

LING 200BB, Winter 2016
Exam 2 - due on March 23, 6 p.m.

1. How many morphemes are in the word 'recreational' ?
 - (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

2. Syntactic structure is based on:
 - (a) only functional categories
 - (b) functional and lexical categories
 - (c) only lexical categories
 - (d) only particular lexical items

3. The word 'blackbirds' has:
 - (a) two free morphemes
 - (b) two free morphemes and one bound morpheme
 - (c) two bound morphemes and one free morpheme
 - (d) three free morphemes

4. Which of the following words contains an example of a 'cranberry morpheme' ?
 - (a) recall
 - (b) admit
 - (c) doodle
 - (d) co-author

5. Which of the following words has the same number and type of morphemes as 'irreducible' ?
 - (a) unbelievable
 - (b) immaterial
 - (c) chair
 - (d) irresponsibility

The next three questions are based on the following data from Chamorro (spoken in Guam and the Marianas). Chamorro syllables have the structure CV (consonant + vowel) or CVC.

	Root		Intensified Root	
1.	nalaŋ	'hungry'	nalalaŋ	'very hungry'
2.	dankolo	'big'	dankololo	'very big'
3.	metgot	'strong'	metgogot	'very strong'
4.	bunita	'pretty'	bunitata	'very pretty'

6. The name of the morphological process in Chamorro which changes an Adjective to ‘very+Adj’ (intensifier) is:
- (a) a phonological rule
 - (b) reduplication**
 - (c) infixation
 - (d) suffixation
7. The specific form that the process takes for this type of intensifier formation in Chamorro may best be described as:
- (a) copy the final syllable of the root and infix the copy before the final syllable of the root.
 - (b) copy the CV of the final syllable of the root and infix the copy before the final syllable of the root.**
 - (c) copy the CV of the final syllable of the root and suffix the copy to the root.
 - (d) prefix the root to its final syllable.
8. If you were given a new Chamorro adjective ‘chalek’, the predicted intensified form would be which of the following?
- (a) chaleklek
 - (b) chalelek**
 - (c) chalekle
 - (d) none of the above
9. A syntactic transformation:
- (a) only operates on lexical categories
 - (b) operates on deep structure to produce surface structure**
 - (c) always changes the meaning of a sentence
 - (d) allows sentences to be recursive.
10. The terms NP, V, Adj, IP, PP represent:
- (a) different lexical and functional phrases
 - (b) different lexical and functional heads
 - (c) different lexical and functional heads and phrases**
 - (d) the main constituents of every English sentence

The next three questions are based on the following data from Michoacan Nahuatl (an Aztec language spoken in Mexico).

Nahuatl	Translation	Nahuatl	Translation
nimoita	‘I see myself’	nimoaniltia	‘I dirty myself’
nimicita	‘I see you’	nimicaniltia	‘I dirty you’
nikita	‘I see him’	nikaniltia	‘I dirty him’
tinecita	‘You see me’	tinecaniltia	‘You dirty me’
timoita	‘You see yourself’	timoaniltia	‘You dirty yourself’
tikita	‘You see him’	tikaniltia	‘You dirty him’

11. The Nahuatl morphemes for the verbs are:
- (a) -ta ‘see’ and -tia ‘dirty’
 - (b) -ita ‘see’ and -aniltia ‘dirty’
 - (c) -moi- ‘see’ and -moan- ‘dirty’
 - (d) impossible to determine from the data
12. The order of morphemes in Nahuatl is:
- (a) subject-verb-object
 - (b) subject-object-verb
 - (c) object-subject-verb
 - (d) verb-object-subject
13. Given the information that the subject form of the 3rd person sg. (‘he’) has no phonological content – it is a zero morpheme prefix – what would you predict the Nahuatl form for ‘He dirties himself’ to be?
- (a) kaniltia
 - (b) moita
 - (c) moaniltia
 - (d) only a vacation in Acapulco will resolve this question

The next 5 questions are based on the following data from Telugu (spoken in Andhra Pradesh, India). You might want to draw trees before you answer them. Treat all prepositional phrases as adjuncts (cp. your readings). Remember to look at *lines 1 & 2* when you analyze the Telugu word order.

