

1. **Spoken language is suspected to develop between .....**
  - A. 100.000 and 50.00 years ago.
  - B. 10.000 and 5000 years ago.
  - C. 150.000 and 100.000 years ago.
  - D. 15.000 and 10.000 years ago.
  
2. **The initial consonant in 'thin' is a .....**
  - A. voiced dental stop.
  - B. voiceless dental stop.
  - C. voiceless dental fricative.
  - D. voiced dental fricative.
  
3. **Informative signal is .....**
  - A. a behavior that does not provide information at all.
  - B. a behavior used intentionally to provide information.
  - C. a behavior that provides information, usually unintentionally.
  - D. a behavior that shows the savage side in humans.
  
4. **The words ..... form a minimal pair.**
  - A. not and knot
  - B. bed and breakfast
  - C. leaf and leaves
  - D. site and side
  
5. **All affixes (prefixes and suffixes) in English are .....**
  - A. inflectional morphemes.
  - B. bound morphemes.
  - C. free morphemes.
  - D. derivation morphemes.
  
6. **Bee communication has ..... in an extremely limited form.**
  - A. displacement
  - B. duality
  - C. arbitrariness
  - D. Productivity

7. One of the most economical features of human language is .....
- A. arbitrariness.
  - B. displacement.
  - C. productivity.
  - D. duality.
8. .... is the study of the perception of speech sounds by the ear, also called “perceptual phonetics”.
- A. Auditory phonetics
  - B. Acoustic phonetics
  - C. Phonetics
  - D. Articulatory phonetics
9. .... is the process of reducing a word of more than one syllable to a shorter form.
- A. Borrowing
  - B. Blending
  - C. Compounding
  - D. Clipping
10. The form ‘replay’ consists of ..... morphemes
- A. one bound, one free
  - B. one bound, two free
  - C. one free, two bound
  - D. three bound
11. Ideograms are .....
- A. not abstract at all.
  - B. more abstract than pictograms.
  - C. less abstract than pictograms.
  - D. as abstract as pictograms.
12. .... is a sound produced by letting air flow around the sides of the tongue.
- A. An affricate
  - B. A fricative
  - C. A liquid
  - D. A stop

**13. Arbitrariness is a property of language .....**

- A. that allows users to create new expressions, also called 'creativity' or 'open-endedness'.
- B. that allows users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment.
- C. whereby linguistic forms have two simultaneous levels of sound production and meaning, also called 'double articulation'.
- D. describing the fact that there is no natural connection between a linguistic form and its meaning.

**14. The merit of the yo-he-ho theory is that it .....**

- A. helps rediscover the original language.
- B. is less speculative than other theories.
- C. focuses on the lateralization of the brain.
- D. places the development of language in a social context.

**15. .... is the process of combining two (or more) words to form a new word.**

- A. Blending
- B. Clipping
- C. Borrowing
- D. Compounding

**16. .... is a way of writing in which each symbol represents a concept/an idea.**

- A. Ideographic writing
- B. Logographic writing
- C. Rebus writing
- D. Pictographic writing

**17. .... are sounds produced with the tongue and the palate.**

- A. Bilabials
- B. Palatals
- C. Labiodentals
- D. Alveolars

**18. How many types of free morphemes are there?**

- A. Three.
- B. Four.
- C. Two.
- D. One.

**19. Our ancestors made a very significant transition to an upright posture, with bipedal locomotion. Bi-pedal means:**

- A. on two limbs.
- B. on two feet.
- C. on four feet.
- D. on two feet and two limbs.

**20. .... are sounds formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth.**

- A. Bilabials
- B. Dentals
- C. Labiodentals
- D. Alveolars