

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Faculty of Arts and Science

APRIL 2013 EXAMINATIONS

LIN200H1S

Duration – 3 hours

No Aids Allowed

INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE

NAME _____

(please print)

Last Name

Given Name

Student Number _____

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A: Multiple Choice

For the following 15 questions, circle the letter that corresponds to the best answer. There is only one correct response per question. (15 points)

1. The Middle English morphology is best characterised by which of the following facts:
 - a. Many inflectional affixes, such as case marking, disappeared
 - b. Suffixes first reduced to schwa, then dropped altogether
 - c. SOV was the common word order
 - d. (a) and (b) are correct
2. The sentence below contains:

She has eaten food, in the restaurant, by the shore.

 - a. The NP "eaten the food"
 - b. The AdjP "the food"
 - c. Only one prepositional phrase
 - d. The auxiliary "has"
3. The word *unbuttonable* contains:
 - a. Syntactic ambiguity
 - b. Morphological ambiguity
 - c. Lexical ambiguity
 - d. (b) and (c) are correct
4. The words *give/take* are examples of:
 - a. Synonyms
 - b. Relational antonyms
 - c. Homographs
 - d. Gradable antonyms
5. The Modern English word *bird* was pronounced *brid* in Old English; the phonological change is best described as:
 - a. Dissimilation
 - b. Metathesis
 - c. Epenthesis
 - d. Assimilation
6. The words *early* and *late* are examples of:
 - a. Near synonyms
 - b. Complementary antonyms
 - c. Gradable antonyms
 - d. Homonyms
7. Which of the following sentences is NOT correct:
 - a. With homonymy, two words have the same sound and spelling but distinct unrelated meanings
 - b. With homophony, different words have different meanings
 - c. Homophones are the words with same sound and spelling
 - d. Polysemy is when a single word has more than one meaning

8. The process known as Canadian Raising has the following characteristic(s):
 - a. Is observed with all diphthongs of English, when the diphthongs are followed by voiceless consonants
 - b. Is observed with the diphthongs /aw/ and /aj/ when they are in word-final position
 - c. Is observed with the diphthongs /aw/ and /aj/ when they are followed by voiceless consonants
 - d. Does not have allophonic status

9. Which of the following statements about the IPA is/are correct?
 - a. The purpose of the IPA is to provide a symbol for any sound possible in language
 - b. IPA cannot be used for transcribing Chinese, because of the language's spelling
 - c. IPA can use the same symbol to represent identical sounds in different languages
 - d. (a) and (c) are correct

10. Which of the following sentences is NOT correct about the old English syntax?
 - a. Grammatical information conveyed syntactically rather than morphologically
 - b. It contained freer word order due to case marking
 - c. It had a similar consonant system as Middle English
 - d. All are correct

11. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - a. The word *conceive* illustrates an example of a bound root in English
 - b. The pair *sing/sang* illustrates a residue of infixation in English
 - c. English does not allow the process of suppletion
 - d. Affixes are generally free in human languages

12. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Nasalization of vowels in English is obligatory when vowels follow nasal consonants
 - b. Liquid sounds behave like stops, and are classified as stops
 - c. Manner of articulation refers to the degree of narrowing of the oral tract
 - d. Voicing refers to the point at which the airflow is constricted.

13. Strong and weak nouns, adjectives and verbs is a feature of:
 - a. Middle English
 - b. Old English
 - c. Modern English
 - d. Early Modern English

14. The auxiliary have first appeared in:
 - a. Old English
 - b. Middle English
 - c. Early Modern English
 - d. Modern English

15. The contemporary English word *awful* usually has a negative meaning. However, it was originally used to mean 'inspiring wonder'. This shift in meaning is best described as:
 - a. pejoration
 - b. amelioration
 - c. narrowing
 - d. broadening

B. Phonetics/Phonology

16. Are the sounds [p] and [p^h] allophones of the same phoneme or separate phonemes in English? Give evidence to support your answer. (3 points)

17. Each of the following sets contains three sounds which belong to the same natural class. Add one other segment to each set, making sure that the natural class is preserved. Indicate the feature that characterizes the natural class. The first is done for you (4 points)