- (1) Ne:nu o:kaṭi ni:lām e:nugu cu:sa:nu
 I one blue elephant saw
 ‘I saw a blue elephant.’
- (2) Ravi i: pustakam caduvutunna:nu
 Ravi this book reads
 ‘Ravi is reading this book.’
- (3) Pallavi Raviki o:kaṭi pustakam iccindi
 Pallavi Ravi-to one book gave
 ‘Pallavi gave a book to Ravi.’
- (4) Mi:ru Raviki a: ni:lām e:nugu konna:ru
 You Ravi-for that blue elephant bought
 ‘You bought that blue elephant for Ravi.’

14. In sentences 1, 2, 3, and 4, the lowest V' dominates
- (a) NP and V, in that order
 - (b) V and NP, in that order
 - (c) NP NP V, in that order
 - (d) V NP NP, in that order
15. In sentence 4, the VP has
- (a) no V's
 - (b) only V and NP in that order
 - (c) one V'
 - (d) two V's
16. Based on these sentences only, it looks like the basic order of words and phrases in Telugu is (V = verb, S = subject, O = object)
- (a) S-O-V, phrases are head-initial
 - (b) S-O-V, phrases are head-final
 - (c) S-V-O, phrases are head-initial
 - (d) S-V-O, phrases are head-final

Now consider the additional data from Telugu below for the next 3 questions. Bolded words indicate extra emphasis.

- (5) O:kaṭi ni:lām e:nugu ne:nu cu:sa:nu
 one blue elephant I saw
 'I saw **a blue elephant.**'
- (6) I: pustakam Ravi caduvutunna:ḍu
 this book Ravi reads
 'Ravi is reading **this book.**'
- (7) O:kaṭi pustakam Pallavi Raviki iccindi
 one book Pallavi Ravi-to gave
 Pallavi gave **a book** to Ravi.'
- (8) Raviki mi:ru a: ni:lām e:nugu konna:ru
 Ravi-for you that blue elephant bought
 'You bought that blue elephant **for Ravi.**'

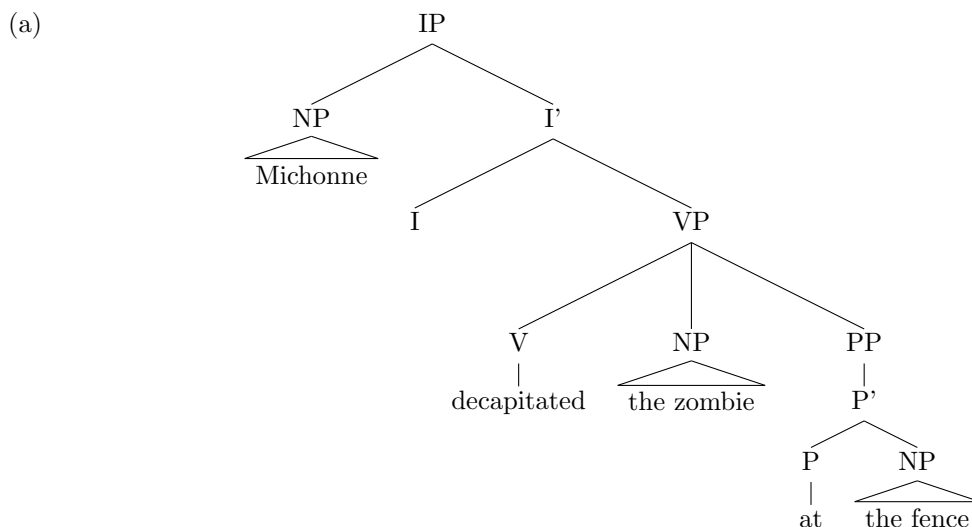
17. The assumptions made initially about the structure of VP in Telugu appear to be falsified by this new data. The best solution to this problem is:
- (a) Keep the original assumptions and add a transformation
 - (b) Change the original assumptions so that, for example, a verb like 'give' sometimes requires a complement and sometimes does not
 - (c) Change the original assumptions *and* add a transformation
 - (d) None of the above

