

I. Slides - In concise, point-form responses, please identify and state the significance to this course of **five** of the eight images on pages 4-5. Provide names, dates and specific references to class lectures and/or readings as appropriate. (2 pts. each = 10 pts. total).

II. Definitions- Please provide concise definitions (i.e., not more than 2-3 sentences) for **five** of the following ten terms and concepts. Include at least one example illustrating the term, drawing on material from lectures and readings. (2 pts. each = 10 pts. total)

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1) <i>Stammbaum</i> | 6) Tok Pisin |
| 2) lect | 7) isogloss |
| 3) substratum | 8) pidgin |
| 4) Amerind | 9) sociolinguistics |
| 5) <i>*(e)g^when-t og^whim</i> | 10) Calvert Watkins |

III. Multiple Choice. Identify the best answer in the format NUMBER-LETTER — e.g., 11-Q. (1 pt per correct answer = 10 pts. total)

- 1) Which of the following *is not* an early speculative theory on language origins?
 - a) pooh-pooh theory
 - b) heigh-ho theory
 - c) bow-wow theory
 - d) ding-dong theory
 - e) all of the above
 - f) none of the above

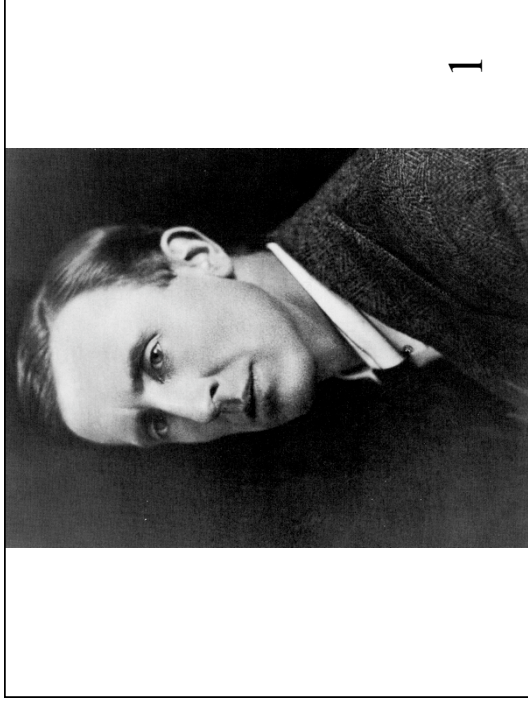
- 2) Why is the Linear B spelling of **i-*qo*** ‘horse’ significant?
 - a) It tells us that the Mycenaean Greeks had horses, and therefore that the Proto-Indo-European homeland may have been in Greece
 - b) It tells us that the initial *h-* of Classic Greek *hippos* ‘horse’ had not yet been innovated in Mycenaean times
 - c) It tells us that the change of PIE **e* > Hellenic *i* took place before the change of **kw* > **pp*
 - d) It tells us that the final *-s* of Proto-Indo-European **ékwos* ‘horse’ was lost by Mycenaean times
 - e) none of the above

- 3) Which of the following *is not* a descendant of PIE **deiwo* ‘god’?
 - a) Spanish *Dios*
 - b) Latin *deus*
 - c) Vedic *devás*
 - d) Greek *theós*
 - e) French *dieu*
 - f) none of the above

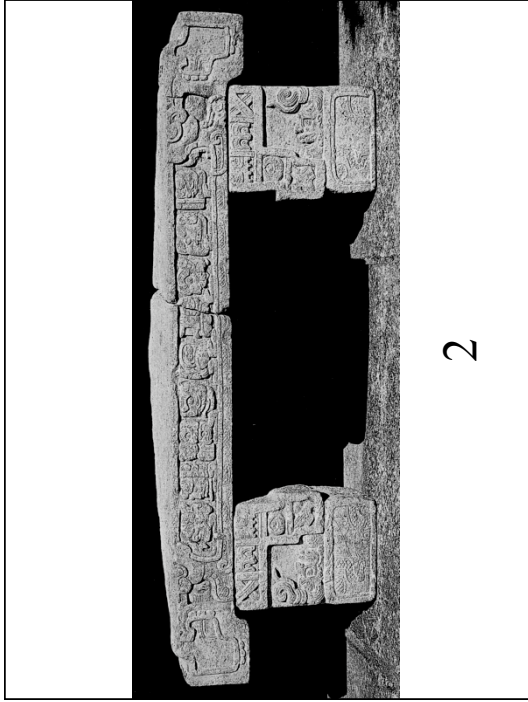
- 4) How would you explain the English words **host**, **hotel** and **hostage**?
- Coincidental similarity—many different words sound alike
 - These words represent several semantic splits that have taken place in descendants of the Proto-Indo-European root **g^hosti*
 - hotel** represents a borrowing from French or some other non-Indo-European language
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
- 5) Which of the following *is not* a typical development undergone by pidgins when they become the first language of a group of speakers?
- speech becomes more rapid
 - development of tense-marking
 - the lexicon is expanded
 - spelling becomes more complex
 - development of relative clauses
- 6) What is the significance of the Proto-Indo-European word for ‘beaver’?
- beaver require trees for their dams, suggesting that PIE speakers lived in a forested landscape
 - beaver are preyed upon by wolves, suggesting that PIE speakers lived in temperate zones of Europe and/or Asia
 - beaver are limited geographically, suggesting that PIE speakers themselves lived in or near that range
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
- 7) Which of the following archaeological cultures is *not* usually linked to speakers of Proto-Indo-European?
- Tripye
 - Khvalynsk
 - Yamna(ya)
 - Sredny Stog
 - all of the above
- 8) Your buddy Laszlo, an archaeologist, is very excited because he has just found 7,000-year-old salmon bones on a dig near the Baltic Sea. What do you say?
- ‘But, dude, don't you think it's barely possible that other folks might have been eating salmon? They're rather tasty!’
 - ‘Actually, man, scholars don't think PIE **loks* means ‘salmon’ anymore, so there's nothing specifically Indo-European about those fish.’
 - ‘I don't want to rain on your parade, Laz, but other indicators like the PIE word for ‘wheel’ point rather to the steppes of the Caspian Sea.’
 - all of the above
 - none of the above

