (D) recurrence.
- 70 The word class that most often involves deixis is (A) verb; (B) pronoun; (C) adjective; (D) adverb.
- 71 The technical language that linguists use to describe language is called (A) English; (B) Esperanto; (C) deixis; (D) metalanguage.
- 72 {*John's bought a red car, not a green one.*} is an example of emphasis changing sentence meaning; in other words, (A) grammatical mg; (B) pragmatic mg; (C) social mg; (D) prosodic mg.
- 73 Pragmatic errors break rules of (A) phonology; (B) syntax; (C) social interaction; (D) semantics.
- 74 What is the primary function of any writing system? (A) artistic; (B) educational; (C) mnemonic; (D) algorithmic.
- 75 Because a pictogram is a direct image of the object it represents, the nature of its relationship between form and meaning is (A) arbitrary; (B) non-arbitrary; (C) indirect; (D) unknown.
- 76 What kind of writing system is used in traditional Chinese orthography? (A) alphabetic; (B) phonetic; (C) cuneiform; (D) syllabo-morphemic.
- 77 What is the oldest known writing system, dating from about 3,500 BC? (A) Greek; (B) Chinese; (C) Sumerian; (D) Hebrew.
- 78 The ancient Near Eastern writing system whose symbols look like they're made up of "wedges" is called (A) cuneiform; (B) hiragana; (C) devanagari; (D) hieroglyphic.
- 79 The Japanese kana are (A) syllabaries; (B) alphabets; (C) rebuses; (D) purely logographic.
- 80 What principle is involved when concrete symbols are used as word syllables to make visual puns? (A) Verner's Law; (B) omnibus; (C) rebus; (D) e pluribus unum.
- 81 According to legend, who invented the Korean alphabet in 1446? (A) Santa Claus; (B) King Seijong; (C) St. Cyril; (D) Confucius.
- 82 Blind people use a writing system in which varied arrangements of raised dots representing letters and numerals can be identified by touch; it was invented by Louis (A) Braille; (B) Pasteur; (C) Quatorze; (D) Louie.
- 83 The traditional spelling of English has been more or less fixed since the fifteenth century use of the (A) xerox machine; (B) orthoepic handbooks; (C) printing press; (D) fountain pen.
- 84 Primitive pictures and signs that resemble writing on rocks are called (A) hieroglyphs; (B) wedges; (C) squiggles; (D) petroglyphs.
- 85 A symbol, such as Φ , is called a (A) stenograph; (B) petroglyph; (C) pictograph; (D) hieroglyph.
- 86 What do we call the specialization of the two sides of a child's brain for different functions? (A) aphasia; (B) lateralization; (C) brain trauma; (D) competence.
- 87 The ability of the human brain to almost effortlessly learn language at age 2 is called (A) lateralization; (B) plasticity; (C) ASL; (D) cognition.
- 88 What is the approximate date for the earliest written records in the English language? (A) 1700 BC; (B) 700 BC; (C) AD 700; (D) AD 1700.
- 89 Who was the author of *Canterbury Tales*? (A) Richard Beowulf; (B) Geoffrey Chaucer; (C) William Shakespeare; (D) Caedmon Canterbury.
- 90 Old English *mēte* meant 'food (in general)'; the modern form *meat* refers only to animal flesh as food. What semantic change has taken place? (A) broadening; (B) narrowing; (C) reversal; (D) obsolescence.
- 91 The change of the Old English vowel [e:] in *mēte* to Modern English [i] in *meat* was part of the Great English (A) Vowel Shift; (B) Verschärfung; (C) deutsche Lautverschiebung; (D) Vowel Degeneration.
- 92 The *Stammbaum* shows genetic relationships between languages using a (A) wave model; (B) tree diagram; (C) flow chart; (D) histogram.
- 93 In the late eighteenth century, Sir William Jones suggested a genetic relationship among the major European languages and (A) Chinese; (B) Athabaskan; (C) Japanese; (D) Sanskrit.
- 94 English *mother*, Latin *māter*, Greek *μητέρα*, Sanskrit *mātār-*, all come from the same ancestor form, proto-Indo-European **māter-*. What are *mother*, *māter*, etc., called? (A) matriarchal; (B) coagulate; (C) cognate; (D) reconstructed.
- 95 Etymology is the study of (A) onomatopoeia; (B) word history; (C) insects and spiders; (D) philosophical truth.
- 96 Shakespeare used many words (such as *wight*, *leman*, *hie*) which are now (A) borrowings; (B) obsolete; (C) figurative uses; (D) fashionable.
- 97 The view that changes gradually spread through the words of a language is called (A) lexical diffusion; (B) nuclear fusion; (C) molecularism; (D) particularity.
- 98 The theory that sounds change because speakers would want to speak using as little effort as possible is called (A) analogy; (B) social prestige; (C) randomness; (D) ease of articulation.
- 99 When irregular features in the grammar of a language are influenced by its regular patterns, this is called (A) analogy; (B) social prestige; (C) randomness; (D) ease of articulation.
- 100 An auxiliary language used to enable routine communication to take place between groups of people who speak different native languages is called a(n) (A) L2; (B) creole; (C) pidgin; (D) lingua franca.