18. The *best* rationale for your choice of answer in the immediately preceding question is:
- (a) You like transformations
 - (b) You have determined which letter is most often the correct answer
 - (c) Sentences 1, 2, 3, and 4 are clearly closely related to sentences 5, 6, 7, and 8.
 - (d) Sentences 1, 2, 3, and 4 are clearly closely related to sentences 5, 6, 7, and 8 and objects of sentences specify something about the V head of VP, not the N head of the subject NP
19. Assume that you chose one of the options which involved adding a transformation. Which of the following would be the *best* way to describe the transformation?
- (a) NP's and PP's are fronted (moved to the beginning of the sentence) for emphasis
 - (b) The first NP in the VP is fronted for emphasis
 - (c) The nouns 'elephant' and 'book' in Telugu are obligatorily fronted for emphasis
 - (d) Nouns are fronted for emphasis

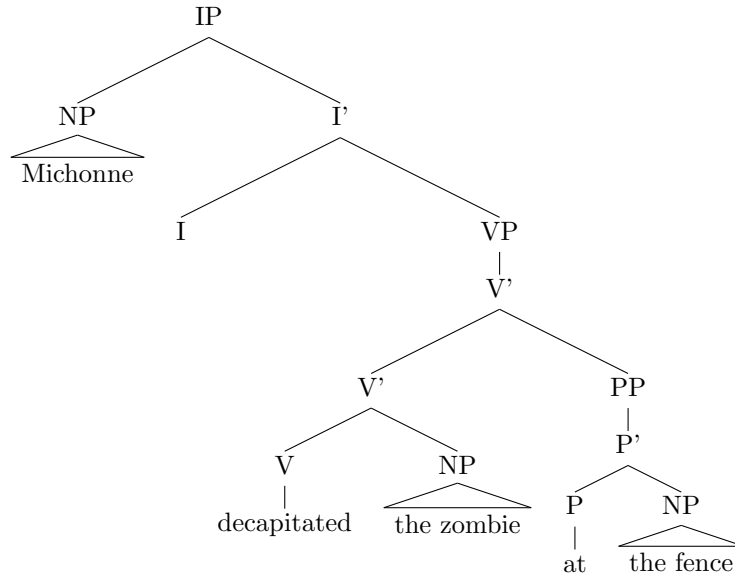
The next seven questions are based on the following sentence: *Michonne decapitated the decaying toothless zombie at the fence.*

20. This sentence is *structurally* ambiguous due to the fact that
- (a) the PP "at the fence" may modify the VP or the NP "the decaying toothless zombie"
 - (b) the PP "at the fence" may modify the NP "Michonne" or the NP "the decaying toothless zombie"
 - (c) the fact that the NP "Michonne" is ambiguous
 - (d) we don't know which decaying toothless zombie she decapitated. There were a lot of decaying toothless zombies at the fence.
21. One of the two possible interpretation matches which of the following descriptions?
- (a) There was a decaying fence and Michonne decapitated a zombie at that fence.
 - (b) Michonne is characterized by being both decaying and toothless. There was a zombie at the fence and she decapitated it.
 - (c) There was a decaying toothless zombie at the fence and Michonne decapitated it.
 - (d) There was a toothless zombie and Michonne decapitated a decaying fence.
22. The other possible interpretation matches which of the following descriptions?
- (a) Michonne was engaged in some decapitating activity which took place at the fence. It involved a decaying toothless zombie.
 - (b) Michonne was engaged in some decapitating activity, but zombies and fences had nothing to do with that.
 - (c) Michonne was engaged in some decapitating activity at a decaying toothless fence. This activity involved an unspecified zombie.
 - (d) There was a fence. Both Michonne and the decaying toothless zombie were at the fence, and one of them decapitated the other.