		<i>Segment added</i>	<i>Characterizing feature</i>
a.	[l ə n]	[o]	[voiced]
b.	[ʃ t f]	[]	
c.	[h s z]	[]	
d.	[u i ʊ]	[]	
e.	[ʃ dʒ ʃ]	[]	

18. Give the phonetic symbol for each of the following segments. (2 points)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| a. voiceless alveopalatal affricate | [] |
| b. voiced bilabial nasal stop | [] |
| c. mid central lax unrounded vowel | [] |
| d. high back lax rounded vowel | [] |

C. Language Acquisition

19. What is the 'wug' test designed to demonstrate? (2 points)

20. What stage of first language acquisition shows evidence of grammatical rules and overgeneralization?
(1 point)

D. Morphology

21. Draw the tree diagram for the following words. Identify the root and bases for each word.
(8 points)

a. Misunderstanding

b. Unfriendliness

22. Indicate the morphological phenomenon illustrated by the items in Column 2, as they compare to the corresponding item in Column 1. (7 points)

Column 1	Column 2	PROCESS
Goods and Services Tax	GST	
Applications (for a computer)	apps	
(the) comb	comb (your hair)	
write	writer	
Europe, Asia	Eurasia	
donation	donate	
cheese, burger	cheeseburger	

23. Indicate whether the words in each of the following groups are related to one another by processes of inflection or derivation. (2 points)

- a. go, goes, going, gone:
- b. discover, discoverer, discovery, discoverable, discoverability :
- c. lovely, lovelier, loveliest:
- d. inventor, inventor's, inventors, inventors':

E. Syntax

24. The following sentence is ambiguous: (12 points)

Very happy girls and boys were playing in the park.

Draw the 2 possible syntactic trees and clearly indicate which meaning is associated with which structure.

Meaning 1:

Meaning 2:

25. Circle all the main verbs in each of the following sentences. Underline auxiliary verbs and modals.
(7 points)

- a. If it had not been raining yesterday, we would have gone to the beach.
- b. Shakespeare wrote many plays and might have written more if he had lived longer.
- c. Was she with you when you left?

26. Consider the following sentence:

Does she research her paper in the library?

- a. Give the deep structure of the sentence in words (2 points)
- b. Draw the surface structure of the sentence. (4 points)

27. Consider the following Phrase Structure Rules: (2 points)

CL → NP VP

NP → (Det) (AP) N

VP → (Aux) V (NP) (AdvP) (PP)

AP → (deg) A

AdvP → (deg) Adv

PP → P NP

Select the sentence that could NOT be generated by these rules.

- a. Children like toys.
- b. The boy in blue is driving fast.
- c. Happy children are plying in the park.
- d. Mike was washing the new bikes carefully with the hose.
- e. That very hungry man might eat those dirty apples.

F. Semantics

28. Give two examples of figurative language and briefly define one of them (3 points).

29. Explain the ungrammaticality of the following sentences by referring to noun subcategories. Each ungrammatical sentence is paired with a grammatical sentence to help you. (3 points)

- a. *student studies hard.

Explanation:

- b. *There is less people on the street.

Explanation:

30. For each pair of words, circle the word that best describes their relationship (s). (3 points)

a. *wood* 'substance' *wood* 'area covered with trees'

polysemy homonymy homophony homography

b. *son* 'male child' *sun* 'star of the solar system'

polysemy homonymy homophony homography

c. *leg* 'body part' *leg* 'leg of a table'

polysemy homonymy homophony homography

31. Briefly explain the notion of *linguistic relativity*. (3 points)

32. Explain why the word *noisome* (dirty, unpleasant) can be described as a 'phantonym' of *noisy*. (2 points)

G. Historical Linguistics

33. Name two language families other than Indo-European. (2 points)

34. One of the factors that distinguishes Germanic from other Indo-European languages is known as:

_____ (1 point)

35. Briefly mention two of the features of Old English morphology. (2 points)

36. Briefly explain why Old English had a very different vowel system from Middle English.
(3 points)

H. Sociolinguistics

37. What is the difference between an idiolect and a dialect? (2 points)

38. Mention two features of the current African American Dialect. (2 points)

39a. Briefly define the term 'isogloss'. (1 point)

39b. Give two different examples that show the Canadian – US border functions as an isogloss.
(2 points)

END OF EXAM

FOR ROUGH WORK

FOR ROUGH WORK