- 9) Your other buddy, Karla, just saw a PBS special which claimed that English was a pidgin of Norman French. What do you tell her?
- a) 'Actually, Karla, there's a good chance that's true. Old English borrowed a lot of words from French, including almost every word beginning with **v**-!'
 - b) 'There's no doubt that English borrowed a lot of vocabulary from French, but English grammar is essentially Indo-European'
 - c) 'Well, French itself probably originated as a pidgin of Latin, so wouldn't that mean that English is a pidgin of Latin too?'
 - d) all of the above
 - e) none of the above
- 10) Some random person sees you reading a linguistic textbook at a cafe and immediately entertains you with the amusing (to them) anecdote that, in Tok Pisin, **bikpela blakpela bokis bilong krai taim yu paitim** means 'piano'. Resisting the urge to pretend that you don't speak English, what do you say?
- a) 'Yeah, those crazy savages of Polynesia!' (accompany with nervous laughter.)
 - b) 'That reminds me of those goofy Eskimos and their 2,000 words for different types of snow!'
 - c) 'A lot of people believe that, but I have it on good authority that the Tok Pisin word for 'piano' is just **piyano**.'
 - d) 'Actually, that's the old Tok Pisin word for 'piano'. Now that the language has become a Creole it has just borrowed the simple English word.'
 - e) 'Actually, that's Tok Masta for 'piano'. Real speakers of Tok Pisin would probably scratch their heads or laugh at you if you said that.'

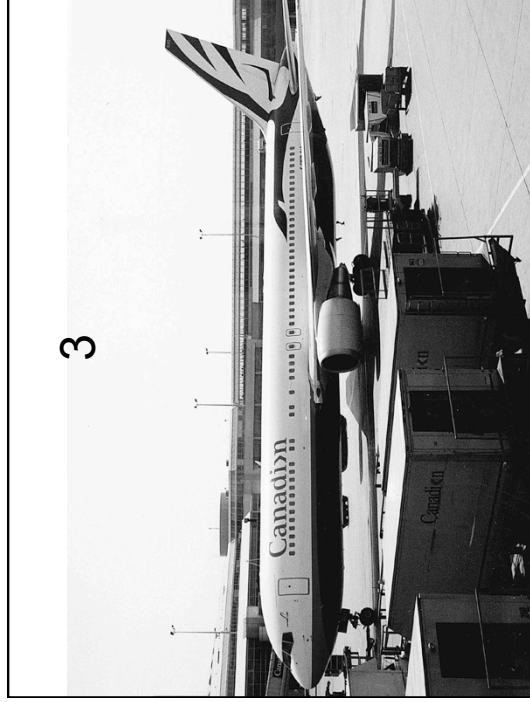
IV. Bonus question - Construct a humorous anecdote, joke, limerick, cartoon or pun based on the course material. (Worth up to 2 bonus points, depending on the purely subjective sense of humor of your professor.)



