本科目不得使用字典（含電子字典）＊

*Answer the following questions in English.

1. Linguistics study the structure of language. In your opinion, how many levels (or sub-fields) are needed to fully understand the organization of language? What are they? And what do they deal with? (50%)

2. For each group of sounds listed, state the phonetic features(s) they *all* share. (20%)
   Example: [p] [b] [m]
   Features: bilabial, stop, consonant.

a. [g] [p] [t] [d] [k] [b]

   Features:

   _____

b. [u] [ʊ] [o] [ɔ]

   Features:

   _____

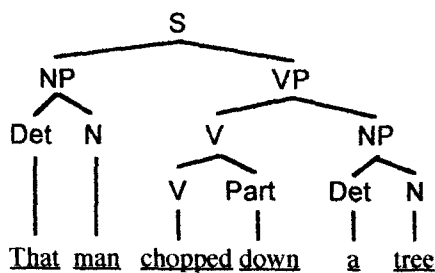c. [i] [ɪ] [e] [ɛ] [æ]

   Features:

   _____

d. [f] [v] [s] [ʃ] [ʒ] [ð]

   Features:

   _____

3. Observe the following sentences:
   a. That man chopped down a tree.

   b. The boy kicked a rock.
   c. A women bought the car.

A simplified Phrase Structure Rules can be drawn to account for the above sentences:
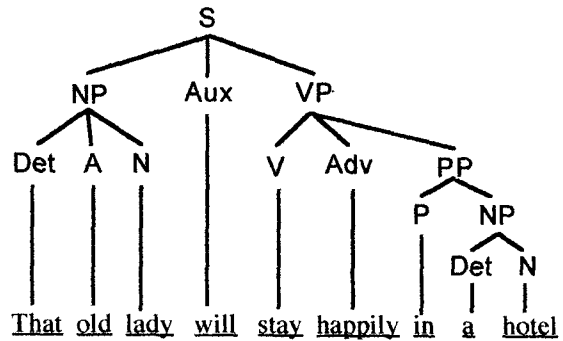
   1. S → NP VP
   2. NP → Det N
   3. VP → V NP
   4. V → V (Part)

The PSR, however, can be modified to account for more complicated sentences, such as e, f, and g.

e. The old lady will stay happily in a hotel.

f. The hungry wolf found a lamb behind the door.

g. My brother will put the beer into the icebox.

Q1. Now rewrite the PSR to account for all the sentences, from a ~ g. (20%)

1. S →
2. NP →
3. VP →
4. V →
5. PP →

Q2. Draw a tree diagram for sentence g. (10%)