1. In English, relative clauses can be divided into the appositive relative clause and the restrictive clause, as shown by (1)-(2), respectively.

(1) The girl that bought this book is Mary. (restrictive)
(2) John, who I met in New York, is here. (appositive)

Consider the following English relative clauses, and then list characteristics that we can use to distinguish the appositive relative clause from the restrictive relative clause. (15 points)

(3) *The student that by the way failed the exam transferred to another university.
(4) *Every student, who wears socks, is a swinger.
(5) *John who you saw yesterday is a good friend of mine.
(6) Joe debated in high school, which Chuck did too.
(7) No student that takes this course ever fails.
(8) Farly hasn’t arrived yet, which bothers Green.
(9) The boys, who have frankly lost their case, should give up.
(10) Every student that wears socks is a swinger.
(11) *Every Christian: forgives John, who harms him. (Every Christian refers to him in this sentence.)
(12) The John who you saw yesterday is a good friend of mine.
(13) *The boys who frankly lost their case should give up.
(14) Mary was intelligent, which John never was.
(15) Every Christian forgives a man who harms him. (Every Christian refers to him in this sentence.)
(16) John, who you saw yesterday, is a good friend of mine.
(17) *Every/No/Any man, who is a mammal, walks.
(18) They talked from twelve to one o’clock, which is a long time.
(19) That student, who by the way failed the exam, transferred to another university.
2. 例句 (1) 和 (2) 分別在某一特定語境之下都是可以說得通的。請您談一談它們分別是什麼樣的語境？（六分）
(1) 張三說球向著自己滾過來。
(2) 張三說球向著自己滾過去。
就您先前所提出的那兩個特定的語境來談談反身代詞自己的語法和語意特性。（六分）又這樣的語法和語意特性和動詞和在的語法和語意特性有何關聯？（五分）

3. 從某個層面而言，英語的名詞可被區分為可數名詞（count noun）和不可數名詞（mass noun）兩種。請您判斷三種我們常用來區分英語可數名詞和不可數名詞的判定標準。（六分）再請您用自己所列舉的那三種判定標準來看看漢語的名詞，並說出您對漢語名詞相関現象的看法。（十二分）

4. 根據趙元任（1968），北京話陽平變調規則如下：

   \[35 \rightarrow 55 / \{55, 35\} \quad T\]  （T表非輕聲的任何聲調）

從一般音節輕重位置以及四聲時長（duration）差異的關聯性，說明發生陽平變調的動機，（十分）順此思考方向，進一步討論該變調規則是否有久周延。若是，如何修改？（十分）

5. Examine the following data from Zoque, a language spoken in Mexico, and answer the subsequent questions (Language Files, p.177).

   [kenu]  'he looked'
   [sihku]  'he laughed'
   [wihtu]  'he walked'
   [ka2u]  'he died'
   [cihcu]  'it tore'
   [sohsu]  'it cooked'

   [kenpa]  'he looks'
   [sikpa]  'he laughs'
   [witpa]  'he walks'
   [ka2pa]  'he dies'
   [cicpa]  'it tears'
   [sospa]  'it cooks'

a. What is the Zoque morpheme indicating the past tense? (3 points)
b. What is the Zoque morpheme indicating the present tense? (3 points)
c. List the underlying morphological forms of the verbs and point out the relevant phonological rule and the motivation behind it. (9 points)
6. In English Consonant Cluster Reduction deletes a consonant from a series of two or more word-final consonants. More specifically, the second member of a consonant cluster (typically a stop) is deleted if the following word starts with a consonant (see Parker and Riley 2005). For instance,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{iced tea} & \quad /\text{aɪst ti/} \rightarrow [\text{aɪs ti}^\text{h}]  \\
\text{pushed the car} & \quad /\text{puʃt ðə kər/} \rightarrow [p^\text{b}uʃt ðə kʰar] \\
\end{align*}
\]

a. Explain why Consonant Cluster Reduction occurs in the word-final rather than word-initial position. (7 points)

b. Why is a stop more susceptible to this phonological change? (8 points)