

ANSWER KEY

Please put your exam pickup number in this box →

Student #: _____ Name: _____

LING 110, Summer 2011
Midterm #2

2011.07.21

60 minutes

Write all answers in INK

Total marks: 54

-
- A.** For each word, state whether it is formed from the past participle, the present participle, or just the root (with or without the thematic vowel). (12 questions @ 1 mark; minus one mark for each error or omission)

example: " <i>important</i> "	<i>present participle</i>
transient	present participle
noxious	root
irregular	root
expire	root
transmission	past participle
emit	root
actor	past participle
puncture	past participle
vocal	root
confidence	present participle
provide	root
possible	past participle

ANSWER KEY

B. For each word, state its root. Show vowel length where relevant. (12 questions @ 1 mark; minus one mark for each error or omission)

example: “ <i>important</i> ”	<i>port</i>
adventure	question deleted
pension	pend
envision	vīd
attractive	trag
re-elect	leg
computer	put
taxi	tax
auditorium	aud
produce	duc
transitory	i
inspiration	spir
universe	vert

C. For each pair, circle the word that is *older*. (4 questions @ 1 mark each; minus one mark for each error or omission)

example: “ <i>collectible</i> ”	doable
inapt	<i>inept</i>
<i>effective</i>	exfoliate
untenable	<i>continent</i>
transduce	<i>tradition</i>

ANSWER KEY

D. For each word, give its exact etymological structure. Show root vowel length where relevant. (10 questions @ 1 mark; minus one mark for each error or omission)

example: " conclusion "	con + claud + e + t + ion
division	dis + vīd + e + t + ion
impregnate	in + pre + gn + a (or ā) + t (+e)
agent	ag + e + nt
portability	port + a (or ā) + bil + ity
miscreant	mis + cre + a (or ā) + nt
solar	sol + al
script	scrib + e + t
abnormal	abs + norm + al
allocate	ad + loc + a (or ā) + t (+ e)
consent	con + sent

E. Given the following etymological structures (some with nonsense Latin roots), give the word that will result after the phonology has applied. Assume that all vowels are short unless marked long. (10 questions @ 1 mark; minus one mark for each error or omission)

example: " rus + al "	rural
sed + e + t + ion	session
ad + ipt	adipt
dis + reg + e + t	direct

ANSWER KEY

log + ic	logic
vegh + ic + ul + al	vehicular
in + cap + e + t + ion	inception
prod + pend + e + t + ity	propensity
sub + fot + e + nt	suffotent
ex + duc + ā + t	educate
sed + i + t + ion	sedition

F. Find the one best answer to each of the following multiple choice [MC] and true/false [T/F] questions. Indicate your answer to the MC questions by circling the letter of the response you choose. Circle “true” or “false” for the T/F question. (6 questions @ 1 mark; minus one mark for each error or omission)

1. The phonological process that we see in the change from “native” to “nation” is

- a. assimilation.
- b. rhotacism.
- c. metathesis.
- d. assibilation.**
- e. epenthesis.

2. In a word like “prince” [prints] (say the word to yourself!), the [t] comes about through the process of

- a. epenthesis.**
- b. assibilation.
- c. deletion.
- d. metathesis.
- e. assimilation.

3. The inchoative construction adds the meaning “begin to do something”. It appears

- a. before the root.
- b. after the thematic vowel.
- c. after the present participle marker.
- d. after the past participle marker
- e. none of the above**

ANSWER KEY

4. Reanalysis is another way of saying that old rules don't apply to newer words.

TRUE

FALSE

5. The phonological statement $V_1 + V_2 \rightarrow V_2$ is a rule of this type:

a. assimilation

d. metathesis

b. deletion

e. none of the above

c. dissimilation

6. "Schadenfreude" is a word used often in English. It's a direct borrowing from

a. French.

d. PIE.

b. Old Norse.

e. German.

c. Danish.

A: _____ / 12

B: _____ / 12

C: _____ / 4

D: _____ / 10

E: _____ / 10

F: _____ / 6

TOTAL: _____ / 54