1. Old English is said to be typically a 'synthetic' language, while Modern English is said to be an 'analytic' language. Discuss the differences in terms of *word order* and *inflectional morphology*. **(5 points)**

2. What is *umlaut*? Give two pairs of words in Modern English which show the effect of umlaut. **(5 points)**

3. What is a 'strong verb'? What is a 'weak verb'? Which of the following are strong verbs and which are weak verbs? **(10 points)**

      run, walk, feel, stand, sell, fly, look, write, want, give

4. Decide which of the following words are spelled the American way and which are spelled the British way. **(10 points)**

      behavior, cheque, airplane, insure, tyre, programme, traveler, analyse, skeptical, maneuver

5. Write the following sentences in phonetic transcription. **(10 points)**
    (a) Please give me the comb.
    (b) The horse raced past the judges and won the treasure.
    (c) Sue waited a long time.

6. You have some (Chinese) students in your class who make the following errors in pronunciation. Explain each error using phonetic descriptions (e.g., uses a voiced velar stop instead of a voiceless velar stop) and then speculate on the reasons for these errors. **(10 points)**
    (a) *six*   student pronounces initial s as sh
    (b) *thesis*   student pronounces initial th as f
    (c) *bell*   student pronounces final l as w
    (d) *that*   student pronounces initial th as l
    (e) *paper*   student pronounces the word the same as *pepper*

7. Briefly describe three ways in which new words are formed. Do not include any processes that work by adding affixes to existing words or by removing affixes from existing words. **(6 points)**

8. Briefly explain each of the following terms, using examples where appropriate. **(2 points each; total of 18 points)**
    (a) coreference; (b) antonyms; (c) grammar; (d) tag question; (e) denotation; (f) transformation;
    (g) cleft sentence; (h) recursion; (i) allomorphs.

9. In the following sentence,

The killer's reevaluation of his troubled past awakened him to new possibilities.

list, in the order in which they appear in the sentence, **(8 points)**
  (a) all the free morphemes;
  (b) all the suffixes;
  (c) all the derivational affixes;
  (d) all the function words.

10. Draw the D-structure and the S-structure for the following sentence, showing all lexical categories, all phrasal categories, and the S-node. **(7 points)**

  Which student will the teacher give the prize to?

11. Draw the simplest set of phrase structure rules that can generate all the following sentences. (*simplest* means the smallest number of rules and the smallest number of symbols in each rule.) Begin with the rule S → NP VP. **(6 points)**

  Old teachers never die.
  Really good students always study for tests.
  Teachers sometimes disappear after exams.

12. Consider the following statement:

  Semantics and grammar are very closely connected, but the connection is rarely simple or consistent.

Explain this statement, using either *lexical categories* or *grammatical relations* as an example of the connection. **(5 points)**