不得使用字典（含電子字典）＊

I. Phonetics

i. Exclude one sound from the group.　(16%)

Example: [p ð b r n]: *[n] / nasal, not oral*

1. [s l t f d]: _____ / _____
2. [ʃ θ v s h]: _____ / _____
3. [p k t g ʒ]: _____ / _____
4. [æ o ɑ ʊ u]: _____ / _____

ii. Fill in the missing information for describing the consonants.　(8%)

1. [tʃ]: voiceless post-alveolar _____
2. [j]: voiced _____ approximant
3. [ʔ]: _____ glottal stop
4. [__]: voiced alveolar lateral approximant

II. Phonology

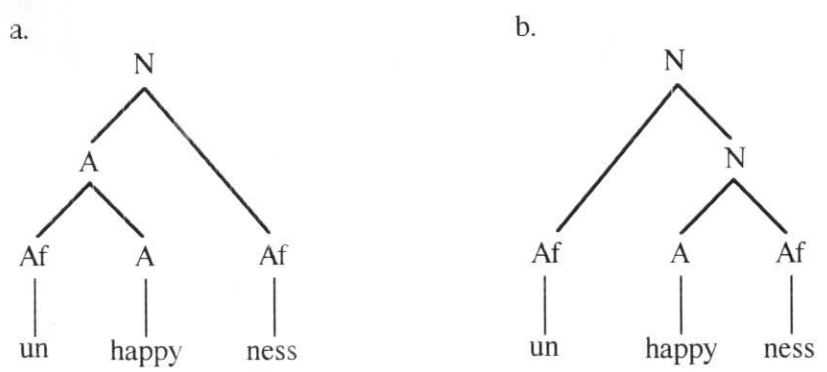Examine the classes of voiced versus voiceless approximants in English and answer the questions. (approximants: [l r j w]; [̥]: voiceless)

[luz]	lose	[ˈkɑːŋkl̥eɪv]	conclave
[tw̥ɪn]	twin	[splæʃ]	splash
[flaɪ]	fly	[kr̥uz]	cruise
[kj̊u]	cue	[strɪŋ]	string
[swɪm]	swim	[ˈmʌŋklɪ]	monkly
[dɪsˈpl̥e]	display	[ˈtɑpˌrel]	toprail

1. Are voiced and voiceless approximants in English in contrast, in free variation, or in complementary distribution?　(2%)
2. If the sounds are in complementary distribution, pick one sound (voiced or voiceless) as the basic sound and give the phonetic context for its allophones.　(10%)
3. Write the rule that describes the distribution of the voiced and voiceless approximants.　(6%)

III. Morphology

i. The internal structure of the word *unhappiness* could be analyzed in either of the ways indicated below:

(N: noun; A: adjective; Af: affix)

1. Which one of the structures is favored?　(4%)
2. Why? (Consider the properties of the affixes *un-* and *–ness*.)　(14%)

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ii. The words in *column b* have been created from the corresponding words in *column a*. Match the morphological process responsible for the creation of each word. (The first one has been done as example.)　(20%)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS
D 1. book case	→ bookcase	A. acronyms
___2. facsimile	→ fax	B. derivation
___3. housekeeper	→ housekeep	C. blends
___4. treat	→ treatment	D. compounding
___5. not in my back yard	→ NIMBY	E. backformation
___6. spiced ham	→ spam	F. clipping

IV. Syntax

Here are some simple phrase structure rules for Scottish Gaelic:

$$S \rightarrow V\ NP\ NP \qquad NP \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} Art\ N\ (Adj) \\ PN \end{Bmatrix}$$

Art → *an*   Adj → {*beag, mor*}
N → {*cu, gille*}   V → {*chunnaic, bhuail*}
PN → {*Tearlach, Calum*}
(V: verb; N: noun; Art: article; Adj: adjective; PN: pronoun; NP: noun phrase; S: sentence)

Only two of the following sentences would be considered well-formed, according to the rules above.

a. *Calum chunnaic an gille*   c. *Bhuail an beag cu*
b. *Bhuail an gille mor an cu*   d. *Chunnaic Tearlach an gille*

1. Identify the ill-formed sentences, using the symbol *.　(4%)
2. Provide labeled tree diagrams for the two well-formed sentences.　(16%)