

國立彰化師範大學 102 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：兒童英語研究所

科目：語言學概論(含兒童語言習得)

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 2 頁，第 1 頁

- I. What is a consonant cluster? Regarding the occurrence of consonant clusters in English, how many consonants are allowed in word-initial position? Then, as comprehensive as possible, provide examples to show the types of well-formed consonant clusters allowed in word-initial position in English. What kinds of constraints have been imposed on these consonant clusters? (20%)
- II. If you were to teach these word-initial consonant clusters to EFL children in Taiwan, what would your teaching sequence look like, and why? (20%)
- III. In languages that use articles, common nouns are mostly accompanied by articles, if any, corresponding to certain definiteness. In contrast, the lack of an article specifies certain indefiniteness. This arbitrary nature of articles is particularly manifested by the use among the most common words in English, for example, the use of *the* vs. *a (an)*. Examine the passage below and answer the following questions. (30%)
 - (i) Fill in the blanks of the passage below with the, a/an, or Ø (i.e. none).

Scientists studying Alzheimer's disease are increasingly finding ____ clues that ____ brain begins to deteriorate years before ____ person shows symptoms of dementia. Research on ____ large extended family of 5,000 people in Colombia with ____ genetically driven form of Alzheimer's has found evidence that the precursors of ____ disease begin even earlier than previously thought.

Researchers detected higher than normal levels of amyloid in ____ spinal fluid of these young adults. They found ____ suggestions that memory-encoding parts of the brain were already working harder than in normal brains. And they identified indications that brain areas known to be affected by Alzheimer's may be smaller than in those who do not have the Alzheimer's gene.

Dr. Nick Fox, ____ neurologist at University College London, who also was not part of the research, said the findings suggested that "some of ____ things that we thought were more downstream may not be quite so downstream; they may be happening earlier."

--- From *New York Times* ---

- (ii) Explain the usage of the definite and indefinite articles with given examples as to how you would instruct your students regarding what constitutes new and old information and how the information status affects the use of the articles with noun phrases
- (iii) Assess whether your explanations provided adequately represent the facts about definite and indefinite articles.

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- IV. The case device, a semantic component, of a language is closely related to the syntactic structure, e.g. word order, of the language. In what ways are they related? Please use examples from any language you know to illustrate such a relationship. (10%)
- V. Compared with nominal, pronominal or other categories of the lexicon in a language, the adjectival and verbal categories share a large portion of the lexical properties in their syntactic behaviors. This can be demonstrated especially at the realization of the predication of a clause. For example, “The door is open” and “The door opens”; “That movie interests me” and “That movie is interesting to me”. Please use other examples to discuss and illustrate such a concept/behavior of these two categories. (10%)
- VI. Between the two aspects/components of a language, i.e. usage (grammatical system) and use (pragmatics), which part is easier for children learning English as a second or foreign language to acquire, and why? Which part should be focused prior to the other in learning, and why? (10%)