

系所組：英國語文學系碩士班

日期節次：103 年 3 月 15 日 第 2 節 11:00~12:30

科目：英語語言學

1. Morphology (20%). The words in Column 2 have been created from the corresponding words in Column 1. Choose a term for the morphological process responsible for the creation of each word in Column 2 and write the right term in the space provided.

Column 1	Column 2	Terms
1) Xerox (name of a photocopier)	→ xerox (to photocopy)	_____
2) start (as in <i>It's time to start</i> )	→ start (as in <i>That was a good start</i> )	_____
3) drive	→ drove	_____
4) town, house	→ townhouse	_____
5) contest (noun)	→ contest (verb)	_____
6) hippopotamus	→ hippo	_____
7) housekeeper	→ housekeep	_____
8) International, police	→ Interpol	_____
9) bad	→ worse	_____
10) Action on Smoking and Health	→ ASH	_____

Terms

- a. conversion    b. clipping    c. blending    d. reduplication    e. compounding  
 f. suppletion    g. back-formation    h. internal change    i. acronym  
 j. stress placement    k. eponym

2. Phonetics (20%). For each group of sounds listed below, state one phonetic feature that they all share (Do not use "oral", "vowel", or "consonant" in labeling a feature).

Example: [p] [b] [m]    Shared feature: bilabial

- a. [g] [p] [t] [d] [k] [g]    Shared feature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. [u] [v] [o] [ɔ]    Shared feature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. [i] [ɪ] [e] [ɛ] [æ]    Shared feature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. [s] [z] [f] [v] [ʃ] [ʒ]    Shared feature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 e. [b] [l] [r] [w] [j]    Shared feature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 f. [n] [m] [ŋ]    Shared feature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 g. [ɪ] [ɪ]    Shared feature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 h. [u] [v]    Shared feature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 i. [ɛ] [o]    Shared feature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 j. [s] [t] [n]    Shared feature: \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Phonology (20%). Name the kind of sound change as reflected in each of the following examples by using one of the given terms.

- 1) Pronouncing *from* /frʌm/ as [frəm] is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Pronouncing *in public* /ɪn pʌblɪk/ as [ɪm pʌblɪk] is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Pronouncing *something* /sʌmθɪŋ/ as [sʌmpθɪŋ] is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Pronouncing *fifth* /fɪfθ/ as [fɪft] is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Pronouncing *tsunami* /tsʊnʌmɪ/ as [sʊnʌmɪ] is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Pronouncing *cream* /kri:m/ as [krɪm] is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Pronouncing *land* /lænd/ as [lænd̥] is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Pronouncing *tip* /tɪp/ as [tʰɪp] is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Pronouncing *spaghetti* /spæɡeti/ as [pæsgeti] is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) Pronouncing *animal* /ænəməʌl/ as [æmənəl] is an example of \_\_\_\_\_

Terms:

- |                       |                      |                    |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| vowel reduction       | voicing assimilation | place assimilation |
| nasality assimilation | dissimilation        | deletion           |
| feature addition      | epenthesis           | metathesis         |

4. Semantics (20%). Choose the term that best describes the semantic relation between the members of each pair below.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) autumn/fall
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) wide/narrow
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) sight/cite
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) single/married
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) lend/borrow
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) long/short
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) table/furniture
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) flourish/thrive
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9) My daughter likes the taste of chocolate fudge.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 10) My daughter finds chocolate fudge tasty.  
Charles has two brothers.  
Charles is an only child.

**Terms:**

- a) homophones   b) synonyms   c) complementary antonyms   d) entailment  
e) paraphrases   f) contradiction   g) relational opposites   h) homographs  
i) gradable antonyms   j) polysemy   k) hyponymy

**5. Syntax (20%). Mark the following statements as true or false by circling T or F.**

- 1) T F   According to generative grammar, all phrases have heads.  
2) T F   According to generative grammar, the sentences we can make are infinite in number.  
3) T F   In generative grammar a sentence is characterized as having the same structure as a phrase.  
4) T F   "Demonstrative" is regarded as a functional category in generative grammar.  
5) T F   Verbs, nouns, and adjectives may all have complements.  
6) T F   In the sentence "Jack and Jill ran up the hill", "up the hill" may be regarded as a constituent.  
7) T F   The PS rule  $VP \rightarrow VP PP$  is a recursive rule.  
8) T F   In generative grammar a determiner is a member of the lexical category.  
9) T F   "Move as a unit" test may be used to find out if a certain structure is a constituent.  
10) T F   Syntactic rules specify the hierarchical structure within a sentence.