

國立臺北教育大學 101 學年度研究所在職進修碩士學位班招生考試
【兒童英語教育學系英語教育碩士在職專班】

語言學與英語教學 試題

◎注意事項：

- 一、本試題全部題目均須作答，總分 100 分。
- 二、請於答案卷中作答，否則不予計分。
- 三、答案卷上請用藍色或黑色筆繕寫，不得使用鉛筆。
- 四、作答時請先標明題號，橫式書寫。
- 五、中、英文答題均可。

I. For each of the following questions, choose the most appropriate answer from the following choices. (共 10 題，每題 3 分，共 30 分)

1. Sociocultural Theorists believe that second language acquisition _____.
(A) is not a purely individual-based process but shared between the individual and others
(B) does not take place through dialogic interaction with more capable peers
(C) occurs as a result of interaction between speakers rather than in the interaction
(D) is the result of a functioning language acquisition device that is located in our heads
2. Which of the following is NOT correct concerning learners monitoring their own language output?
(A) Advance learners are capable of correcting a large percentage of their errors.
(B) Learners focus on correcting content words rather than function words due to attentional limitations.
(C) The number and nature of the errors that learners monitor is related to their overall proficiency.
(D) Monitoring plays a major role in assisting learners' second language acquisition.
3. Which of the following is NOT the reason for the decline of Audiolingualism?
(A) Students were unable to transfer skills acquired to real communication outside the classroom.
(B) Ordinary linguistic behavior characteristically involves innovation, which is promoted in Audiolingualism.
(C) Audiolingual method involves students with practice activities for meaningful learning and language use.
(D) Audiolingual method is rooted in behaviorism, in which language learning is regarded as similar in principle to any other kinds of learning.
4. Characteristics of a good language learner does NOT include : _____.
(A) Pay attention to both form and meaning
(B) Use strategies for taking charge of their own learning
(C) Flexible in their use of cognitive strategies
(D) Limited use of metacognitive strategies

※尚有試題，請翻頁繼續作答※

5. Developmental errors in second language learning _____.
 (A) needs to be corrected immediately
 (B) can be avoided
 (C) may be due to overgeneralization
 (D) only occurs when there is interference from learner's L1
6. Which of the following words starts with a velar, and ends with a fricative?
 (A) knott
 (B) garnish
 (C) codial
 (D) chasm
7. Which of the following statements is true?
 (A) The underlined part in the following sentence "My little brother is cute." constitutes a constituent.
 (B) The word "saber teeth" is an endocentric compound.
 (C) The word "reconstruction" contains three morphemes, and four syllables.
 (D) The semantic relation between the following two sentences "Jack is a bachelor." And "Jack is married." is entailment.
8. Which of the following statements is true?
 (A) Hypercorrection refers to the over- or under-use of a variant as a result of its prestige value.
 (B) In English, stress is a phonemic feature, while intonation isn't.
 (C) According to binding principle B, a pronominal must have an antecedent that c-commands it in the same minimal IP.
 (D) There is no logical relation between form and function in language. The characteristics is termed as the property of duality.
9. Consider the following sentences containing *primble*, a hypothetical verb:
 a. Tom is primbling her parakeet with a garden hose.
 b. Tom primbled her brother in the dining room.
 c. Little Freddy might primble the parakeet.
 d. *Little Freddy primbled with a garden hose.
 e. *Little Freddy shouldn't primble.
- Based on these data, what is the best statement of the subcategorization restrictions on *primble*?
 (A) must be followed by both NP and PP
 (B) can be followed by NP, must be followed by PP
 (C) must be followed by NP, can be followed by PP
 (D) does not have to be followed by either NP or PP
10. Which of the following set of conversational exchange contains a generalized conversational implicature?
 (A) (a): What did you think of the movie?
 (b): Well, the supporting actor was great.
 (B) (a): Do you have any pets?
 (b): Yes, I have two dogs.

※尚有試題，請翻頁繼續作答※

- (C) (a): Did you take all the linguistics courses?
(b): I took some of them.
(D)(a): Did you call John and Mary for the party tonight?
(b): I called Mary.

II. Define the following terms with an illustrative example. (共 6 題，每題 5 分，共 30 分)

1. Backsliding
2. Language ego
3. Form-focused instruction
4. structural ambiguity
5. anaphoric reference
6. diacritic marks

III. Answer the following questions. (共 4 題，每題 10 分，共 40 分)

1. Is there a place for the explicit teaching of grammar rules in elementary school? If so, which rules would you teach? Under what conditions and how? Please support your opinions with examples and research/theoretical basis.
2. If you were asked to teach different age groups, what pedagogical modifications would you employ when you teach adults English and when you teach children English?
3. In terms of X-bar framework, draw the tree diagram for the following two sentences:
(a) *The car that Jane bought was from England.*
(b) *The fishermen think that the company polluted the bay.*
4. Examine the following data from language X, and answer the questions that follow:

(a) [lʌjɸ]	‘life’	(g) [pʰɪɸ]	‘pill’
(b) [liɸ]	‘leap’	(h) [fiɸ]	‘feel’
(c) [lu:z]	‘lose’	(i) [hɛɸp]	‘help’
(d) [ilowp]	‘elope’	(j) [bʌɸk]	‘bulk’
(e) [dilʌjt]	‘delight’	(k) [sowɸd]	‘sold’
(f) [sliɸ]	‘sleep’	(l) [fʊɸ]	‘full’

Do [l] and [ɸ] belong to separate phonemes or are they allophones of the same phoneme? If you think they belong to separate phonemes, give your evidence. If you think they are allophones of the same phonemes, give your distribution statement in rule form by making reference to syllable structure.

※本試題紙請隨答案卷繳回※