

**Question 1**

The functions of language (what it is used for) should be emphasized rather than the forms of the language (correct grammatical or phonological structures). This approach is called:

- A) Audiolingual
- B) Grammar-translation
- C) Communicative**
- D) Transfer

**Question 2**

The method in which "written language rather than spoken language is emphasized"

- A) Audiolingual method
- B) Communicative approach
- C) Positive transfer
- D) Grammar-translation method**

**Question 3**

"language a set of 'habits' that could be developed with a lot of practice", this method is called:

- A) Audiolingual**
- B) Grammar-translation
- C) Etymology
- D) Negative transfer

**Question 4**

Acquiring a language by using it naturally in communicative situations with others who know the language

- A) Acquisition**
- B) Learning
- C) Teaching
- D) Speaking

**Question 5**

Accumulating knowledge of the features, such as vocabulary and grammar, of a language, typically in an institutional setting.

- A) Acquiring
- B) Speaking
- C) Teaching
- D) Learning**

**Question 6**

English language in Saudi Arabia is described as:

- A) First language
- B) Second Language
- C) Third language
- D) Foreign language**

**Question 7**

Putting "no" and "not" in front of the verb, and the appearance of "don't" and "can't" are strategies of

- A) Stage 4
- B) Stage 3
- C) Stage 2
- D) Stage 1

**Question 8**

A child can utter this sentence "He no bite you" in stage:

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4

**Question 9**

Children start to use auxiliary forms such as "didn't" as "won't" in:

- A) One-word stage
- B) One-unit stage
- C) First stage
- D) Third stage

**Question 10**

Putting "no" or "not" at the beginning of the sentence to make a negative form, is the strategy of:

- A) Stage 4
- B) Stage 3
- C) Stage 2
- D) Stage 1

**Question 11**

One of the following is a way of child's first stage of forming questions:

- A) utter the expression with a rise in intonation towards the beginning
- B) Using auxiliary verbs
- C) Adding a helping verb to the utterance
- D) Using the Wh-forms

**Question 12**

By the age of three, the vocabulary is grown to:

- A) Two words
- B) Three words
- C) Fifty words
- D) Hundreds of words

**Question 13**

The first grammatical function to appear in the child's speech is:

- A) The "-ing"

- B) The "-ed"
- C) The irregular verbs
- D) The prepositions

**Question 14**

By the age of two, whether the child is producing 200 or 300 distinct 'words', he or she will be capable of understanding

- A) The same number of words
- B) Three times as many
- C) Five times as many
- D) Ten times as many

**Question 15**

The utterance "cat drink milk" is classified as

- A) One-word speech
- B) One-unit speech
- C) Two-words speech
- D) Multiple-word speech

**Question 16**

Multiple-word speech is also known as

- A) One-unit
- B) Holophrastic
- C) Telegraphic
- D) Cooing

**Question 17**

At the age of twelve to eighteen months, the term "one-unit stage" is more accurate than "one-word stage" because:

- A) The child sometimes produces the sound [pʌn] trying to say "spoon"
- B) The child produces one word only
- C) The child produces forms of one word only
- D) The child sometimes produces a sound such as [ʌsæ'] trying to say "what's that"

**Question 18**

What do we call the sound [ʌsæ'] "asa"? which the child sometimes produces trying to say "what's that":

- A) Holophrastic
- B) Babbling
- C) Cooing
- D) Motheres

**Question 19**

Between six and eight months, the child produces a number of different vowels and consonants, as well as combinations such as ba-ba-ba and ga-ga-ga. This

type of sound production is described as:

- A) Babbling
- B) Cooing
- C) Holophrastic
- D) Two-word stage

**Question 20**

Adults tend to react to the babbling because

- A) It is the child's contribution to social interaction
- B) They think it is the child's contribution to social interaction
- C) They think it is NOT the child's contribution to social interaction
- D) It is NOT the child's contribution to social interaction

**Question 21**

"lend me your ear", ear = attention, we call this:

- A) Polysemy
- B) Synonymy
- C) Metonymy
- D) Reverse

**Question 22**

The words (for, four, fore) are:

- A) Hyponyms
- B) Homophones
- C) Homonyms
- D) Synonyms

**Question 23**

"mouse" of computers and "mouse" the animal, are:

- A) Homonyms
- B) Homophones
- C) Hyponyms
- D) Synonym

**Question 24**

The word "present" has more than one meaning, (a gift, or right now) so we can call it:

- A) Prototype
- B) Collocation
- C) Antonym
- D) Polysemy

**Question 25**

"orange" is a \_\_\_\_\_ of "fruit"

- A) Synonym
- B) Hyponym
- C) Reverse

D) Antonym

**Question 26**

The relationship between "large" and "big" is:

- A) Antonymy
- B) Hyponymy
- C) Synonymy
- D) Prototype

**Question 27**

"The girl watched the TV", the theme is:

- A) The girl
- B) The girl watched
- C) watched
- D) the TV

**Question 28**

"The boy kicked the ball", the agent is:

- A) The boy
- B) kicked
- C) kicked the ball
- D) the ball

**Question 29**

The study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.

