

考試科目	一般語言學	所別	語言所	考試時間	4月21日 上午第 節
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VI Phonetics: Describe each of these natural classes in terms of features. Use the MINIMUM specification necessary for describing each class (Note: Consider [y] as a high vowel). (20%)

1. [a, m, n, w, j]
2. [k, g, x]
3. [s, t, n, l, r]
4. [ə, o, u]
5. [n, ŋ, ã, ŋ]
6. [s, z, ts, dz, tʃ, dʒ]
7. [i, y, w, j, ç, ʝ]
8. [a, a, ʔ]
9. [n, b, l, tʃ]
10. [tʃ, dʒ]

國立政治大學圖書館

考試科目	應用語言學	所別	語言學研究所	考試時間	4月21日 上午 第二節 星期日 (下)
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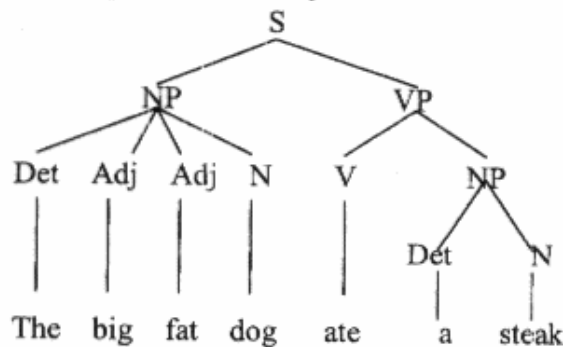
請以英文或中文回答下列問題：

1. Describe the principles observed in the Total Physical Response class. Do you think it is an effective method of teaching English to children here in Taiwan? Why? (15%)
2. In the 1950s and 1960s, Audiolingualism was the most widespread methodology applied to the teaching of English as a second or foreign language. In this approach, both linguistics and psychology were incorporated to language teaching. Explain the influence of the two disciplines on Audiolingualism in terms of the way it views language and language learning. (20%)
3. Explain brain lateralization in relation to brain function and language ability. Give evidence from previous studies to support your answer. (20%)
4. What is socialization? Explain the relationship between language and socialization. Give examples for illustration. (20%)
5. Describe a study of child language that you might conduct using a cross sectional method, and one that could only be done on a longitudinal sample. Provide a rationale for each. (25%)

考試科目	一般語言學	所別	語言所	考試時間	4月21日 上午 第 節 星期日 下
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- 注意事項：1.請以英文或中文作答。
2.答案務須標明題號。
3.請勿以鉛筆作答。

- I. Answer the questions based on the phrase structure rules provided in a-e. 15%
1. Are these rules transformational? 3%
 2. Name all the rules that are not endocentric. 3%
 3. Name each rule that is recursive by itself? 3%
 4. Name all the rules that allow one daughter. 3%
 5. Is the following tree allowed by these rules? 3%



- a. S -> NP VP
- b. VP -> V (NP) PP*
- c. NP -> (Det) (AdjP) N
- d. NP -> NP S
- e. AdjP -> Adv* Adj

- II. Explain why each of the following sentences is unacceptable. 15%
- a. *你喜不喜歡語言學嗎? 3%
 - b. *He arrived for two hours. 3%
 - c. !My toothbrush is pregnant, again. 3%
 - d. *John seems to Mary to be proud of herself. 3%
 - e. *What did you buy some books and? 3%

- III. Explain why "did so" can replace "bought the book" in (a) but cannot replace "put the book" in (b)? 5%
- a. John *bought the book* on Monday and Mary *did so* on Friday.
 - b. *John *put the book* on the table and Mary *did so* on the chair.

- IV. Give a correct example and an incorrect example in Chinese or English for each of the following concepts. 15%

	Correct example	incorrect example
(Example) <i>preposition</i> :	of	kiss
1. <i>complementizer</i>	3%	
2. <i>derivational suffix</i>	2%	
3. <i>thematic role</i>	2%	
4. <i>compound</i>	2%	
5. <i>onomatopoeia</i>	2%	
6. <i>ideograph</i>	2%	
7. <i>idiom</i>	2%	

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國立政治大學圖書館

V. Phonology: Consider the distribution of [s] and [ʃ] in Korean in the following words (Note: the phonetic symbol [u] is a high back unrounded vowel. It does not affect your analysis in this problem).

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. [rupi] 'ruby' | 2. [mul] 'water' |
| 3. [son] 'hand' | 4. [sek] 'color' |
| 5. [kiri] 'road' | 6. [pal] 'big' |
| 7. [səm] 'sack' | 8. [ʃihap] 'game' |
| 9. [saram] 'person' | 10. [səul] 'Seoul' |
| 11. [ʃilsu] 'mistake' | 12. [maʃi] 'delicious' |
| 13. [irumi] 'name' | 14. [ilkop] 'seven' |
| 15. [us] 'upper' | 16. [ʃinho] 'signal' |
| 17. [sosəl] 'novel' | 18. [ʃipsam] 'thirteen' |
| 19. [ratio] 'radio' | 20. [ipalsa] 'barber' |

QUESTIONS: Answer questions by the following steps.

- (1) Make a chart of the environments in which [s] and [ʃ] occur. The environment where [p] occurs is done as an example (Note that you need to list the environments in which [s] and [ʃ] occur ONLY). (7%)

	Initial	Medial	Final
/p/	# a	u i, i s, i a	a #, o #

- (2) Do [s] and [ʃ] occur in any minimal pairs or are they in complementary distribution? (3%)
- (3) Present your analysis with phonological rules (in terms of phonetic features) for allophones. (10%)
- (4) For the rules you wrote above, justify your choice of 'phoneme'. Which sound should be taken as representing the basic (underlying) phonemes, and which as representing their surface variants? State your reasons based on the following factors: a. Broadest range of environments; b. Phonetic naturalness of the alternation, and simplicity of rule (i.e. explain the phonetic process involved; explain what would be wrong with the rule if you wrote it backwards.) (10%)