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

1. _____ was the first to notice the complexities of language.
   
   A. L. Bloomfield  B. A. Akmaian  C. J. R. Firth  D. F. de Saussure

2. _____ recognized 7 types of meaning in his *Semantics*.
   
   A. G. Leech  B. C.K. Ogden  C. I.A. Richards  D. J. Lyons

3. *Lectures on Government and Binding* was written by ____.
   
   A. J.C.Wells  B. G. Leach  C. J. Austin  D. N. Chomsky

4. The Speech Act Theory originated from the British philosopher ____.
   

5. In his *Outline of English Phonetics*, ____ put forward the theory of cardinal vowels.
   
   A. J.C.Wells  B. G. Leach  C. D. Jones  D. P. Ladefoged

6. The description of the sound /N/ is: ____
   
   A. voiceless labiodental fricative  B. Voiced bilabial fricative
   C. voiced labiodental fricative  D. Voiceless bilabial fricative

7. The word ‘Affluenza’ is a(n) ____.
   
   A. coinage  B. blend  C. affixation  D. clipping

8. The word ‘FAQ’ is a(n) ____ for ‘Frequently asked questions’.
   
   A. acronym  B. blending  C. affixation  D. back-formation

9. The word ‘fridge’ is a case of ____.
   
   A. acronym  B. blending  C. clipping  D. coinage

10. ____ are complementary antonym.
    
    A. pass: fail  B. old: young  C. warm: hot  D. good: better

11. In terms of semantic components, “lady” can be defined as ____
    
    A. +Human+Adult+Male  B. +Human+Adult-Male  C. +Human-Adult+Male  D. +Human-Adult-Male

12. Ogden and Richard proposed a theory that the meaning of a word to the thing it refers to, or stands for, is not direct, but it is mediated by ____.
    
    A. triangle  B. concept  C. meaning  D. relation

13. The word ‘hampers’ has ____ morphemes.
A. one        B. two        C. three        D. four  

14. The function of the utterance “What a boy!” is ____.
   A. directive  B. informative  C. performative  D. emotive

15. The function of the utterance “The Sun rises in the morning” is ____.
   A. interrogative  B. directive  C. informative  D. performative

16. The International Phonetic Association devised the INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET in ____.

17. Which of the following sounds is voiced velar plosive?
   A. /t/  B. /p/  C. /ɡ/  D. /ʃ/

18. In the following sound, ____ is a back vowel.
   A. /ə/  B. /æ/  C. /ɑ/  D. /ɑ/  

19. Language may determine our thinking patterns. This is part of the ____.
   A. Sapir-Whorf Hypotheses  B. Cross-cultural Communication Theory
   C. Context of Situation Theory  D. Ethnography of Communication Theory

20. Chomsky believes that language is somewhat innate, and that children are born with a device called ____.
   A. MT  B. EST  C. LAD  D. S→R R→S

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

1. According to Austin’s new model, a speaker, while making an utterance, is in most cases performing three acts simultaneously: ____, ____, ____.

2. As for the construct of a sentence, TG grammar describes it as composed of a _____; a _____ and some _____.

3. Poly-morphemic words other than compounds may be divided into ____ and ____.

4. In terms of their capacity of occurring alone, morphemes can be classified into two types: ____ and ____.

5. According to manners of articulation, English consonants are divided into ____ , ____ , ____ , ____ and ____.

6. The speech sound of any language consists of ____ and ____.

7. There are three kinds of semantic changes: ____ , ____ and ____.
III. **Decide whether the following statements are true or false** (10 points)

1. English is a tone language (  )
2. Chinese is a syllable-timed language (  )
3. Saussure identified syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations. (  )
4. Connotative meaning makes up the central part of a word meaning (  )
5. American Structuralism is a branch of synchronic linguistics (  )
6. A word's lexical meaning differs from its structural meaning (  )
7. The /k/ in 'key' and the /k/ in 'Skye' are exactly the same in their articulation. (  )
8. The words 'thigh' and 'thy' form a minimal pair. (  )
9. Applied linguistics is on the use of language (  )
10. "Case" identifies the syntactic relationship between words in a sentence. (  )

IV. **Define the following terms within the limit of 35 words only** (20 points)

1. compound 2. Semantics 3. Pragmatics 4. minimal pair
5. conversion 6. allophones 7. stem 8. lexical stress
9. competence 10. bound morpheme

V. **Compare the following terms** (10 points)

1. langue vs. parole
2. hyponymy, hyponym, superordinate, co-hyponyms

VI. **Illustrate the following diagram** (10 points)
VII. Answer the following questions (40 points)

1. Swahili is an African language, which uses affixes as illustrated as the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>watu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtoto</td>
<td>watoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anasoma</td>
<td>wanasaoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mmoja</td>
<td>wawili</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

mtu mmoja "one child"

1) What’s the affix for singular noun?
2) What’s the affix for plural noun?
3) What’s the form in Swahili for “two children”?
4) What’s the form in Swahili for “One child is reading”?
5) What’s the form in Swahili for “Two children reading”?

2. What are the main ideas of M. A. K. Halliday’s Systematic-Functional Grammar?

3. What’s the relationship between language and culture?

4. Illustrate the syntactic ambiguity of the sentence “The mother of the boy and the girl left” with Immediate Constituent Analysis.