

# Sample Short-Answer Form Exam

Use the supplied answer sheet to answer the below questions, all weighted equally. On the answer sheet, make sure that your answers fit entirely and neatly within the box. Where you see a question number (e.g. [Q4]) in paragraphs below, fill in the missing word or words. So, if the question says 'The field of [Q4] is the study of human Language', you would write 'linguistics' in the Q4 box on the answer sheet. Question numbers may repeat if the same concept shows up multiple times in the text, but the answer remains the same.

## 1 The Joys of Language

Please fill in all the blanks on your answer sheet with the best answer.

Linguistics is the study of human [Q1]. Within linguistics, we have many subfields, such as [Q2] which studies speech production and perception, [Q3] which studies sounds and their patterns, [Q4] which studies words and the correspondences between linguistic forms and meaning, [Q5] which deals with sentence structure, and [Q6] which deals with meaning in the abstract (with meaning in context and discourse generally falling into [Q7]). Additionally, some linguists look at [Q8], which is the study of the interaction of language and social factors, [Q9] linguists study both the processing and understanding of language by computers, and [Q10] linguistics is the study of language change over time.

Within [Q2], students are often taught to transcribe words into the [Q11], which is a writing system designed to capture the sounds used across all of the world's languages, and to write down the sounds being produced, rather than the words written. In the IPA, in Standardized US English, 'test' would be written like /[Q12]/, whereas 'penguin' would be written as /[Q13]/. The final sound in 'penguin' is notable because it is a voiced alveolar [Q14], which is produced by producing an oral stop with the tongue at the [Q15], but with the [Q16] left open, allowing air to flow out the nose. This often leads to some [Q17] on adjacent vowels, and this anticipatory or carryover [Q17] is a type of [Q18], that is, a sort of blend of two adjacent articulations. [Q18] is found in most languages around the world, and in many cases, it can become an important part of a language's [Q3]. This is one of many reasons why [Q2] is uncontroversially the best discipline within linguistics, and I am in no way biased.

## 2 Knowledge Checks

**Q19:** Your instructor is incredibly bitter about the inaccuracy, poor character representation, and general departure in tone from the source materials in the Transformers movies directed by [Q19].

**Q20:** If the fundamental frequency of a sound is 200Hz, the second harmonic will be at [Q20, give the unit]

## 3 Short Answer

**Q21:** Name three 'top level' language families which contain widely-spoken human languages.

**Q22:** What are the three necessary pieces of information to phonetically describe a consonant which we discussed in class.

**Q23:** Why has Will implemented this weird exam/answersheet format?

**Q24:** Explain why there can be no such thing as a 'glottal nasal'

**You're done, there are only 24 questions. Please WRITE YOUR NAME AND STUDENT ID NUMBER ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

Name	Herbie McPrairie Dog	ID	A13376940
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Please write only within the boxes, and exclusively within the boxes. Any writing outside the box will not be graded.

Q1	Language	Q2	phonetics
Q3	Phonology	Q4	Morphology
Q5	syntax	Q6	semantics
Q7	pragmatics	Q8	sociolinguistics
Q9	computational	Q10	diachronic.

Q11	International Phonetic Alphabet	Q12	EST
Q13	PENGWIN	Q14	nasal
Q15	alveolar ridge	Q16	velopharyngeal port
Q17	nasality	Q18	coarticulation
Q19	Michael Bay	Q20	400 Hz

Q21	Sino-Tibetan, Indo-European, Afroasiatic
Q22	Place of Articulation, Manner of Articulation, Voicing
Q23	To reduce paper use and make grading faster more efficient!

Q24	There can be no 'glottal nasal' because it's impossible to make a closure at the glottis which still permits air to escape through the velopharyngeal port. Nasals must have an oral closure to properly "redirect" the air.
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