

# Quiz #2

Ling 101 (Bruening)

October 19, 2006

Use the scan sheet to answer all 33 questions. Please return your test with your answer sheet. Be sure to indicate your name, course number, and section (listed below) on your scan sheet.

		Course number: 101			
Section 16	Sachie Kotani	8–9:15		Section 19	Gina Cook 8–9:15
Section 17	Sachie Kotani	11–12:15		Section 20	Gina Cook 11–12:15
Section 18	Sachie Kotani	12:30–1:45		Section 21	Gina Cook 12:30–1:45

## 1 True-False

Fill in (a) if the sentence is true, (b) if it is false.

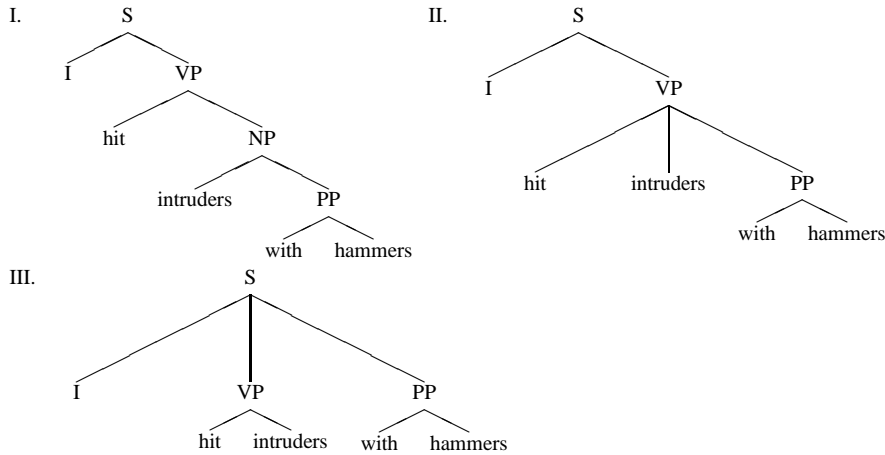
1. *\*ismcolonial* is not a possible word of English because *ism* is a suffix, not a prefix.
2. Inflectional morphology never changes the grammatical category of the stem it attaches to.
3. *Bound* morphemes are able to stand on their own without other morphemes.
4. If a string of words can be moved together to the front of a sentence, that string of words is a syntactic constituent.
5. The S rule in English is  $S \rightarrow NP VP (Aux)$ .
6. The Principle of Compositionality states that sentences are composed of constituents.
7. The sentence *I regret giving such an easy quiz* presupposes that I did give an easy quiz.
8. *Velar* sounds are pronounced by putting the tongue tip between the teeth.
9. *Voiced* sounds involve vibration of the vocal folds.
10. An *allophone* is an actual pronunciation of an abstract phoneme in a particular environment.
11. Two sounds that are in *complementary distribution* in a language are distinct phonemes in that language.

## 2 Multiple Choice

12. Which of the following boldfaced suffixes is an inflectional morpheme?  
(a) driv-**er** (b) meaning-**ful** (c) walk-**ed** (d) tall-**ish** (e) dark-**en**
13. How many of each type of morpheme have been attached to the root *zombie* in *rezombified*?  
(a) two derivational morphemes  
(b) three derivational morphemes  
(c) two inflectional morphemes and one derivational morpheme  
(d) three inflectional morphemes  
(e) one inflectional morpheme and two derivational morphemes

14. What type of affix is used to mark past tense in Tagalog, given the following data?  
*takbuh* 'run', *tumakbuh* 'ran'  
*lakad* 'walk', *lumakad* 'walked'
- (a) a prefix (b) a suffix (c) an infix (d) a circumfix (e) none of the above
15. Suppose we want to know whether the underlined sequence of words in this sentence is a constituent:  
*Wombats will run through your yard.* Which of the following sentences will tell us whether it is?
- (a) Flamingos will do so, too.  
 (b) What will wombats run through?  
 (c) Wombats will run through your yard and across the street.  
 (d) Through your yard, wombats will run.  
 (e) \*Will run through your yard, wombats.
16. Suppose we want to know whether the underlined sequence of words in this sentence is a constituent:  
*The queen of England's hat is usually perched at a jaunty angle.* Which of the following sentences will tell us whether it is?
- (a) It's usually perched at a jaunty angle.  
 (b) \*Of England's hat the queen is usually perched at a jaunty angle.  
 (c) The queen of England's hat and the king of France's crown are usually perched at a jaunty angle.  
 (d) What is usually perched at a jaunty angle?  
 (e) The queen of England's is usually perched at a jaunty angle.
17. What is the S rule in Malagasy (a language spoken in Madagascar), given the following data?  
 Nanenjika an'ilay mpangalatra tamin'ny aoto Rabe  
 chased that thief with car Rabe  
 'Rabe chased that thief with the car.'
- (a)  $S \rightarrow NP VP$   
 (b)  $S \rightarrow VP NP$   
 (c)  $S \rightarrow VP PP NP$   
 (d)  $S \rightarrow V NP PP NP$   
 (e) none of the above
18. What is the NP rule in Malagasy, given the data in the previous question?
- (a)  $NP \rightarrow Det N (PP)$   
 (b)  $NP \rightarrow N Det (PP)$   
 (c)  $NP \rightarrow N PP$   
 (d)  $NP \rightarrow Det (PP) N$   
 (e) none of the above

