I. Mark the choice that best completes the statement (30 points)

1. The term "Phatic Communication" originates from ____'s study of the functions of language used on Trobriand Islands.

2. In ____ Noam Chomsky published his famous book "Syntactic Structure."

3. "Words are names or labels for things." This view is called ____ in semantic theory.
   A. mentalist    B. conceptual theory    C. naming    D. contextual theory

4. The study of language development over a period of time is generally termed as ____ linguistics.
   A. comparative    B. applied    C. synchronic    D. diachronic

5. We call the relation between "animal" and "cow" as ____.
   A. polysemy    B. antonymy    C. homophony    D. hyponymy

6. In the following sounds, ____ is a voiceless affricate.
   A. /d/    B. /l/    C. /tʃ/    D. /tw/

7. The pair of words "wide/narrow" is called ____.
   A. gradable opposites    B. complementary antonyms    C. co-hyponyms    D. relational opposites

8. There are ____ morphemes in the word "gentlemanliness".
   A. six    B. five    C. three    D. four

9. The words such as "lab" and "doc" are ____.
   A. formed by blending    B. acronyms    C. coined by back formation    D. clipped words

10. The London School was led by ____.
    A. L. Bloomfield    B. A. Akmajian    C. J. R. Firth    D. F. de Saussure

11. The representative work of the Copenhagen School is ____'s Prolegomena to a Theory of Language.
    A. L. Bloomfield    B. A. Akmajian    C. F. de Saussure    D. Hjelmslev
12. Error Analysis was proposed by ______ a British applied linguist.
   A. P. Corder  B. J.R. Firth  C. M.A. K. Halliday  D. D. Jones

13. The description of the sound /f/ is ________.
   A. voiceless labiodental fricative  B. Voiced bilabial fricative
   C. voiced labiodental fricative  D. Voiceless bilabial fricative

14. In terms of semantic components, “grandmother” can be defined as__
   A. +Human+Adult-Male  B. +Human-Adult-Male  C. +Human-Adult+Male  D. +Human+Adult+Male

15. Which of the following sounds is voiceless bilabial plosive?
   A. /t/  B. /p/  C. /g/  D. /f/

16. The word “SAT” is a(n) _____ for “Scholastic Assessment Test”.
   A. acronym  B. blending  C. affixation  D. back-formation

17. The word “brunch” is a (n) ____ in its formation.
   A. acronym  B. blending  C. affixation  D. back-formation

18. The function of the utterance “Good bye and good luck!” is ________.
   A. directive  B. informative  C. performative  D. phatic

19. Bloomfield is such a landmark figure in the history of American linguistics between 1933 and 1950, during which American ______ linguistics came into being and reached its prime stage.
   A. prescriptive  B. descriptive  C. systematic-functional  D. social

20. Grammar is a type of generative grammar developed by _____ in the late 1960s.
   A. G. Leech  B. C.K. Ogden  C. I.A. Richards  D. C. J. Fillmore

II. Filling the blanks with correct information (30 points)

1. A syllable consists of three parts: ______, ______ and ______.

2. Inflection is the manifestation of ______ relationships through the addition of inflectional affixes, such as ______, ______, ______ and ______.

3. ______ relation, or word ______ refers to the sequential arrangement of words in a language.

4. According to the “semantic triangle” presented by Ogden and Richards, the symbol or ______ refers to the ______ elements (words, sentences, etc.), the ______ refers to the object in the world of experience, and the thought or reference refers to ______.

5. Towards the end of the ______ century, the International Phonetic Alphabet came into use. The principle was to use one letter to represent one ______. As some sounds differ slightly, symbols called diacritics were used to show detailed ______ features of sounds. The phonetic transcription with diacritics is called a ______ transcription; otherwise it is called a ______ transcription.

6. In communication, gestures and eye-movement are called ______ features.
III. Decide whether the following statements are true or false (15 points)

1. Innateness Hypothesis was put forward by S. D. Krashen. (    )
2. English is a stress-timed language (    )
3. Saussure identified competence and performance distinction. (    )
4. Speech Act Theory originated from the Oxford philosopher J. L. Austin. (    )
5. The /d/ in ‘day’ and the /d/ in ‘today’ are exactly the same in their articulation. (    )
6. The words ‘again’ and ‘ago’ form a minimal pair. (    )
7. Chinese uses “tones” lexically while English uses them intonationally. (    )
8. M.A.K. Halliday is the most important representative of the London School. (    )
9. In a narrow sense, applied linguistics is alternatively referred to language teaching. (    )
10. UG has been postulated to account for how the L2 is acquired. (    )

IV. Define the following terms within the limit of 35 words only (25 points)

1. performance  2. phonology  3. morphology  4. clause
5. assimilation  6. allomorph  7. root  8. sentence stress
9. syntax  10. hyponymy

V. Compare the following terms (10 points)

1. affixation, conversion and compounding
2. constative, performative, locution, illocution and perlocution

VI. Answer the following questions (40 points)

1. Gee is a language of West Africa, which uses affixes as presented in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gee</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bi?-ju-ni</td>
<td>“I came”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bai?-ju-ni</td>
<td>“I went”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dos?-ju-me</td>
<td>“you (singular) ran”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me?-ju-mi</td>
<td>“they spoke”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bai-te-mi-le?</td>
<td>“will they go?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi?-pa?-ni-do</td>
<td>“I am not coming”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dos-ju-ni-risa</td>
<td>“I ran first”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bai-pa?-me-du?a</td>
<td>“you (singular) only are going”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dos-te-mi-risa-le?</td>
<td>“will they run first?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bai?-ju-ni-tuji</td>
<td>“I went suddenly”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me?-te-mi-risa-do-le?</td>
<td>“will they go not speak first?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi?-te-mu-du?a-do</td>
<td>“you (singular) only will not come”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me?-pa?-mi-tuji-le?</td>
<td>“are they suddenly speaking?”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on these data, try to identify the morphemes and their meanings by analyzing the structures of the words and sentences in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roots</th>
<th>Affixes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>morphemes</td>
<td>meanings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;come&quot;</td>
<td>-\text{\textit{su}}</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;go&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;run&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;speak&quot;</td>
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</table>

2. What contributions did Saussure make to modern linguistics?

3. What are Contrastive Analysis and Error Analysis? To what extent do they differ from each other?

4. Illustrate the syntactic ambiguity of the sentence "Old men and women are hard to live with" with Immediate Constituent Analysis.