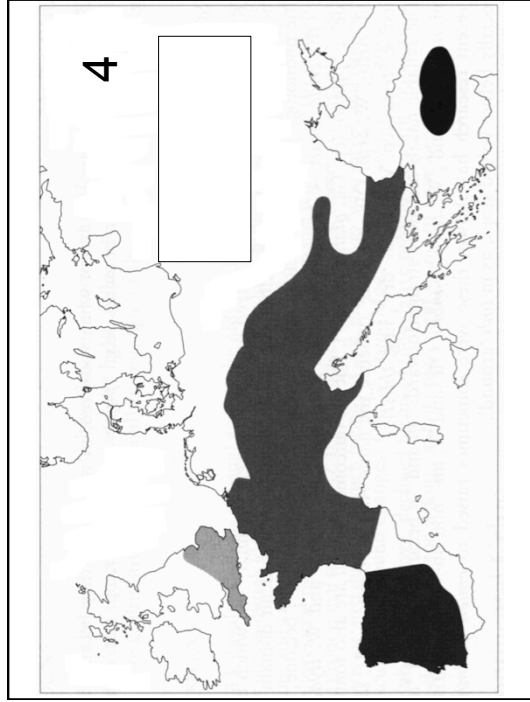
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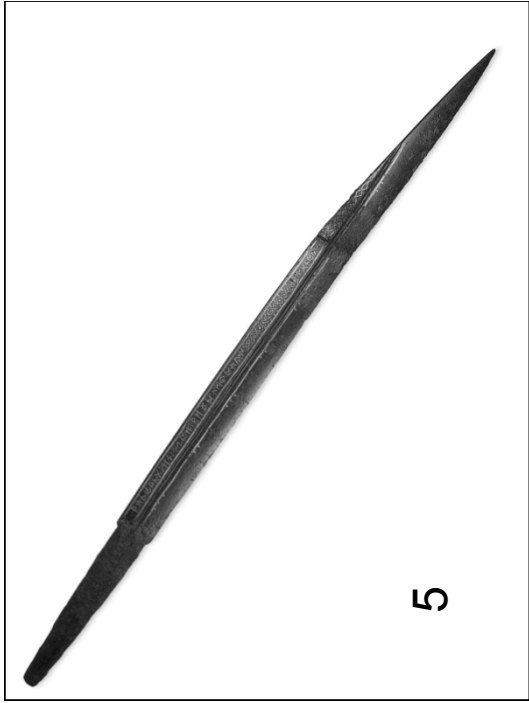
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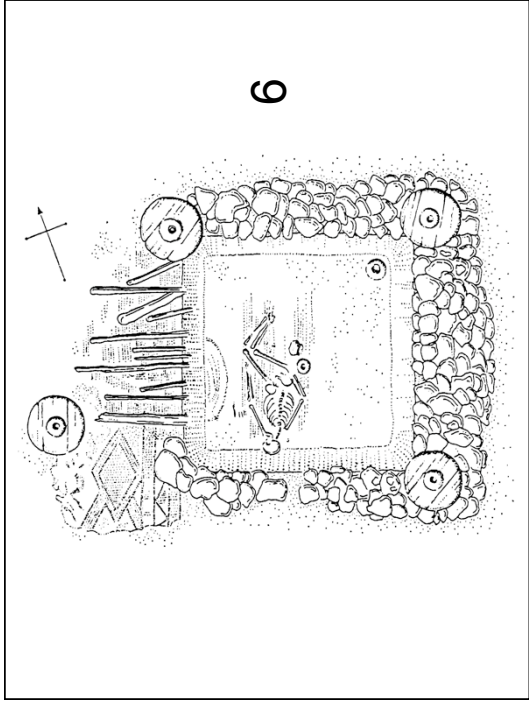
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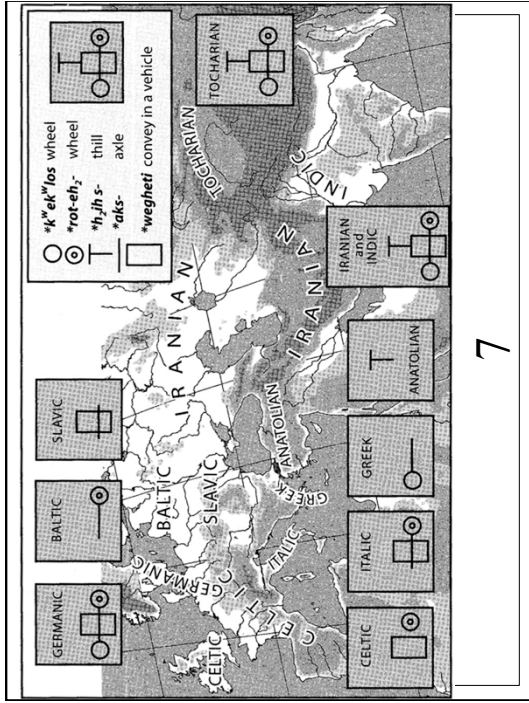
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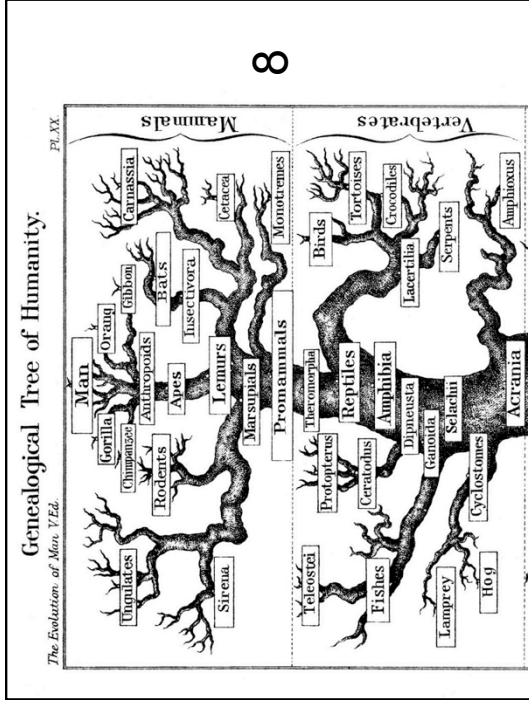
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