- A) Prototypes
- B) Semantics
- C) Hyponymy
- D) Collocation

**Question 30**

In this sentence "Hind is a student", which one is the 'proper noun'?

- A) student
- B) a student
- C) is a student
- D) Hind

**Question 31**

$N \rightarrow \{\text{girl, dog, boy}\}$ , is an example of:

- A) Lexical rules
- B) Phrase structural rules
- C) Deep structure
- D) Surface structure

**Question 32**

In this sentence "The girl saw a dog", which one is the verb phrase (VP)?

- A) The girl saw

- B) girl saw a dog
- C) saw a dog
- D) a dog

**Question 33**

NP → {Art N, Pro, PN}

This is a shortened way to say:

- A) An article and a noun and a pronoun will form a proper noun
- B) A noun phrase consists of an article and a noun or of a pronoun or of a proper noun
- C) In the noun phrase, the article and noun must come before pronouns and proper nouns
- D) A noun phrase comes before an article

**Question 34**

In this sentence "The woman is standing **in** the next room **at** the desk **near** the television" the capability of repeating the prepositional phrases is called

- A) Structural ambiguity
- B) Surface structure
- C) Recursion
- D) Syntax

**Question 35**

"A noun phrase consists of an article and a noun", the shortened way to say that is:

- A) NP → PN
- B) NP → Art (adv) N
- C) NP → Art N
- D) Art N → NP

**Question 36**

In the sentence "Ahmad eats healthy food", 'eats healthy food' is:

- A) Verb
- B) Prepositional phrase
- C) Verb phrase
- D) Noun phrase

**Question 37**

In the sentence " The story was long", 'the story' is:

- A) Verb phrase
- B) Prepositional phrase
- C) Noun phrase
- D) Adjective

**Question 38**

When we concentrate on the structure and ordering of components within a sentence, we are studying:

- A) The syntax of a language

- B) Generative grammar
- C) Surface structure
- D) Deep structure

**Question 39**

In the sentence "Am I invited?", the word 'I' is:

- A) Noun
- B) Pronoun**
- C) Verb
- D) Preposition

**Question 40**

In the sentence "The car is in the garage", the word 'in' is:

- A) conjunction
- B) Pronoun
- C) Preposition**
- D) Adverb

**Question 41**

In the sentence "Hussam has two cars", the word 'cars' is:

- A) Adjective
- B) Adverb
- C) Pronoun
- D) Noun**

**Question 42**

In the sentence "She is pretty", the word 'is' is:

- A) Noun
- B) Pronoun
- C) Verb**
- D) Conjunction

**Question 43**

In sentence "I'm happy", the word 'happy' is:

- A) Adjective**
- B) Adverb
- C) Verb
- D) Pronoun

**Question 44**

In the sentence "I read papers and mags", the word 'and' is:

- A) Conjunction**
- B) Article
- C) Pronoun
- D) Noun

**Question 45**

In the sentence "The sun shines", the word 'the' is:

- A) Conjunction

**B) Article**

C) Pronoun

D) Verb

**Question 46**

In the sentence "Teenagers usually drive fast", the word 'fast' is

A) Adjective

**B) Verb**

**C) Adverb**

D) Noun

**Question 47**

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

**A) allomorphs**

B) allophones

C) stems

D) free morphemes

**Question 48**

in this plural group (cats, women, fish), the allomorph of plural in the word 'women' is

A) -s

**B) -es**

C) Ø

**D) vowel change in the word ( $\text{æ} \rightarrow \text{ɛ}$ )**

**Question 49**

Which sentence is correct

A) She shopping likes very much

**B) She likes shopping very much**

C) Likes shopping she very much

D) Very likes shopping she much

**Question 50**

We can use the morphology rules to know the relation between the word 'care' and its derivative 'carelessness'

**A) True**

B) False

**Question 51**

The difference between the inflectional and derivational morphemes is

A) derivational morphemes do not change the grammatical category of a word

**B) inflectional morphemes do not change the grammatical category of a word**

C) inflectional morphemes come at the beginning of the word

D) derivational morphemes are free morphemes

**Question 52**

The suffix '-er' can be

- A) only an inflectional morphem
- B) only a derivational morpheme
- C) both inflectional and derivational morpheme
- D) only functional morpheme

**Question 53**

We can use the morphology rules to know the relation between the word 'sheep' and its plural 'sheep'

