


A. Translate the paragraphs into Chinese (40%)

1. In many Western societies, including the United States, a person who does not maintain “good eye contact” is regarded as being slightly suspicious, or a “shifty” character. Americans unconsciously associate people who avoid eye contact as unfriendly, insecure, untrustworthy, inattentive and impersonal. However, in contrast, Japanese children are taught in school to direct their gaze at the region of their teacher’s Adam’s apple or tie knot, and, as adults, Japanese lower their eyes when speaking to a superior, a gesture of respect.
2. Latin American cultures, as well as some African cultures, such as Nigeria, have longer looking time, but prolonged eye contact from an individual of lower status is considered disrespectful. In the US, it is considered rude to stare – regardless of who is looking at whom. In contrast, the polite English man is taught to pay strict attention to a speaker, to listen carefully, and to blink his eyes to let the speaker know he or she has been understood as well as heard. Americans signal interest and comprehension by bobbing their heads or grunting.

B. Choose the best definition (10%)

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|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. decompose | a. decrease | b. decay |
| 2. stringent | a. severe | b. unfair |
| 3. deride | a. laugh at | b. admire |
| 4. meager | a. attractive | b. scanty; not adequate |
| 5. upheaval | a. advantage | b. disruption; turmoil |
| 6. perilous | a. full of memories | b. full of danger |
| 7. craggy | a. rough; rugged | b. ugly |
| 8. throngs | a. pairs | b. large crowds |
| 9. bounty | a. financial rewards | b. taxes |
| 10. succumbed | a. yielded; given in | b. resisted |

C. Please translate the definition of the legal term “ESTOPPLE” into Chinese.

“ESTOPPLE” means that party is prevented by his own acts from claiming a right to detriment of other party who was entitled to rely on such conduct and has acted accordingly. (10%)



D. The following paragraph is shown in an export contract made between a Japanese company and a foreign company. Please translate this paragraph into Chinese.

Any products furnished by seller hereunder shall comply with the laws of Japan applicable to the manufacture, packing, sale and shipment of such products as of the date of seller's quotation and shall comply with any amendments thereto which may have come into effect prior to the time such products are furnished, provided that the price and, if necessary, delivery shall be equitable adjusted to compensate seller the effect of compliance with any such amendment. (20%)

E. The following paragraph is shown in a sales contract made between an antique store and buyer. Please translate this paragraph into English.

乙方於受領標的物後，倘對甲方關於年代、材質或其它有足以嚴重影響該標的物價格之陳述有異議時，應於受領後兩週內，以書面通知甲方。乙方倘怠於該期間內以書面通知甲方，視同無異議接受甲方前項之陳述。
甲方倘不同意乙方之異議，雙方應協議選定獨立專家為鑑定人。該鑑定人之意見以書面為之，並有拘束雙方之效力。(20%)



Part I: Choose the right answer (40%)

1. Which of the following is the head of the NP "a boy who pitched a perfect game?"
(a) a boy (b) a boy who (c) a perfect game (d) who pitched a perfect game
2. Which of the following is the complement of the NP "a boy who pitched a perfect game?"
(a) a boy (b) a boy who (c) pitched a perfect game (d) who pitched a perfect game
3. How many morphemes are there in the word "margin?"
(a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four
4. Choose the speech act it performs in the sentence "Where is the gas station?"
(a) assertion (b) question (c) order (d) threat
5. Which boldfaced portion in the following sentences is NOT a constituent?
(a) Mary found **a lovely pillow** for the couch.
(b) The **light in her room** is terrible.
(c) I wonder **if Jane has finished her homework**.
(d) Emily does not like the students **in her class**.
6. What kind of word-formation are involved in forming the word "gym?"
(a) acronyms (b) abbreviations (c) blends (d) compounds
7. What is the type of the underlined morpheme in the word "played?"
(a) free root (b) bound root (c) derivational suffix (d) inflectional suffix
8. What kind of word-formation are involved in forming the word "RADAR?"
(a) acronyms (b) abbreviations (c) blends (d) compounds
9. What is the type of the underlined morpheme in the word "lukewarm?"
(a) free root (b) bound root (c) derivational prefix (d) inflectional prefix
10. What kind of word-formation are involved in forming the word "motel?"
(a) acronyms (b) abbreviations (c) blends (d) compounds



