

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