- A) True
- B) False

**Question 54**

in morphology, the word 'the' is

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

**Question 55**

Functional morphemes are described as 'closed' class of words, because

- A) we can't add new morphemes to it
- B) we can't use it
- C) we use them to close sentences
- D) they are bound morphemes

**Question 56**

The suffix '-ness' is

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

**Question 57**

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

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

**Question 58**

How many inflectional morphemes are there in English

- A) 5
- B) 6
- C) 7
- D) 8

**Question 59**

In morphology, affixes are

- A) always free morphemes
- B) always bound morphemes**
- C) bound and free morphemes
- D) not morphemes

**Question 60**

How many free morphemes are in the word "Chairman"

- A) 1
- B) 2**
- C) 3
- D) 4

**Question 61**

How many morphemes are in the word "unbelievable"

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3**
- D) 4

**Question 62**

How many bound morphemes are in the word "downloaded"

- A) 1**
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4

**Question 63**

An affix that is incorporated inside another word.

- A) Suffix
- B) Prefix
- C) Adfix
- D) Infix**

**Question 64**

CD-ROM is

- A) Abbreviation only
- B) Derivation
- C) Acronym**
- D) Conversion

**Question 65**

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

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

**D) Conversion**

**Question 66**

Using the verb "guess" as a noun is:

A) Clipping

B) Blending

C) Coinage

**D) Conversion**

**Question 67**

Reducing the word "telephone" to "phone" is

A) Backformation

B) Back-clipping

**C) Fore-clipping**

D) Middle-clipping

**Question 68**

Reducing the word "apollinaris" to "polly" is

A) Derivation

B) Back-clipping

C) Fore-clipping

**D) Middle-clipping**

**Question 69**

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 70**

Reducing the word "veterinarian" to "vet" is

A) Fore-clipping

**B) Back-clipping**

C) Middle-clipping

D) Conversion

**Question 71**

The beginning of the two words "modulator" & "demodulator" formed the new word "modem", This is called

A) Derivation

**B) Conversion**

C) Backformation

D) Blending

**Question 72**

The two words "flame" & "glare" made the new word "flare", this is called

- A) Conversion
- B) compound
- C) Borrowing
- D) Blending**

**Question 73**

Calling your sister by 'sis' is

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

**Question 74**

The word "alcohol" came from Arabic, this is called

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

**Question 75**

The two words 'lap' and 'top' formed a new word "laptop", this is called

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

**Question 76**

Calling any (suv) 4x4 car a "jeep" is

- A) compounding
- B) Borrowing
- C) Blending
- D) Coinage**

**Question 77**

The study of the origin and history of a word.

- A) Etymology**
- B) Coinage
- C) Clipping
- D) Backformation

**Question 78**

People do not easily accept the use of new words at first and reject them.

- A) True**
- B) False

**Question 79**

In the word "twelfths" /fθs/ or 'lfths' is

- A) Rime
- B) Nucleus
- C) Onset
- D) Consonant cluster**

**Question 80**

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

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

**Question 81**

In the word "black" /bl/ is

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

**Question 82**

In the word "cat" /æt/ or 'at' is

- A) Rime**
- B) consonant cluster
- C) Nucleus
- D) Coda

**Question 83**

In the word "university" 'si' is

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

**Question 84**

In the word 'heart' /rt/ is

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

**Question 85**

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

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

D) Assimilation

**Question 86**

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

A) Aspiration

**B) Assimilation**

C) Elision

D) Phoneme

**Question 87**

The part of the syllable before the vowel.

A) Rhyme

B) Nucleus

**C) Onset**

D) Syllable

**Question 88**

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

**A) Rhyme**

B) Onset

C) Coda

D) Syllable

**Question 89**

Two or more consonants in sequence.

A) Syllable

**B) Consonant cluster**

C) Rhyme

D) Onset

**Question 90**

A 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 91**

The part of a syllable after the vowel

A) Onset

B) Consonant cluster

**C) Coda**

D) Rhyme

**Question 92**

The vowel in a syllable.

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

**Question 93**

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 94**

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

- A) Phonemes
- B) Minimal set
- C) Minimal pair**
- D) Allophones

**Question 95**

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

- A) Minimal set**
- B) Minimal pair
- C) Allophones
- D) Phonemes

**Question 96**

The vowel in [my] is represented in phonetics as

- A) [ai]**
- B) [ei]
- C) [ɔi]
- D) [aʊ]

**Question 97**

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

- A) Phonology**
- B) Phones
- C) Phonemes
- D) Allophones

**Question 98**

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

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

**Question 99**

The vowel in [pet] is represented in phonetics as

- A) [i]
- B) [ʌ]
- C) [ɛ]
- D) [æ]

**Question 100**

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

- A) [e]
- B) [æ]
- C) [i]
- D) [ə]

