

國立中山大學 109 學年度 碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：語言學概論【外文系碩士班乙組】

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

- 考試開始鈴響前不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、劃記、作答。請先檢查答案卷（卡）之應考證號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否正確，如有不同立即請監試人員處理。
- 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫、繪圖或標示，可攜帶橡皮擦、無色透明無文字墊板、尺規、修正液（帶）、手錶(未附計算器者)。每人每節限使用一份答案卷，不得另攜帶紙張，請衡酌作答。
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- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

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科目名稱：語言學概論【外文系碩士班乙組】

題號：412003

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

共 3 頁 第 1 頁

Instruction: You're required to write **in English** all your answers on the answer sheet provided. Please number your answers in your answer sheet according to the question numbers.

(I) Definition: Choose **THREE** of the following terms and explain succinctly. Describe how each of them sheds light on our understanding of language. Use examples when necessary. (30%)

- a. Spoonerism
- b. Polysemy
- c. Nim Chimpsky
- d. Implicature
- e. the cocktail party effect

(II) Observe the rendition of adult words by a child, Daniel (25 months).

Table 1. A child's rendition of adult words

Intended word	Adult pronunciation	Child's rendition
bump	[bʌmp]	[bʌmp]
down	[daʊn]	[daʊn]
gone	[gɒn]	[gɒn]
pipe	[paɪp]	[baɪp]
toad	[tɔʊd]	[dɔʊd]
car	[kɑr]	[gɑr]
bug	[bʌg]	[gʌg]
big	[bɪg]	[gɪg]
book	[bʊk]	[gʊk]
bike	[baɪk]	[gaɪk]
dog	[dɒg]	[gɒg]
duck	[dʌk]	[gʌk]
stop	[stɒp]	[bɒp]
step	[stɛp]	[bɛp]
school	[skʊl]	[kʊl]
store	[stɔr]	[tɔr]
spill	[spɪl]	[pɪl]
stick	[stɪk]	[gɪk]

(II)-1. Find as many as possible the regularities of the mistakes in Daniel's rendition of adult words. You may use notations, such as (a) below, or your own words, such as (b), to state the regularities (10%).

(a) $V \rightarrow [+nasal] / _ [+nasal] (C) \$$

(b) A vowel becomes nasalized if it is followed by a nasal consonant, which is optionally followed by any consonant at the end of a syllable.

(II)-2. Give one of Daniel's mistakes that involves a wrong "place of articulation." Give another example that involves a wrong "manner of articulation." (5%)

(II)-3. Categorize the regularities you find in (IV)-1 into rules of phonology, i.e., assimilation, dissimilation, feature addition, deletion, insertion, etc. (10%)

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(III) Lakoff (1993, p. 203) makes a distinction between “metaphors” and “metaphorical expressions.” “Metaphors” refer to “cross-domain mapping,” or a set of correspondences between two conceptual systems, e.g., LOVE and JOURNEY. A “metaphorical expression,” on the other hand, refers to a word, phrase, or clause that is the surface realization of such cross-domain mappings, e.g., *Look how far we’ve come* or *Our love has hit a dead-end street*. Observe the following excerpt from an English love song.

<p>I've been living with a shadow overhead I've been sleeping with a cloud above my bed I've been lonely for so long Trapped in the past, I just can't seem to move on I've been hiding all my hopes and dreams away Just in case I ever need them again someday I've been setting aside time To clear a little space in the corners of my mind All I want to do is find a way back into love I can't make it through without a way back into love I've been watching but the stars refuse to shine I've been searching but I just don't see the signs I know that it's out there There's got to be something for my soul somewhere I've been looking for someone to shed some light Not somebody just to get me through the night I could use some direction</p>	<p>And I'm open to your suggestions All I want to do is find a way back into love I can't make it through without a way back into love And if I open my heart again I guess I'm hoping you'll be there for me in the end There are moments when I don't know if it's real Or if anybody feels the way I feel I need inspiration Not just another negotiation All I want to do is find a way back into love I can't make it through without a way back into love And if I open my heart to you I'm hoping you'll show me what to do And if you help me to start again You know that I'll be there for you in the end</p>
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(III)-1. Identify as many “metaphorical expressions” as possible and categorize these “metaphorical expressions” into “metaphors” based on their domain mapping. Each metaphor may have several metaphorical expressions. You can use the following table for classification; an example “cloud above my bed” has been given for MOOD IS WEATHER. Add more columns or rows when necessary. (20%)

