

Question 22

Property of language describing the fact that there is no natural connection between a linguistic form and its meaning

- A) Arbitrariness
- B) Displacement
- C) Cultural transmission

Question 24

A property of language that allows users to create new expressions

- A) Productivity
- B) Displacement
- C) Arbitrariness

The process whereby knowledge of a language is passed from one generation to the next

- A) Duality
- B) Cultural transmission
- C) Arbitrariness

Question 48

A unit of sound consisting of a vowel and optional consonants before or after the vowel

- A) Cuneiform
- B) Syllable
- C) Alphabet
- D) Phonograph\

Question 54

The study of the characteristics of speech sounds

- A) Phonetics
- B) Articulatory phonetics
- C) Auditory phonetics

Question 58

Vocal cords are inside the:

- A) trachea
- B) lungs
- C) larynx حنجرة

Question 60

When the vocal cords are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded

- A) Voiced sounds
- B) Loud sounds
- C) Voiceless sounds

Question 61

When the vocal cords are drawn together, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through, creating a vibration effect

- A) Voiced sounds
- B) Voiceless sounds
- C) Loud sounds

Question 63

sounds formed using both upper and lower lips. The lower lip articulates against the upper lip

- A) Labiodentals
- B) Alveopalatals
- C) Bilabials
- D) Glottals

-Sounds formed with the upper teeth and the lower lip. The lower lip articulates against the upper teeth

- A) Dentals
- B) Bilabials

C) Labiodentals

Sounds formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth. The tongue tip articulates against the upper teeth

- A) Dentals
- B) Alveolars
- C) Palatals

-sounds is the rough, bony ridge immediately behind and above the upper teeth. The tongue tip formed with the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge, which and/or blade articulates against the teeth ridge

- A) Dentals
- B) Bilabials
- C) Palatals

D) Alveolars

Sounds produced with the tongue and the palate. The tongue front articulates against the hard palate

- A) Palatals
- B) Glottals
- C) Velars
- D) Alveolars

Sounds produced with the back of the tongue against the velum. The tongue back articulates against the soft palate

- A) Bilabials
- B) Labiodentals
- C) Velars

D) Glottals

Sounds that are produced without the active use of the tongue and other parts of the mouth

- A) Dentals
- B) Glottals
- C) Velars

D) Bilabials

Question 84

According to the manner of articulation [f], [v], [θ], [d], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ] are

- A) Glottals
- B) Dentals
- C) Nasals

D) Fricatives

according to the manner of articulation [tʃ] and [dʒ] are

A) Affricates

B) Glides

C) Labiodentals

D) Velars

According to the manner of articulation [m], [n], and [ŋ] are

A) Stops

B) Fricatives

C) Liquids

D) Nasals

Question 87

according to the manner of articulation [l] and [r] are

A) Liquids

B) Labiodentals

C) Dentals

D) Palatals

According to the manner of articulation [w] and [j] are

A) Liquids

B) Palatals

C) Glides

D) Nasals

Produced with a relatively free flow of air

A) Nasals

B) Glottals

C) Liquids

D) Vowels

The vowel in eat, key, see is represented in phonetics as

A) [e]

B) [æ]

C) [i]

D) [ə]

The vowel in hit, myth are represented in phonetics as

A) [ɪ]

B) [i]

C) [e]

Question 92

The vowel in [great] is represented in phonetics as

A) [æ]

B) [ɛ]

C) [ʊ]

D) [e]

Question 93

The vowel in [pet] is represented in phonetics as

A) [i]

B) [ʌ]

C) [ɛ]

D) [æ]

The vowel in [my] is represented in phonetics as

A) [ai]

[B) [ei]

[C) [ɔi]

D) [aʊ]

Question 95

The study of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in languages

A) Phonology

B) Phones

C) Phonemes

D) Allophones

Question 96

The smallest meaning-distinguishing sound unit in the abstract representation of the sounds of a language.

A) Phonology

B) Phones

C) Phonemes

D) Allophones

A physically produced speech sound, representing one version of a phoneme

A) Co-articulation

B) Minimal pair

C) Allophones

D) Phones

The sound [p] in 'put' is pronounced with a stronger puff of air than the [p] in 'up', and both of them are called:

A) Phonemes

B) Allophones

C) Minimal pair

D) Minimal set

Question 99

The two words 'hat' and 'bat' are both an example of

A) Phonemes

B) Minimal set

C) Minimal pair

D) Allophones

The words (man, fan, van, ban, pan) are an example of

A) Minimal set

B) Minimal pair

C) Allophones

D) Phonemes

constraints (restrictions) on the permissible combination of sounds in a language

A) Phonotactics

- B) Phonemes
- C) Allophones
- D) Phones

unit of sound consisting of a vowel (V) and optional consonant(s) (C) before or after the vowel.

- A) Coda
- B) Nucleus
- C) Onset
- D) Syllable**

Question 103

The part of a syllable after the vowel

- A) Onset
- B) Consonant cluster
- C) Coda**
- D) Rhyme

The vowel in a syllable.

- A) Coda
- B) Nucleus**
- C) Syllable
- D) Rhyme

The part of the syllable before the vowel.

- A) Rhyme
- B) Nucleus
- C) Onset**
- D) Syllable

(The part of the syllable containing the vowel plus any following consonant(s)

- A) Rhyme**
- B) Onset
- C) Coda
- D) Syllable

Question 108

The process of making one sound almost at the same time as the next sound

- A) Elision
- B) Co-articulation**
- C) Assimilation
- D) Aspiration

When we don't pronounce the [d] in "hand me the pen", this is called

- A) Aspiration
- B) Elision**
- C) Pronunciation
- D) Assimilation

Question 110

In the word "handbag" we pronounce 'n' as 'm' to be "hambag". this is called

A) Aspiration

B) Assimilation

C) Elision

D) Phoneme

In the word 'heart' /rt/ is

A) Nucleus

B) Onset

C) Coda

D) Rhyme

Question 114

In the word "fat" the vowel 'a' or 'æ' is

A) Rhyme

B) Onset

C) Syllable

D) Nucleus

Question 116

In the word "cat" /æt/ or 'at' is

A) Rime

B) consonant cluster

C) Nucleus

D) Coda

Question 119

The study of the origin and history of a word.

A) Etymology

B) Coinage

Question 129

Reducing the word "veterinarian" to "vet" is

A) Fore-clipping

B) Back-clipping

C) Middle-clipping

D) Conversion

The process of reducing a word to a shorter version and using it as a new word is

Called

A) Derivation

B) Blending

C) Backformation

D) Clipping

Question 133

:Using the verb "guess" as a noun is

- A) Clipping
- B) Blending
- C) Coinage
- D) Conversion**

Adding the suffix "-less" to the word "voice" to form the word "voiceless" is called

- A) Derivation**
- B) Backformation
- C) Clipping
- D) Conversion

The suffix '-ness' is

- A) lexical morpheme
- B) functional morpheme
- C) inflectional morpheme
- D) derivational morpheme**

Question 148

The suffix '-s' which is used to form plural words is

- A) functional morpheme
- B) lexical morpheme
- C) inflectional morpheme**
- D) derivational morpheme

in morphology, the word 'the' is

- A) lexical morpheme
- B) functional morpheme**
- C) derivational morpheme
- D) inflectional morpheme

:**The two inflectional morphemes '-s' and '-es' which are used to form plural** words are

- A) allomorphs**
- B) allophones
- C) stems
- D) free morphemes

The description of the structure of phrases and sentences based on established categories used in the analysis of Latin and Greek.

- A) Agreement
- B) Prescriptive approach
- C) Traditional analysis
- D) Traditional Grammar**