Part I: Multiple Choice. 24% (Please pick ONE best answer for each question.)

1. English has a phonetic inventory of approximately ________.
   a) 14 phonemes  b) 26 phonemes  c) 40 phonemes  d) 58 phonemes  e) 100 phonemes

2. [u, o] are both
   a) back and rounded  b) high and tense  c) low and back  d) mid and back  e) high and back

3. Identify two allophones in English
   a) [s, z]  b) [p, pʰ]  c) [p, b]  d) click consonant, sneeze  e) [r, l]  f) none of the above

4. What language group does French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese belong to?
   a) Germanic  b) Italic  c) Slavic  d) Altaic  e) Hellenic

5. Children’s two or three word utterances are known as ________ speech.
   a) holographic  b) aphanic  c) telegraphic  d) overgeneralized  e) holophrastic

6. In the word “thickens”, the morpheme –en is a ________.
   a) bound inflectional morpheme  b) bound derivational morpheme  c) free function morpheme  
   d) free lexical morpheme  e) none of the above

7. When a speaker makes value judgments about what a speaker should or should not say, they are following
   a) a prescriptive approach  b) a descriptive approach

8. Similar words in different languages can be due to
   a) genetic relationships  b) borrowing  c) chance overlap  d) all of the above

9. How many morphemes are there in the word "dehumidifiers"?
   a) 1  b) 2  c) 3  d) 4  e) 5

10. A minimal pair is:
    a) a pair of sounds that have the same place of articulation  b) a pair of words that only differs 
        in one sound  c) two different pronunciations of the same word  d) none of the above

11. Which of the following can test phrase structure?
    a) movement  b) coordination  c) substitution  d) all of the above  e) none of the above

12. Which of these is NOT a social factor that affects spoken language
    a) income  b) social status  c) education  d) occupation  e) none of the above
Part II: Data analysis, short answers, and matching (18%)

1. Using the following data, predict the plural forms in the empty cell. Hint: A process called “vowel harmony” is in play. The plural form matches one of the features of the final vowel in the root. (8%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adam</th>
<th>“man”</th>
<th>adamlar</th>
<th>“men”</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip</td>
<td>“thread”</td>
<td>ipler</td>
<td>“threads”</td>
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<td>umut</td>
<td>“hope”</td>
<td>______</td>
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<td>elma</td>
<td>“apple”</td>
<td>elmlar</td>
<td>“apples”</td>
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<td>son</td>
<td>“end”</td>
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<td>“ends”</td>
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<td>disci</td>
<td>“dentist”</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>“dentists”</td>
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<td>otel</td>
<td>“hotel”</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>“hotels”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please fill in the above blanks in order from top to bottom a) ~ d)

2. Please Match the words with the morphological process which best describes them. (10%)

| ______ | i) smog | a borrowing |
| ______ | ii) greenhouse | b abbreviation |
| ______ | iii) ECFA | c acronym |
| ______ | iv) ‘burgler’ from ‘burglar’ | d blending |
| ______ | v) xerox | e compounding |
| ______ | | f eponyms |
| ______ | | g back formation |
Part III: Long answers (可用中文或英文作答) 58%

You may answer the following questions in English or Chinese. Please be concise.

1. Please give a brief description of ‘Critical Period Hypothesis’ and state your viewpoint on the hypothesis. (8%)  

2. 請您從構詞（morphology）、語義（semantics）及句法（syntax）等三個角度來談談「喜歡」和「喜樂」這兩個詞的詞類（category）。（15%）

3. Examples in (1) all involve Wh movement. For example, in (1a) the interrogative word what undergoes Wh movement and leaves the trace t1. However, some of them are grammatical but others are not. Think of these examples carefully, and try your best to make a (descriptive) generalization to explain why some of them are grammatical but others are not. （10%）  

(1)  

a. *[What], does John think that the girl who bought t1 is there?  
b. *[Who], does John think that Bill likes t1?  
c. *[Which children], [how happy] will Christmas makes t1 t2?  
d. *[How], does John think that Bill fixed his car t1?  
e. *[Who], t1 bought what?  
f. *[How], does John avoid the accident when Bill drove his car t1?  
g. *[What], did who buy t1?

Please discuss in detail whether the generalization you make for (1a-g) can be applied to (2a-f)? If not, why? If it can be, how? Namely, whether examples (2a-f) involve movement? If they do, what is moved? （10%）

(2)  

a. *My sister drives more carefully than I avoid accidents when I drive.  
b. *Michael has more scoring titles than Dennis is a guy who has.  
c. Christmas makes more children happier than it makes adults unhappy.  
d. *The shapes were longer than I wondered whether they would be.  
e. Michael has more scoring titles than Kim says he has.  
f. *Christmas makes more children happier than birthdays make.

4. 著名的德國數學家 R. L. E. Schwarzenberger 認為數學是一種語言，就像英語、拉丁語或是義大利一樣。語言學家們普遍認為人類語言至少擁有下列這三項特徵：

(1) 語言具有「詞彙系統」（lexicon），「詞彙系統」包含了「詞彙類」（lexical category）和「功能語類」（functional category）。  

(2) 語言結構具有「遞歸性」（recursion）和「階層性」（hierarchy）。  

(3) 語言是「線性」（linearity）和「非線性」（non-linearity）的綜合。

請您從這三個角度來談一談，倘若數學真的像義大利一樣，也是一種語言的話，那麼數學是否也具有這些特徵？（15%）