11. Choose the thematic role of the underlined word in "Mary ran."
(a) agent (b) theme (c) possessor (d) goal (e) experiencer (f) causative
12. Choose the thematic role of the underlined words in "The typhoon damaged the house."
(a) agent (b) theme (c) possessor (d) goal (e) experiencer (f) causative
13. Choose the thematic role of the underlined word in "Helen heard Robert playing the piano."
(a) agent (b) theme (c) possessor (d) goal (e) experiencer (f) causative
14. The words *lion, tiger, leopard and lynx* all share the feature [+feine]. Such set of words are called _____.
(a) metonyms (b) hyponyms (c) homographs (d) heteronyms
15. The use of *crown* for *king*, or using *diamond* for baseball are examples of _____.
(a) metonyms (b) hyponyms (c) homographs (d) heteronyms
16. Determine which of the following sentences is a performative sentence?
(a) We promised to leave early.
(b) He bet her NT 2500 dollars that John would win.
(c) I teach the class.
(d) I dismiss the class.
17. Choose one pair of sentences that are paraphrases.
(a) The horse threw the rider; the rider was thrown by the horse.
(b) Every person in this room speaks two languages; two languages are spoken by every person in this room.
(c) It is easy to play sonatas on this piano; this piano is easy to play sonatas on.
(d) The students gave money to the beggar; the students gave the beggar money.
18. For the sounds [i], [o], choose the phonemic feature they both share.
(a) [+tense] (b) [+round] (c) [+central] (d) [+high]
19. For the sounds [m], [n], [l], [r], choose the phonemic feature they all share.
(a) [+obstruent] (b) [+sonorant] (c) [+continuant] (d) [+sibilant]



20. For the sounds [s], [z], [ʃ], choose the phonemic feature they all share.

- (a) [-sonorant] (b) [-continuant] (c) [-sibilant] (d) [-anterior]

Part II: Match: match the descriptions in column A with the terms in column B

(10%)

Column A

What kind of phonological processes are involved in the following examples?

21. In more casual and rapid speech styles, the words *give me* are pronounced as /gimmi/ and /lemmi/ for *let me*. (2%)
22. In an early stage of the development of German, the plural suffix *-i* caused back vowels of the base to become front vowels. (2%)
/gast/ 'guest' /gæsti/ 'guests'
23. *got you* are pronounced as /gačyə/ (2%)
24. pronouncing *ask* as *aks* (2%)
25. unstressed syllables become a schwa (2%)

Column B

- (A)umlaut (B)gemination (C)palatalization (D)vowel reduction
(E)metathesis

Part III. Please answer the following questions in English (50%)

26. What is meant by the term "cohesion" in the study of texts? Please take one example. (7%)
27. How would you describe this short exchange in terms of the actions performed by the speakers? (7%)
A: *Are you coming to the party tonight?*
B: *I've got mid-term exam tomorrow.*
28. What do you think is meant by the term "turn-taking" in conversation? (7%)
29. What are the four maxims of the co-operative principle? (7%)
30. Which maxim does this speaker seem to be particularly careful about:
I will not bore you with all the details. (7%)



31. Below are samples of speech from children at three different stages in the acquisition process. Identify the most likely order (from least to most advanced) of these three samples. Describe the features in each child's utterances which you would use as evidence to support your ordering. (15%)

Child A: *You like books?*

No cookies.

Why you like this?

Child B: *Where those cats goed?*

You didn't eat lunch.

Does tiger walk?

Child C: *No chair in there.*

Where my dada belt?

Have some?



I. Revise the misplaced modifiers in the following paragraph. 50%

Investigating the problem recently, headaches were found by doctors to attack regularly two thirds of the population almost. Either the cause is physical or psychological in nature. By far a brain tumor is the least likely reason for headaches actually. Of course, a doctor should only diagnose the individual case and recommend treatment. However, the sharp pains do occur in some general patterns. One of the most interesting of these is the food-allergy type. Some people have stopped getting attacks by eliminating citrus fruits simply. Others have traced their discomfort to certain vegetables who kept a diary of what they ate. Additional sufferers can blame week-end letdowns. Drugs always won't help here because the body can build up resistance to frequent doses of pills or powders. The important thing to remember is that something can be done to help a patient with competent medical knowledge.

II. Write about aspects of the global village that interests you and affects your life.
(around 300 words) 50%