**Question 101**

The vowel in hit, myth are represented in phonetics as

- A) [ɪ]
- B) [i]
- C) [e]
- D) [o]

**Question 102**

The vowel in [great] is represented in phonetics as

- A) [æ]
- B) [ɛ]
- C) [ʊ]
- D) [e]

**Question 103**

Produced with a relatively free flow of air

- A) Nasals
- B) Glottals
- C) Liquids
- D) Vowels

**Question 104**

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

- A) Stops

- B) Fricatives
- C) Liquids
- D) Nasals**

**Question 105**

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

- A) Liquids**
- B) Labiodentals
- C) Dentals
- D) Palatals

**Question 109**

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

- A) Liquids
- B) Palatals
- C) Glides**
- D) Nasals

**Question 110**

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

- A) Affricates**
- B) Glides
- C) Labiodentals
- D) Velars

**Question 111**

According to the place of articulation [ŋ] and [ŋ] as in **thing** are

- A) Glides
- B) Nasals
- C) Labiodentals
- D) Velars**

**Question 112**

According to the place of articulation [h] as in **hat** is

- A) Liquid
- B) Glide
- C) Glottal**
- D) Dental

**Question 113**

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

- A) Glottals
- B) Dentals
- C) Nasals
- D) Fricatives**

**Question 114**

According to the place of articulation [ʃ] as in **she** and [tʃ] as in **chat** [ʒ] as in **vision**, are

- A) Glottals
- B) Stops
- C) Palatals
- D) Bilabials

**Question 115**

According to the place of articulation [f] and [v] are

- A) Labiodentals
- B) Nasals
- C) Velars
- D) Glottals

**Question 116**

According to the place of articulation [θ] as in **think**, and [ð] as in **that** are

- A) Affricates
- B) Glides
- C) Palatals
- D) Dentals

**Question 117**

According to the place of articulation [t], [s], [d], [z], [n], [l] and [r] are

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

**Question 118**

According to the place of articulation [p], [b], [m] and [w] are

- A) Stops
- B) Dentals
- C) Bilabials
- D) Velars

**Question 119**

Sounds that are produced with the tongue in motion

- A) Liquids
- B) Stops
- C) Glides
- D) Affricates

**Question 120**

Types of vowels where two vowel sounds are connected in a continuous, gliding motion

- A) Diphthongs
- B) Glides

- C) Liquids
- D) Stops

**Question 121**

According to manner of articulation, [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g] are

- A) Voiced
- B) Stops**
- C) Affricates
- D) Liquids

**Question 122**

The velum is lowered and the airstream is allowed to flow out through the nose

- A) Liquids
- B) Nasal**
- C) Stops
- D) Affricates

**Question 123**

A type of consonant sound, resulting from a blocking or stopping effect on the airstream

- A) Fricatives
- B) Affricates
- C) Stops**
- D) Nasals

**Question 124**

Almost blocking the airstream and having the air push through the very narrow opening. As the air is pushed through, a type of friction is produced

- A) Stops
- B) Affricates
- C) Nasal
- D) Fricatives**

**Question 125**

A combination of a brief stopping of the airstream with an obstructed release which causes some friction

- A) Affricates**
- B) Nasals
- C) Liquids
- D) Fricatives

**Question 126**

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 127**

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

A) Dentals

B) Bilabials

C) Palatals

D) Alveolars

**Question 128**

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

A) Palatals

B) Glottals

C) Velars

D) Alveolars

**Question 129**

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

**Question 130**

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

D) Velars

**Question 131**

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

A) Labiodentals

B) Alveopalatals

C) Bilabials

D) Glottals

**Question 132**

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

A) Dentals

B) Bilabials

**C) Labiodentals**

D) Alveolars

**Question 133**

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

D) Stops

**Question 134**

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**

D) Dentals

**Question 135**

The study of the characteristics of speech sounds

**A) Phonetics**

B) Articulatory phonetics

C) Auditory phonetics

D) Acoustic phonetics

**Question 136**

The study of how speech sounds are produced

A) Perceptual phonetics

B) Acoustic phonetics

**C) Articulatory phonetics**

D) Auditory phonetics

**Question 137**

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 138**

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

A) Duality

**B) Cultural transmission**

C) Arbitrariness

D) Productivity

**Question 139**

A property of language that allows users to create new expressions

A) Productivity

B) Displacement

C) Arbitrariness

D) Cultural Transmission

**Question 140**

A property of language that allows users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment

A) Arbitrariness

B) Productivity

C) Displacement

D) Cultural Transmission

**Question 141**

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

D) Productivity

**Question 142**

A behavior used intentionally to provide information

A) Informative signals

B) Displacement

C) Arbitrariness

D) Communicative signals

\*tree\*