

# 語言學與翻譯

## Practice Worksheet

### A. Vocabulary - Write the English word

Write the correct English word for each Chinese meaning.

1. 語言學 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
2. 語音學 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
3. 音韻學 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
4. 構詞學 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
5. 句法學 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
6. 語意學 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
7. 語用學 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
8. 社會語言學 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
9. 心理語言學 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
10. 神經語言學 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
11. 方言 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
12. 口音 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
13. 洋涇浜語 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
14. 克里奧爾語 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
15. 通用語 (n.) \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Grammar - Choose the correct answer

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how language is used in social context.  
(A) Sociolinguistics (B) Phonetics  
(C) Morphology (D) Syntax
2. A word borrowed from another language is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) neologism (B) loanword  
(C) cognate (D) homonym
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ period for language acquisition ends around adolescence.  
(A) crucial (B) critical  
(C) chronic (D) cardinal



4. \_\_\_\_\_ translation captures the spirit rather than exact words.  
(A) Literal (B) Free  
(C) Back (D) Machine
5. It was Chomsky \_\_\_\_\_ proposed the theory of universal grammar.  
(A) which (B) whom  
(C) who (D) whose
6. Mandarin, \_\_\_\_\_ has the most native speakers, uses tonal distinctions.  
(A) that (B) which  
(C) who (D) whom
7. The translator worked on the novel, \_\_\_\_\_ required deep cultural knowledge.  
(A) which (B) that  
(C) who (D) whom
8. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a bilingual speaker alternates between languages.  
(A) Code-switching (B) Fossilization  
(C) Interference (D) Attrition
9. Natural language \_\_\_\_\_ enables computers to understand human language.  
(A) producing (B) processing  
(C) professing (D) procuring
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest meaningful unit of language.  
(A) phoneme (B) morpheme  
(C) grapheme (D) lexeme

### C. Listening - Go to [learn.chparenting.com](http://learn.chparenting.com) to listen

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1. 語言與思維的關係研究發現什麼？  
(A) Language has no effect on thought.  
(B) The weak version of the hypothesis has some research support.  
(C) The strong version has been fully proven.
2. 同步口譯為什麼特別困難？  
(A) Interpreters can work indefinitely without breaks.  
(B) Simultaneous interpretation is extremely cognitively demanding.  
(C) Interpreters only need to understand one language.
3. 語言瀕危的規模有多大？  
(A) All 7000 languages are thriving.  
(B) Nearly half of all languages may disappear this century.  
(C) Language loss only affects communication.
4. 機器翻譯目前的限制是什麼？  
(A) Machine translation has replaced human translators.  
(B) Machines still struggle with cultural nuances and context.  
(C) Neural networks have had no impact on translation.



5. 現代研究如何看待語碼轉換?

- (A) Code-switching indicates language deficiency.
- (B) Code-switching requires sophisticated linguistic competence.
- (C) Only uneducated speakers code-switch.

D. Reading - Go to [learn.chparenting.com](http://learn.chparenting.com) to read the passage

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1. Where did the earliest known writing system emerge?

- (A) Egypt
- (B) Mesopotamia
- (C) China
- (D) India

2. How are Chinese characters classified?

- (A) Alphabetic
- (B) Syllabic
- (C) Logographic
- (D) Phonetic

3. What impact did the printing press have?

- (A) It made books more expensive.
- (B) It democratized access to knowledge.
- (C) It eliminated handwritten texts.
- (D) It was only used for religious texts.

4. How is digital technology changing writing?

- (A) It is destroying all languages.
- (B) It creates new forms that blur speech and writing.
- (C) It has no effect on communication.
- (D) It only affects English.

5. Why is the loss of writing systems significant?

- (A) It saves money on education.
- (B) Each lost system is an irreplaceable window into history.
- (C) It simplifies global communication.
- (D) It has no cultural impact.

