Part one

In this first section of the exam, each answer is worth one point, for a total of 20 points. For each multiple choice question, pick just one answer unless the question specifies otherwise. Answer the questions in this section on the exam sheet, not in the blue book.

1. A book entitled *Studies in the Romance verb* is most likely to concern (pick two)
   (a) phonetics
   (b) phonology
   (c) morphology
   (d) syntax
   (e) semantics
   (f) pragmatics

2. A book entitled *Elements of Discourse Understanding* is most likely to concern (pick two)
   (a) phonetics
   (b) phonology
   (c) morphology
   (d) syntax
   (e) semantics
   (f) pragmatics

3. A book entitled *Language, sex and gender* is most likely to belong in (pick two)
   (a) theoretical linguistics
   (b) historical linguistics
   (c) sociolinguistics
   (d) psycholinguistics
   (e) applied linguistics
   (f) computational linguistics

4. A book entitled *Orthography, reading and dyslexia* is most likely to belong in (pick two)
   (a) theoretical linguistics
   (b) historical linguistics
   (c) sociolinguistics
   (d) psycholinguistics
   (e) applied linguistics
   (f) computational linguistics
5. Based on a biblical story about the aftermath of a battle between the Gileadites and the Ephraimites, a term for an arbitrary linguistic marker that distinguishes one group from another is:

6. The word *language* comes from
   (a) the Old English word for “gossip”
   (b) the Greek word for “political debate”
   (c) the Latin word for “tongue”
   (d) the Sankrit word for “breath”
   (e) the Old French word for “word”
   (f) the Old High German word for “prayer”

7. “Semiotics” refers to
   (a) the study of historical relationships among languages
   (b) the study of the biological foundations of conceptual categories
   (c) the study of discourse structure
   (d) the study of signs and signaling systems

8. “Diglossia” refers to
   (a) an individual’s knowledge of two languages
   (b) the use of two varieties of a language throughout a speech community
   (c) a situation in which a community is split between users of two different languages
   (d) a situation in which a word has two very different meanings

9. He worked to develop procedures to provide operational definitions for syntactic categories, made crucial contributions to formal language theory, and ended up by concluding that effective discovery procedures for syntax require the assumption of extensive “innate ideas.”
   (a) Ludwig Wittgenstein
   (b) Noam Chomsky
   (c) Gottlob Frege
   (d) J.L. Austin
   (e) Robin Dunbar

10. As a young man, he saw language as establishing formal connections between things in the mind and objects in the world. Later in his life, he came to see meaning as arising only in the context of “interactions with other individuals in which we move around sets of linguistic counters; and like a set of games, each of these little encounters has its own set of rules.”
   (a) Ludwig Wittgenstein
   (b) Noam Chomsky
   (c) Gottlob Frege
   (d) J.L. Austin
   (e) Robin Dunbar

11. He is credited with introducing the principle of compositionality in semantics.
   (a) Ludwig Wittgenstein
   (b) Noam Chomsky
   (c) Gottlob Frege
   (d) J.L. Austin
   (e) Robin Dunbar
12. A plausible estimate of the vocabulary size of an average American high school graduate is

(a) 100 to 1000 words
(b) 1,000 to 10,000 words
(c) 10,000 to 100,000 words
(d) 100,000 to 1,000,000 words
(e) 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 words

13. The typical repertoire size of distinct communicative displays for non-human animals has been estimated to be

(a) 15 to 35
(b) 150 to 350
(c) 1,500 to 3,500
(d) 15,000 to 35,000

14. Bell’s Visible Speech was

(a) a method for measuring sound traces made on wax cylinders
(b) the technique first used to encode a sound track on movie film
(c) a display showing time from left to right, frequency from bottom to top, and amplitude as increasing blackness.
(d) a universal phonetic alphabet
(e) a method for teaching the deaf by using the hands to imitate gestures normally hidden inside the mouth

15. Among philosophers, the phrase “language games” refers to

(a) the argument that prescriptive correctness is determined by arbitrary socially-constructed rules.
(b) the notion that some ideas are nothing but playing around with evocative words, rather than framing serious scientifically-testable hypotheses.
(c) the idea that meaning emerges only in the process of communication.
(d) the debates within linguistic philosophy between formal semanticists and their opponents.

16. The English word by is a member of the lexical category of

(a) prepositions
(b) interjections
(c) cue words
(d) contrapositives
(e) adjuncts

17. Whether or not a speech sound is voiced depends mainly on the position of the

(a) tongue
(b) hyoid bone
(c) velum
(d) epiglottis
(e) vocal cords

18. A fricative sound involves

(a) regular vibration in the larynx
(b) a sort of “bronx cheer” at the velum
(c) turbulent flow of air
(d) retroflexion of the tongue tip
(e) grinding the teeth
19. The number of places of articulation specified for consonants by the IPA is

(a) 3
(b) 11
(c) 21
(d) 31
(e) 111

20. The field of *logopaedics and phoniatrics* deals with

(a) determination of speaker identity from voice prints
(b) interpretation of legal language
(c) the underlying biological processes in speaking
(d) lexical and phonetic study of dialect variation
(e) diagnosis and treatment of communication disorders
Part Two

In the second part of this exam, each of the questions is worth the number of points indicated, for a total of 30 points.

Please answer this section’s questions in your blue book.

1. (5 points) Give an example of each concept below:
   - derivational prefix
   - free morpheme
   - phrase structure rule
   - inflectional suffix
   - lexical ambiguity

2. (8 points) For each of the following two sentences, find four different readings and draw the syntactic tree associated with each reading. Do not abbreviate with triangles. You may ignore Tense and Aux, and you need not label the nodes in the tree.
   - Little girls and boys wanted the cat in the window.
   - Mom and Dad or Grandma looked up the street.

3. (8 points) Two “authorities” (call them X and Y) have commented on the two sentences given below. X says that sentence 1 is ungrammatical, while Y says that sentence 2 is ungrammatical.
   - What does X mean by using the word “ungrammatical”?
   - What does Y mean by using the same word?
   - What is the specific problem with each sentence, and what type of problem is it an example of?
   - What kind of “authority” is X likely to be? What about Y?
   - What is X likely to say about sentence 2?
   - What is Y likely to say about sentence 1?
   - Which student did the teacher recommend the book to?
   - Which student did you read the book that the teacher recommended to?

4. (3 points) Consider the following words: *finger, writer, larger, liar*.
   - Which two have the same morphological structure?
   - Which one has a different suffix from the others?
   - Which one consists of only one morpheme?

5. (3 points) Name one apparent specialization for spoken language in Homo Sapiens that (aside from its linguistic value) is maladaptive. Why is it linguistically useful? Why is it otherwise a liability?

6. (3 points) What is the “Machiavellian Intelligence Hypothesis”? 