Metaphor	Metaphorical expressions
MOOD IS WEATHER	“cloud above my bed”
LOVE IS A JOURNEY	

(III)-2. Explain in 80 words how these metaphors contribute to the image or scenario (values, roles, attributes, attitudes, expectations, etc.) of LOVE depicted in this song. (10%)

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(IV) Observe the following table about a language change in the newer system of English (Hogg and Denison, 2008; Quirk et al., 1985) and answer the questions that follow.

Table 2. The change of quantifying system

	Older system		Newer system	
Mass noun	<i>less bread</i>	<i>more bread</i>	<i>less bread</i>	<i>more bread</i>
Count noun	<i>fewer loaves</i>	<i>more loaves</i>	<i>less loaves</i>	<i>more loaves</i>

(IV)-1. Explain what this table illustrates. (5%)

(IV)-2. Explain the possible motivation for this change. (5%)

(IV)-3. What does this example tell us about “prescriptive grammar” and “descriptive grammar”? (5%)

國立中山大學 109 學年度 碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英美文學史【外文系碩士班甲組】

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

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科目名稱：英美文學史【外文系碩士班甲組】

題號：412002

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共 1 頁第 1 頁

The exam consists of **Two Parts**: the first part is on **English literature** and the second part is on **American literature**. Please answer the questions carefully and follow the instructions. You have **100 minutes** to answer the questions.

Part One -- English Literature (60%) (20% each).

1. Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights* has been compared to Shakespeare's *King Lear*; as A. J. Touch claims, "The quality of the emotional impact of *Wuthering Heights* is very similar to that of *King Lear*, and that the novel owes some artistic debt to Shakespeare's play seems to me undoubted." In these two works, one from Renaissance and one from Victorian literature, the protagonists – Lear and Heathcliff – both suffer from the loss of love and mental anguish intensely. Discuss these two works and comment on their themes with specific attention to the fatal weakness of protagonists, the plots of passionate love, and *Wuthering Heights*' "artistic debt" to *King Lear*.
2. It is widely recognized that William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are two exemplary poets in English Romantic Literature. Despite their close friendship and intellectual relationship, a distinction exists between Wordsworth's concern with people and Coleridge's interest in ideas. Moreover, it is said that there is also a distinction between Wordsworth's idea of the everyday and Coleridge's of the supernatural in their literary works. Discuss the above statements and include in your discussion at least three major texts from their poetic works.
3. Charles Dickens is generally considered one of the greatest English novelists, faithfully depicting the life of harsh social reality in the 19th century England in order to raise kindness in men's heart. James Joyce, one of Ireland's most influential writers, created a new style of writing which allows the readers to take a tour inside the minds of the characters, who present their thoughts in a continuous stream ("stream of consciousness"). John Gordon points out that "both [Dickens and Joyce] were virtuosos of English prose" who "mastered and rearranged the facts of their ... cities." In addition, some scholars recognize that both writers manifest exceptional competence in the presentation of sensation and psyche of their characters. Discuss and illustrate on these aspects (such as the writing of cityscape, post-industrial society, and individual inner consciousness) with reference to their works and make a comparison of the writing of these two writers.

Part Two -- American Literature (20% each)

4. How is nature represented in American Literature? Elaborate your viewpoints by discussing the works of at least **TWO** American writers.
5. The issues about race, sex, and class play an important roles in American Studies. Discuss how these issues are represented by discussing the works of at least **TWO** American writers.

國立中山大學 109 學年度 碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

— 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：100 分鐘

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科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

題號：412001

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PART ONE: (40%)

Choose the right answer from the options given under each item. Each item has only one correct answer: write A, B, C or D in the space provided.

