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

1. According to Morrow, which of the following feature is NOT the feature in activities that are truly communicative?
   (A) Information gap
   (B) Transformation
   (C) Choice
   (D) Feedback

2. Which of the following is true about ‘alternative’ assessment?
   (A) Self-assessment is considered to be an absurd reversal of the teaching-learning process.
   (B) Conferencing has become a standard part of the product approach to teaching writing.
   (C) Portfolios are only applicable to young children who assemble their written work for presentation.
   (D) Journal writing can afford a unique opportunity for a teacher to offer feedback to learners.

3. Which of the following Krashen’s hypothesis is involved in learning, not in acquisition?
   (A) The Monitor Hypothesis
   (B) The Natural Order Hypothesis
   (C) The Input Hypothesis
   (D) The Affective Filter Hypothesis

4. Which of the following is the evidence supporting Chomsky’s innatist position in language acquisition?
   (A) Children imitate the sounds and patterns which they hear around them and receive encouragement for doing so.
   (B) The language children are exposed to does not contain examples of all the utterances which they eventually create.
   (C) Children who are exposed to language in the absence of one-to-one interaction do not develop language normally.
   (D) Children must acquire their first language by puberty or they will never be able to learn from subsequent exposure.
5. Which of the following is an example of language learner’s cognitive strategies?
   (A) Cooperating with others to share information
   (B) Checking one’s comprehension during listening
   (C) Replaying a word mentally to listen to it again
   (D) Arranging the conditions that help one learn

6. Although people commonly refer to the emergence of language in children as “language acquisition”,
   the end result of this process is actually a grammar -- __________.
   (A) the mental system that allows people to speak and understand a language.
   (B) the rules of putting phrases and sentences together.
   (C) the mental system that allows people to put letters together to form a word.
   (D) the rules of constructing a sentence.

7. Pragmatic meaning concerns the speaker’s communicative intention, the direct “message the speaker
   intends to convey in uttering the sentence.” It is conveyed by three different sets of pragmatic
   markers: basic pragmatic marker, commentary pragmatic markers, and __________.
   (A) referential pragmatic markers
   (B) informative pragmatic markers
   (C) parallel pragmatic markers
   (D) addictive pragmatic markers

8. One of the fundamental principles of sociolinguistic investigation might simply be stated as *There are
   no single-style speakers.* By this we mean that every speaker will show some variation in
   phonological and syntactic rules according to the immediate context in which he is speaking. We can
   demonstrate that such stylistic shifts are determined by (a.) the relations of the speaker, addressee,
   and audience, and particularly the relations of power or solidarity among them; (b.) the wider social
   context or “domain” school, job, home neighborhood, church; (c.) __________.
   (A) mode
   (B) function
   (C) topic
   (D) tenor

9. Language standardization is the attempt to turn a language or dialect spoken in a region, usually a
   single __________, into one that is accepted as the major language of the region and, as a result, is
   often considered its best form. This may be a local dialect or language or even a _________.
   Standardization may take place in more than one dialect or language concurrently and result into two
   or more languages used in a region for either the same or different functions—official, educational,
   commercial, and so forth.
   (A) geographical unit, national language
   (B) political unit, foreign language
   (C) linguistic unit, regional dialect
   (D) social class unit, social dialect
10. The sounds used in language are meaningfully distinct. For example, the difference between a \textit{b} sound and a \textit{p} sound is not actually very great, but when these sounds are part of a language like English, they are used in such a way that the occurrence of one rather than the other is meaningful. The fact that pronunciation of the forms \textit{pack} and \textit{back} leads to a distinction in meaning can only be due to the difference between the \textit{p} and \textit{b} sounds in English. The property of language is described as \textbf{__________}.

(A) phoneme  
(B) phonetics  
(C) discreteness  
(D) eponymy

Ⅱ. Explain the following terms in English with an illustrative example. Your example can be either in English or in Chinese. （共 6 題，每題 5 分，共 30 分）
1. Washback  
2. Intake  
3. Fossilization  
4. underextension  
5. metonymy  
6. linguistic relativity

Ⅲ. Answer the following questions either in English or in Chinese. （共 4 題，每題 10 分，共 40 分）
1. (1) Discuss the role of the students’ native language in the following methods: the Direct Method; Communicative Language Learning; and Communicative Language Teaching. （2）Explain your own view of students’ native language in the English class and justify your answer.（10 分）

2. “Teaching children songs and rhymes are beneficial to English learning.” Justify this statement in terms of (1) language features (2) learner’s factors.（10 分）

3. Draw a tree diagram to demonstrate the structure for each of the following word and phrase.（10 分）
   (1) deactivate  
   (2) Sunday night concert series

4. There is one aspect of contemporary English that seems very redundant. Do the following expressions also contain redundancies? If so, explain your reason.（10 分）
   (1) It was in close proximity.  
   (2) I’ll make it my first priority.

※本試題紙請隨答案卷繳回※

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