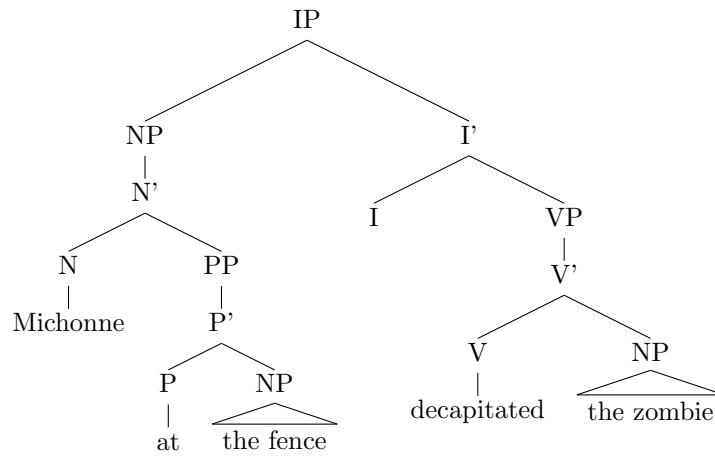
23. In this sentence, the verb ‘decapitate’ has
- (a) no V’ in its VP
 - (b) one V’ in its VP
 - (c) two V’s in its VP
 - (d) either (b) or (c) depending on which interpretation you are describing
24. In this sentence, the NP “the decaying toothless zombie” is
- (a) the subject of the sentence
 - (b) the agent of the verbal action
 - (c) the object of the sentence
 - (d) the instrument of the verbal action
25. Which of the following is true?
- (a) When the VP has two V’s, the interpretation is that a particular zombie was decapitated (the location of the zombie is unspecified) and that the decapitating activity occurred at a fence.
 - (b) When the VP has one V’, the interpretation is the one describing the location of a particular zombie
 - (c) When the VP has no V’s, the zombie, Michonne and the fence are in some unspecified location
 - (d) both (a) and (b) above
26. Which of the following trees is a possible deep structure representation of the sentence above? (the internal structure of NPs is simplified here, and I’m leaving out the adjectives)



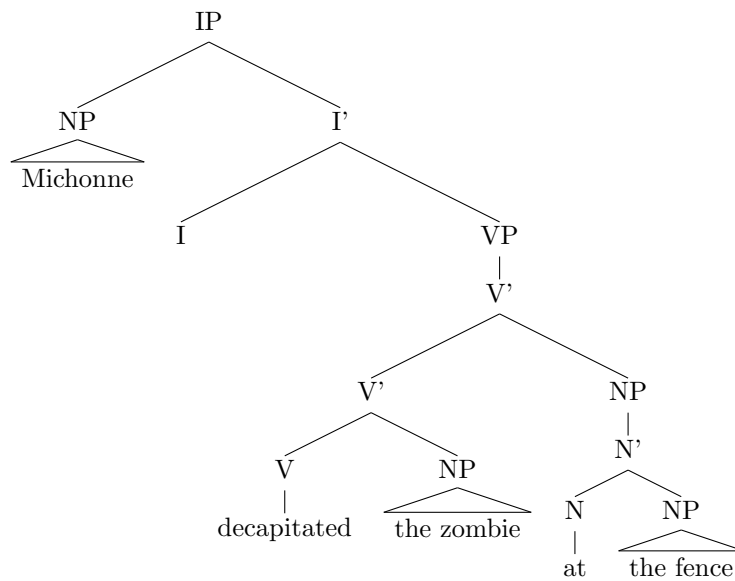
(b)



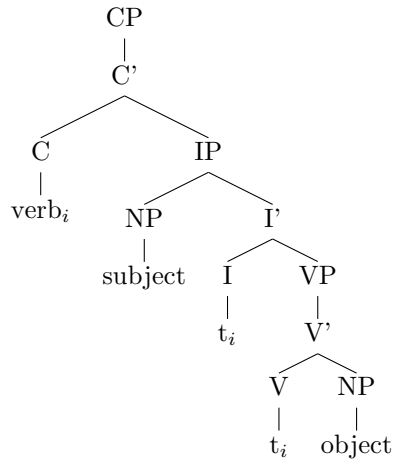
(c)



(d)



The following two questions are about the tree below (NPs are simplified again):