I. Vocabulary (15%)

1. The Union Budget is likely to be presented on February 26, two days ahead of the _____ date.

- A. critical
- B. conventional
- C. suitable
- D. convenient

2. I don't think Alan is _____. Sherie is at home with him.

- A. lonely
- B. solitary
- C. unsociable
- D. alone

3. _____ his being innocent of the crime, the judge sentenced him to one year imprisonment.

- A. In spite of
- B. In case of
- C. On account of
- D. In the event of

4. The police found nothing special in the house of the criminal as he had taken all the important documents with him, leaving just _____.

- A. a piece of cake
- B. odds and ends
- C. pros and cons
- D. ups and downs

5. Although there is _____ gunfire, there is no stiff resistance to the revolutionary army.

- A. bitter
- B. meagre
- C. continuous
- D. sporadic

6. "Law, *per se*, does not necessarily correlate with ethics". What does 'per se' mean?

- A. in addition
- B. in fact
- C. in itself
- D. in person

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題

國立中山大學 109 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

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7. _____ pollution control measures are expensive, many industries hesitate to adopt them.
- A. Although
 - B. However
 - C. Because
 - D. Despite
8. Poly - _____ is the coexistence of many possible meanings for a word or phrase.
- A. -gamy
 - B. -semy
 - C. -valent
 - D. -morphy
9. A *Caveat* means _____
- A. an empty space within a solid object
 - B. a large cave or chamber in a cave.
 - C. a warning or proviso of specific stipulations, conditions, or limitations.
 - D. an object or design carved from a hard material as an artistic work.
10. He _____ her that she would pass.
- A. insured
 - B. ensured
 - C. assumed
 - D. assured
11. I am sorry _____ the mistake.
- A. from
 - B. with
 - C. for
 - D. at
12. Choose the correctly spelled and punctuated sentence:
- A. "We aren't welcome here, said Jenny. We had better go don't you think."
 - B. "We aren't welcome here," said Jenny, "we had better go, don't you think?"
 - C. "We arent welcome here," said Jenny, "we had better go, don't you think."
 - D. "We are'nt welcome here," said Jenny, "we had better go, don't you think?"

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共6頁第3頁

13. Choose the option which will best replace the underlined word in the sentence to make it correct.

The hotel acomodation was luxurious.

- A. acommodation
- B. accommodation
- C. accomadation
- D. Leave it as it is.

14. Ibrahim picked up the miscellaneous papers in his in tray.

Which word in the following list is an **incorrect** synonym of 'miscellaneous'?

- A. Assorted
- B. Various
- C. Missing
- D. Different

15. Hayley's your best friend! You should come to her party, _____ ?

- A. shouldn't you?
- B. isn't she?
- C. should you?
- D. would you?

II. Cloze Test (10%)

• In the following passages there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passages and against each four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Although John Wisdom's writings in philosophy show clearly the influence of Wittgenstein, they nevertheless also display a 16 originality. Despite the 17 and difficulty of his style, a careful reading of Wisdom is seldom 18. He is a unique kind of genius in philosophy.

This essay is an excellent example of Wisdom's repeated attempts to 19 the ultimate bases of philosophical perplexity. A great deal of the time Wisdom is 20 interested in finding out why metaphysicians feel 21 to utter such strange sentences (e.g. "Time is unreal", "There are no material things", etc). According to Wisdom, such sentences are both false (and perhaps meaningless) and yet 22. Even more than Wittgenstein, Wisdom has stressed the "therapeutic" conception of philosophy, a view that comes out clearly in this essay where he emphasizes the analogy between philosophical and neurotic distress 23 them with other kinds of problems.

