

國立臺北科技大學九十九學年度碩士班招生考試

系所組別：6210 應用英文系碩士班甲組

第二節 語言學概論 試題

第一頁 共二頁

**注意事項：**

1. 本試題共 50 題，配分共 100 分。
2. 請標明大題、子題編號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。

請將符合解釋的名詞(其代表字母)填入答案卷上對應題號的空格內

(總共 50 題，每題 2 分)

01. a new word formed from the initial letters of other words (e.g. NASA)
02. emotional reactions such as self-consciousness or negative feelings that may influence learning
03. a consonant produced by stopping then releasing the air flow through a narrow opening (e.g. the first and last sounds in church)
04. the semantic role of the noun phrase identifying the one who performs the action of the verb in an event
05. the use of pronouns and/or noun phrases to refer back to something already mentioned
06. an impairment of language function due to localized brain damage that leads to difficulty in understanding and/or producing language
07. a puff of air that sometimes accompanies the pronunciation of a stop
08. the process whereby a feature of one sound becomes part of another during speech production
09. the use of words (e.g. yeah) and sounds (e.g. hmm) by listeners while someone else is speaking
10. the process of reducing a word such as a noun to a shorter version and using it as a new

word such as a verb (e.g. babysit from babysitter)

11. the process of combining the beginning of one word and the end of another word to form a new word (e.g. "brunch" from "breakfast" and "lunch")
12. the process of reducing a word of more than one syllable to a shorter form (e.g. "ad" from "advertisement")
13. the process of combining two (or more) words to form a new word (e.g. waterbed)
14. a type of borrowing in which each element of a word is translated (e.g. 宅配通)
15. words in different languages that have a similar form and meaning (e.g. English "friend" and German "Freund")
16. the invention of new words (e.g. xerox)
17. the logical connections that create a meaningful interpretation of a text
18. the lexical ties and connections that exist within a text
19. a relationship between words that frequently occur together (e.g. "dense fog" but not "dense soup")
20. the process of changing the function of a word, such as a noun to a verb (e.g. the word "vacation" in "They're vacationing in Florida.")
21. the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence, also called "the linguistic context"
22. using words such as "this" or "here" as a way of "pointing" with language
23. the process of forming new words by adding affixes
24. a situation where there is a variety of a language used in formal situations and another used in informal situations
25. the process of leaving out a sound segment in the pronunciation of a word
26. the study of the origin and history of words
27. a sound produced with the tongue tip briefly touching the alveolar ridge
28. a word or phrase used by the speaker to indicate that s/he is not really sure what s/he says is correct; often used to show politeness/modesty
29. one of the two words with the same form that are unrelated in meaning [e.g. "mole" (on skin) & "mole" (small animal)]
30. one of the two words with different forms and the same pronunciation (e.g. "too" & "two")
31. a meaning not explicitly said but intentionally conveyed by a speaker

注意：背面尚有試題

32. additional information produced by a listener/reader to create a connection between what is said and what is most likely meant
33. special technical vocabulary associated with a specific topic or profession
34. dividing into a left side and a right side, with a control of functions on one side or the other (used in describing the human brain)
35. a sound produced by letting air flow around the sides of the tongue
36. a speech error in which one word is used instead of another with a similar beginning and end (e.g. "medication" used instead of "meditation")
37. a word used in place of another with which it is closely connected [e.g. He drank the whole bottle (= the liquid).]
38. a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function
39. the smallest meaning-distinguishing sound unit in the abstract representation of the sounds of a language
40. constraints on the permissible combination of sounds in a language
41. a variety of a language that developed for a practical purpose such as trade, but which has no native speakers
42. a word having two or more related meanings (e.g. foot - of person, of bed, of mountain, etc.)
43. the need to be connected, to belong, to be a member of a group
44. an assumption by a speaker/writer about what is true or already known by the listener/reader
45. a property of language that allows users to create new expressions, also called "open-endedness"
46. a conventional knowledge structure in memory for specific things, such as a supermarket (with food displayed on shelves, arranged in aisles, etc.)
47. an action such as "promising" performed by a speaker with an utterance
48. the ability to use language to organize effective messages and to overcome potential communication problems
49. the lexical relation in which two or more words have very closely related meanings
50. the semantic role of the noun phrase used to identify the entity involved in or affected by the action of the verb in an event (e.g. The boy kicked the ball.)

名詞(其代表字母)

- |                  |                     |                          |                      |             |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| a. phonotactics  | b. lateralization   | c. assimilation          | d. pidgin            |             |
| e. morpheme      | f. positive face    | g. homonym               | h. theme             |             |
| i. malapropism   | j. speech act       | k. conversion            | l. blending          |             |
| m. clipping      | n. agent            | o. calque                | p. derivation        | q. synonymy |
| r. coherence     | s. anaphora         | t. metonymy              | u. affective factors |             |
| v. inference     | w. deixis           | x. etymology             | y. collocation       | z. aphasia  |
| aa. flap         | bb. aspiration      | cc. backformation        | dd. presupposition   |             |
| ee. implicature  | ff. co-text         | gg. jargon               | hh. cognates         | ii. liquid  |
| jj. productivity | kk. polysemy        | ll. acronym              | mm. compounding      |             |
| nn. phoneme      | oo. back-channeling | pp. strategic competence |                      |             |
| qq. cohesion     | rr. affricate       | ss. homophone            | tt. diglossia        | uu. elision |
| vv. hedge        | ww. coinage         | xx. schema               |                      |             |