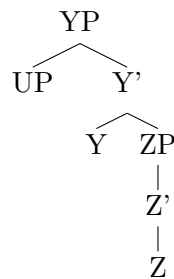


27. The surface word order of this sentence is (V = verb, S = subject, O = object):
- (a) S-O-V
 - (b) S-V-O
 - (c) V-O-S
 - (d) V-S-O
28. In this tree,
- (a) head movement of the object has taken place.
 - (b) no head movement has taken place.
 - (c) head movement of the verb has taken place. The verb has moved from V to I, then from I to C.
 - (d) head movement of the verb has taken place. The verb has moved from C to I, then from I to V.
29. Which of the following word pairs is an example of hyponymy?
- (a) big : tall
 - (b) cedar : tree
 - (c) hot : cold
 - (d) fair : fare

The next two questions are about the following ill-formed sentence: *The sun melted the cat*

30. The sentence above is odd because
- (a) it is syntactically ill-formed/ungrammatical
 - (b) it is semantically ill-formed: transitive “melt” selects an NP that can melt as its complement, and cats don’t (usually) melt
 - (c) it is both syntactically and semantically ill-formed
 - (d) it is neither syntactically nor semantically ill-formed. Cats occasionally melt.

31. In this sentence, the NP “the sun”
- (a) is the cause of the melting event
 - (b) is the experiencer of the melting event
 - (c) is the agent of the melting event
 - (d) is the theme of the melting event
32. Why is the following sentence ungrammatical:
**The cat sat on the cupcake and the dog there, too.*
- (a) because cats don’t sit on cupcakes.
 - (b) because “there” can only be used to replace NPs, and in this case it replaces a VP
 - (c) because “there” can only be used to replace PPs, and in this case it replaces a VP
 - (d) because “there” cannot be used to replace constituents
33. Which of the following statements is true:
- (a) The linear order of words in a sentence directly reflects the deep structure of that sentence
 - (b) The linear order of words in a sentence directly reflects the surface structure of that sentence
 - (c) The linear order of words in a sentence cannot be derived from the deep structure of that sentence
 - (d) The linear order of words in a sentence has nothing to do with either the deep structure or the surface structure of that sentence
34. This question is about the following tree:



In this tree, UP is

- (a) The sister of Y'
- (b) The specifier of YP
- (c) The complement of Y
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

35. In a head-final language, we expect that:
- (a) objects of verbs precede their verbs and objects of prepositions precede their prepositions in the linear order of a sentence.
 - (b) objects of verbs follow their verbs and objects of prepositions follow their prepositions in the linear order of a sentence.
 - (c) objects of verbs precede their verbs and objects of prepositions follow their prepositions in the linear order of a sentence.
 - (d) word order is random and cannot be predicted.

The following questions are about the English sentences below. Sentence a) is active, sentence b) is passive.

- (9) a. Carl ate the chocolate pudding
b. The chocolate pudding was eaten by Carl

36. Which of the following statements is true:
- (a) The NP “the chocolate pudding” has two different thematic roles in a. and b., but occurs in the same position in the clause.
 - (b) The NP “the chocolate pudding” has the same thematic role in both (9-a) and (9-b), but occurs in different positions in these two sentences
 - (c) The NP “the chocolate pudding” is the theme in a. but the agent in b.
 - (d) The two sentences have nothing to do with each other.

37. The NP “Carl”
- (a) is the agent of the eating event in a., but the theme of the eating event in b.
 - (b) is the theme of the eating event in a. and b.
 - (c) is the agent of the eating event in a. and b.
 - (d) has nothing to do with the eating event

38. Which of the following words has a prefix:

- (a) inseparable
- (b) readable
- (c) documentation
- (d) proper

39. The statement “the meaning of words depends solely on factors external to the human brain” illustrates

- (a) an externalist position
- (b) an internalist position
- (c) a mix between an externalist and an internalist position
- (d) that Philosophy of Mind is a dangerous field and you should stay away from it.

40. English irregular plural morphemes such as the ones in *ox-en*, *child-ren*, *sheep*, *mice*, etc.
- (a) can be derived by productive morphological rules, like regular plurals
 - (b) have a different meaning than the regular plural morpheme of English
 - (c) only exist in prescriptive grammars but aren't actually used by speakers
 - (d) have to be learned separately by speakers and are stored in the lexicon