I. Please define the following terms with appropriate examples: (30%)

1. Modularity (of the brain)
2. Distinctive Features (Please supply the distinctive feature matrix for [i])
3. Phonetic Assimilation
4. Markedness Hypothesis
5. The Whorfian hypothesis
6. Diglossia

II. Multiple choices? (20%)

1. Which natural class of sounds is characterized by the features [-cons, +high, α back, α round]
   a. [e, i]  b. [u, ɔ]  c. [u, i]  d. [ʊ, ʌ]

2. Which of the following phonological rule is wrong?
   a. [−contin, −voiced]→[+spread gl]/syllable-initial
   b. V→[long]/____ [+cons, +voiced]
   c. V→[−long]/____ [+cons, −voiced]
   d. [−son, −cont]→[+lateral]/____V

3. What's the thematic role of parcel in the following sentence? “The parcel will be delivered promptly to your door by the mailman tomorrow.”
   a. agent  b. location  c. theme  d. goal

4. How many morphemes are there in the word "establishmentarianism"?
   a. 3  b. 4  c. 5  d. 6

5. Which of the following is correct if X and H are sisters, and the mother of X is a projection of H?
   a. X is the complement of H
   b. The mother is XP
   c. X is the specifier
6. Which of the following is not the constituent of the sentence "The dean may expect you to hold a meeting"?
   a. meeting   b. you to   c. hold a meeting   d. you to hold a meeting

7. Which of the following term has very few differences from other varieties of Standard English:
   a. acrolect  b. idiolect  c. mesolect  d. dialect

8. Below is a dialogue between two friends:
   A: Where’s Jason?
   B: There’s a blue BMW outside my apartment.
   Which of the following maxims of conversation are apparently violated when B’s contribution is taken literally and fails to answer A’s question?
   a. quality and quantity
   b. quantity and relevance
   c. quantity and manner
   d. quality and relevance

9. Which of the following is not the open-class word?
   a. beside   b. therefore   c. even   d. bit

10. Below are some sentences from Samoan. What’s the Samoan for “they travel”?
    
    manao  "he wishes"  mananao  "they wish"
    matua  "he is old"  matutua  "they are old"
    malosi  "he is strong"  malolosi  "they are strong"
    savali  "he travels"

III. Essay questions: (50%)

1. The language faculty incorporates a set of universal grammatical principles which are invariant across languages, and which determine the nature and acquisition of grammatical structure. However, it clearly cannot be that all aspects of the grammatical structure of languages are determined by innate grammatical principles. Please explain the Principles-and-Parameters Theory (PPT) and provide at least two different syntactic examples of parameters. (10%)

2. In research literature, there is an apparent contradiction between studies that seem to show that adults have the advantage in second language acquisition and others that appear to demonstrate that children have the advantage. How do you explain this difference in terms of neurological development, cognitive style, motivation, and personality? (20%)

3. The emergence of English as an International Language (EIL) has led to the nativization of various English varieties around the world (e.g., Singlish, Indian English, and Hong Kong English). Please discuss (1) what factors have led to the spread of EIL and what factors may impede its continued growth, and (2) whether or not you can draw a line in recognizing the "legitimacy" of a variety of Englishes such as Taiwanese English. (20%)