

1. The word “**house**” is considered as a ____ .
 - A. bound morpheme
 - B. functional morpheme
 - C. prefix
 - D. lexical morpheme

2. The underline part in this sentence “ the student saw a ” considered as a ____ .
 - A. a noun phrase
 - B. a noun
 - C. a verb phrase
 - D. an article

3. The grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence , as connection between a subject “ **Cathy** ” and the form of a verb “ **loves chocolate** ” is known as ____ .
 - A. agreement
 - B. antecedent
 - C. agent
 - D. babbling

4. A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is a ____ .
 - A. homophone
 - B. metonymy
 - C. morpheme
 - D. collocation

5. The initial sound in the words “shout” and “child” are ____ .
 - A. voiceless dental
 - B. voiceless palatals
 - C. voiced bilabials
 - D. voiced stops

6. the underline letters in the word “picture” are pronounced as ____ .
 - A. /ʃ/
 - B. /t/
 - C. /s/
 - D. /tʃ/

7. A combination of two vowel sounds is Known as _____ .
A. diphthongs
B. triphthongs
C. consonants
D. vowels
8. _____ is a sound produced through the vocal constriction of airflow in the mouth .
A. coda
B. syllable
C. consonant
D. vowel
9. _____ is the study of how speech sounds are articulated.
A. Acoustic phonetics
B. Articulatory phonetics
C. Auditory phonetics
D. Phonetic alphabet
10. _____ It allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment
A. Arbitrariness
B. Displacement
C. Cultural transmission
D. Productivity
11. The two words “ *buy/purchase*” are
A. prototypes
B. antonyms
C. synonyms
D. hyponyms
12. Which of the following words are considered as a minimal
A. found and fight
B. but and blue
C. site and side
D. call and role

13. _____ is the word formation process in which a word from one language is **borrowed** directly into another language.
- A. Coinage
 - B. Blending
 - C. Borrowing**
 - D. Compounding.
14. The underlined part in this sentence “ *the lucky boys* ” are described as
- A. -y lexical and -s functional
 - B. -y inflectional and -s derivational
 - C. -y functional and -s lexical
 - D. -y derivational and -s inflectional**
15. A set of bound morphemes used to show if a word singular, past tense or not, a comparative or positive called
- A. bound morphemes
 - B. derivational morphemes
 - C. inflectional morphemes**
 - D. free morphemes
16. The initial sound of “ *thin* ” and the final sound of “ *bath* ” _____
- A. voiced velars
 - B. voiceless dentals**
 - C. voiced alveolars
 - D. voiceless glottal
17. The underlined last letters in the word “ *enough* ”
- A. /tʃ/
 - B. /f/**
 - C. /g/
 - D. /ʃ/
18. _____ is the process whereby a feature of one sound become part of another during speech production
- A. Backformation
 - B. Conversion
 - C. Assimilation**

D. Aspiration

19. The word “**workroom**” is an example for
- A. Conversion
 - B. Compounding**
 - C. Derivation
 - D. Clipping
20. _____ is relationship between words that tied together.
- A. Presupposition
 - B. Collocation
 - C. Anaphora
 - D. Cohesion**
21. The underline vowels of the both words “**bid**” and “**woman**” are described as
- A. [æ]
 - B. [ɪ]**
 - C. [a]
 - D. [u]
22. The **combination** of two separate forms to produce a **single new** word is also present in the process called _____
- A. clipping
 - B. derivation
 - C. prefixes
 - D. blending**
23. The study of the **history** of a words is known as _____
- A. etymology**
 - B. borrowing
 - C. blending
 - D. coinage
24. _____ is the process whereby a language is **passed** on from one **generation** to the next .
- A. Cultural transmission**
 - B. Arbitrariness
 - C. Displacement

D. Productivity

25. When two or more different (written) forms have the **same pronunciation**, they are described as _____
- A. polysems
 - B. metonyms
 - C. collocations
 - D. homophones**
26. _____ The process of describing the **structure** of phrases and sentences .
- A. Grammar**
 - B. Pragmatics
 - C. Semantics
 - D. Traditional analysis
27. Which of the these words has a **derivational** morpheme?
- A. payment**
 - B. spoken
 - C. tiger
 - D. laughing
28. The underlined part of the word "**careless**" is known as _____
- A. suffix
 - B. a free morpheme**
 - C. a bound
 - D. an allomorph
29. _____ are words or phrases used to indicate that we're **not** really **sure** that what we're saying is **sufficiently correct** or **complete**.
- A. Hyponyms
 - B. Implicatures
 - C. Deixis
 - D. Hedges**
30. **creating new** expressions by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations.
- A. Cultural transmission
 - B. Arbitrariness**

C. Displacement

D. Productivity

31. One of the following sound is a stop sound

A. /g/

B. /v/

C. /m/

D. /h/

32. The **relationship** between **linguistic signs** and **objects** in the world is described as

A. Cultural transmission

B. Arbitrariness

C. Displacement

D. Productivity

33. These sounds [b] and [p] are _____

A. labiodentals

B. nasals

C. bilabials

D. palatals

34. _____ is the study of form or forms.

A. Syntax

B. Morphology

C. Etymology

D. Polysemy

35. The underlined initial letters in the word "**chemistry**" are known as _____

A. /ʃ/

B. /tʃ/

C. /k/

D. /dʒ/

36. A/an _____ is word such as "**happy**" or "**strange**" --- noun to provide more information.

A. Noun

B. Verb

C. Adjective

D. Adverb

37. Which of the following sounds is a **glottal** sound?

A. /r/

B. /j/

C. /l/

D. /h/

38. _____ are new words formed from the **initial letters** of another words.

A. Suffixes

B. Synonyms

C. Acronyms

D. Infixes

39. _____ are two or more words with very closely **related meanings.**

A. Antonymy

B. Hyponymy

C. Prototypes

D. Synonymy

40. _____ is the study of the **meaning** of words, phrases and sentences.

A. Traditional analysis

B. Semantics

C. Grammar

D. Pragmatics

41. The study of what **speakers mean,** or “speaker meaning,” _____

A. acquisition

B. discourse analysis

C. pragmatics

D. coherence

42. When the **vocal cords (vocal folds) are spread apart,** the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced are known as _____

- A. Syllables
- B. voiceless**
- C. voiced
- D. rhyme

43. _____ is the study of the principles and processes by which **sentences** are **constructed** in particular languages.

- A. Co-operative principle
- B. Semantics
- C. Syntax**
- D. Discourse analysis

44. _____ is the description of the **systems** and patterns of **speech sounds** in a language.

- A. An allophone
- B. Phonology**
- C. A minimal pair
- D. A phoneme

45. _____ are two forms with **opposite** meanings .

- A. Synonymy
- B. Metonymy
- C. Hyponymy
- D. Antonymy**

46. The three sets of words "**bottle/water**", "**car/wheels**" and "**king/crown**" are _____.

- A. synonymy
- B. hyponymy
- C. antonymy
- D. metonymy**

47. The two words "**vegetable/ carrot**" are _____.

- A. polysemy
- B. hyponymy**
- C. antonymy
- D. synonymy

48. the underline **initial letters** in the word "**sugar**" are pronounced as _____ .
- A. /ʃ/
 - B. /g/
 - C. /s/
 - D. /tʃ/
49. When the **vocal cords (vocal folds) are drawn together**, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through. Sounds produced are known as _____
- A. Syllables
 - B. voiceless
 - C. **voiced**
 - D. rhyme
50. The two words "**married/single**" are _____.
- A. polysemy
 - B. hyponymy
 - C. **antonymy**
 - D. synonymy