I.　Supply a linguistics technical term according to the statement given: 30%

1. Words whose pronunciations suggest their meaning, e.g., *cock-a-doodle-doo*.
2. A class of sounds characterized by a phonetic property or feature that pertains to all members of the set, e.g., the class of fricatives.
3. The situation in which phones never occur in the same phonetic environment, e.g., [t] and [t ʰ] in English.
4. The time between early childhood and puberty during which a child can acquire language easily, swiftly, and without external intervention.
5. A word that does not have clear lexical meaning but has a grammatical function, e.g., prepositions.
6. Bound grammatical morpheme that is affixed to a word according to rules of syntax, e.g., regular plural suffix –s/-es.
7. Word composed of the initials of several words, e.g., UNESCO.
8. The semantic relationship between the verb and the noun phrases of a sentence, such as **agent, theme, instrument.**
9. Two or more words that are identical except for one phoneme that occurs in the same position in each word, e.g., sit / set.
10. A variety of language whose grammar differs in systematic ways from other varieties in terms of lexical, phonological, syntactic, or semantic differences.

II.　Diagram the syllable structure of [sprɪŋ].10%

III.　Give a shorthand notation (formula) to illustrate the phonological rules (P-rules) involved in the pronunciation of the word *beam*.10%

IV.　Give a tree diagram to show the syntactic structure of the sentence *John knows what I mean.*10%

V.　*Colorless green ideas sleep furiously* is an often-cited sentence in linguistics. Explain the insight into **language** which this sentence may give to us. 20%

VI.　Discuss ONE of the following topics: 20%

1. Over the years, there have developed many approaches to foreign-language instruction.　Name two of the language-teaching methods and comment on them.
2. Define **modularity** and then discuss it in terms of the evidence you can adduce.