The reader who is interested in gaining a fuller 24 with Wisdom's thought is referred to his famous article "Gods in Philosophy and Psycho-analysis". *Other Minds* is Wisdom's most 25 discussion of a single topic and in many ways his finest work.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 16. | A. concise | B. virtual | C. marked | D. limited |
| 17. | A. individuality | B. novelty | C. originality | D. complexity |
| 18. | A. unprofitable | B. useful | C. advantageous | D. unreliable |
| 19. | A. jettison | B. delimit | C. augment | D. explore |

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題

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- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 20. | A. admirably | B. primarily | C. inadvertently | D. reluctantly |
| 21. | A. depressed | B. confined | C. alluded | D. compelled |
| 22. | A. illuminating | B. damaging | C. confusing | D. critical |
| 23. | A. compelling | B. associating | C. contrasting | D. describing |
| 24. | A. comparison | B. analysis | C. agreement | D. acquaintance |
| 25. | A. projected | B. sustained | C. prolonged | D. prolific |

III. Reading Comprehension (15%)

A Daily Record

A diary is a daily personal record. In it the writer is free to record anything at all. This may include events, comments, ideas, reading notes, or any subject on one's mind. Diaries may be kept for various purposes – to record the experiences of one's life so as not to forget them, to record ideas that might prove useful, or simply to express oneself through the medium of the printed word. In past centuries people in public life often kept diaries. These have become valuable sources of fact and interpretation for later historians. The private candid observations set down in these personal journals often provide truer pictures of an age than do records or other books, which may have been censored during that time. For the most part, these diaries were never intended to be read by others. The entries were made simply as aids to memory or as a form of relaxation.

In modern times, however, politicians and other people realize that their diaries will likely be read by historians or, in published form, by the public. Thus they may make entries with these readers in mind. As a result, their diaries may lose the confidential, intimate nature of the older ones. On the other hand, their entries may tend to be more complete and self-explanatory. The most famous diary ever written in English was that kept by Samuel Pepys. A civilian official of the British army, Pepys made regular entries between 1660 and 1669. His diary starts at the beginning of the Restoration period in English history and describes many of the court intrigues and scandals of his day. The diary reveals Pepys as a man with many human weaknesses but one who was honest with himself. He wrote his entries in a combined code and shorthand that was not solved until more than 100 years after his death.

- After reading the passage, complete the multiple choice questions below
- Each question has only one correct answer: write A, B, C, or D in the space provided

26. A diary is ...

- A A report on world events
- B A daily personal record
- C A documentary
- D A testimony

Your answer to Question 26: _____

27. Diaries of the past may give a truer picture of an age than published books because ...

- A Diaries are uncensored
- B Published books give only one point of view
- C Amateur writers were more thorough than professional writers
- D They have a lyrical undertones

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題

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科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

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共6頁第5頁

Your answer to Question 27: _____

28. Today's diarists may not be as confidential as those in the past because ...

- A People no longer write diaries
- B People have more secrets to hide
- C People today are harsher critics
- D People expect that their diaries will be read by others

Your answer to Question 28: _____

29. You may conclude from the article that Samuel Pepys wrote his diary in code and shorthand because

- A He was fond of mysteries
- B He did not want his diary to be read by the wrong people
- C He could not write in proper English
- D He was afraid to be forgotten

Your answer to Question 29: _____

30. It is probable that most people keep diaries in order to

- A Become famous
- B Practice their writing skills
- C Keep personal records
- D Preserve their secrets

Your answer to Question 30: _____

PART TWO: (60%)

English Composition

Choose only ONE essay topic

ESSAY TOPIC A:

The linguist Max Weinreich is famous for using the following quote: "A Language is a Dialect with an Army and a Navy".

Write a 500-word argumentative essay reflecting on this quote. You can cite any writer, thinker, linguist, critic, and artist, who may be ancient and/or modern to argue your point. Your answer may also cover any aspect of the English language and literature of any period.

ESSAY TOPIC B:

'Critical Thinking' is hailed by many educators and thinkers as a prominent skill of the 21st century.

What is your understanding of critical thinking? Why is it thought to be an important skill in our day and age?

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題

國立中山大學 109 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

題號：412001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

共 6 頁 第 6 頁

Write a 500-word argumentative essay on this topic. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題