19. The phrase *I hit intruders with hammers* is ambiguous. Which tree structures correspond to possible interpretations of the phrase?



- (a) only I
- (b) only II
- (c) only III
- (d) I and II
- (e) II and III

20. What interpretation corresponds with tree I above?

- (a) "I use hammers when I hit intruders."
- (b) "I hit intruders who have hammers."
- (c) "I hit people who use hammers to break in."
- (d) "I have a hammer and I'm not afraid to use it."
- (e) none of the above

21. Which of the following is a mass noun?

- (a) ant (b) salt (c) assignment (d) president (e) flower

22. Which of Grice's Maxims does B's response violate?

A: *Who are you going to vote for in 2008?*

B: *I love pizza.*

- (a) The Maxim of Quality
- (b) The Maxim of Relevance
- (c) The Maxim of Quantity
- (d) The Maxim of Manner
- (e) all of the above

23. The following sentences have presuppositions. One of them is wrong. Which one?

- (a) *Who discovered Pluto in 1930?* Presupposition: Someone discovered Pluto in 1930.
- (b) *Would you like another beer?* Presupposition: The listener has already had at least one beer.
- (c) *The police ordered the minors to stop drinking.* Presupposition: The minors were drunk.
- (d) *Bush won't win the election this year either.* Presupposition: Bush did not win the election before.
- (e) None of the above.

24. Which of the following is the correct phonetic transcription of the word *crowd*?
- (a) [crowd] (b) [krouɔd] (c) [kraʊd] (d) [craʊd] (e) [krad]
25. Which of the following is NOT one of the phonetic characteristics distinguishing different vowels?
- (a) tongue height  
 (b) tongue speed  
 (c) shape of the lips  
 (d) tenseness/laxness  
 (e) tongue advancement
26. Which one of the following words is the ONLY word given the correct phonetic transcription?
- (a) shut [shʌt] (b) knight [knaɪt] (c) them [θɛm] (d) suite [swɪt] (e) pizza [pɪzʌ]
27. [s] and [ʃ] differ in
- (a) place of articulation only  
 (b) manner of articulation only  
 (c) place and manner of articulation  
 (d) voicing and place of articulation  
 (e) voicing and manner of articulation
28. Which of the following words has both an interdental fricative and a labiodental fricative?
- (a) thieves (b) felonious (c) shaved (d) thorough (e) fresh
29. What phonetic characteristics do all of these sounds share? [θ, f, s, ʃ, h]
- (a) they are voiceless alveolar fricatives  
 (b) they are voiced stops  
 (c) they are aspirated stops  
 (d) they are voiceless fricatives  
 (e) they are voiceless sibilants
30. Which of the following is a minimal pair distinguishing /p/ and /b/?
- (a) reap, beer  
 (b) pillar, billow  
 (c) leap, sleep  
 (d) pair, bear  
 (e) pantry, banter
31. To know whether two sounds contrast in a language, what do you look for?
- (a) a dictionary  
 (b) a minimal set  
 (c) a minimal pair  
 (d) a word that has both sounds  
 (e) two words that have the same pronunciation

32. Here are some data from a language transcribed in IPA:
- (i) kitaab 'book' (iv) kalb 'dog'
  - (ii) qird 'monkey' (v) kilaab 'dogs'
  - (iii) qalam 'pencil' (vi) ?aqlaam 'pencils'

Which pair is an example of minimal pair?

- (a) i and iii
  - (b) ii and iv
  - (c) iii and v
  - (d) i and v
  - (e) iii and vi
33. What do you conclude from the minimal pair in the previous question?
- (a) that [t] and [l] are the same phoneme in this language
  - (b) that [q] and [k] are distinct phonemes in this language
  - (c) that [t] and [l] are distinct phonemes in this language
  - (d) that [b] and [d] are distinct phonemes in this language
  - (e) that dogs and books look similar to speakers of this language