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 *It's time to start*) | → | start (as in *That was a good start*) | _____ |
| 3) drive | → | drove | _____ |
| 4) town, house | → | townhouse | _____ |
| 5) cóntest (noun) | → | contést (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] [ʊ] [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.　[i] [ɪ]　Shared feature: _____
   h.　[u] [ʊ]　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* /tsʊnɑmɪ/ as [sʊnɑmɪ] is an example of
   _____

6) Pronouncing *cream* /krim/ as [kr̥im] is an example of
   _____

7) Pronouncing *land* /lænd/ as [læ̃nd] is an example of
   _____

8) Pronouncing *tip* /tɪp/ as [tʰɪp] is an example of
   _____

9) Pronouncing *spaghetti* /spəgɛti/ as [pəsgɛti] is an example of
   _____

10) Pronouncing *animal* /ænəməl/ 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.

　　　　　　　　　　My daughter finds chocolate fudge tasty.
_____10)　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 → 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.