

1. The word “house” is considered as a _____. محاضرة 5 .

- A. bound morpheme (careful) الكلمات التي لا بد ان ترتبط بكلمة اخرى
- B. functional morpheme (and. The) العطف ، الجر ، الضمائر
- C. prefix (un . mis) بادئات
- D. lexical morpheme (girl. Sad. yellow) الكلمات الاصلية بدون اضافته

2. The underline part in this sentence “ the student saw a ” considered as a _____. محاضرة 7 .

- A. a noun phrase noun + article >(the , an , a) جملة اسميه تبدأ بإسم واداة تعريف
- B. a noun اسم
- C. a verb phrase V+ noun phrase مثل (saw a dog) جملة فعلية تبدأ بفعل + جملة اسميه
- D. an article ادوات التعريف (the , an , a)

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 _____. محاضرة 6 .

- A. agreement he, she, it. Or name = v+s التوافق في العدد حيث ان كائني مفرد إذن الفعل يأخذ حرف الإس
- B. antecedent محاضرة 9 (a boy) النكرة
- C. agent الفاعل محاضره 8
- D. babbling محاضرة 9 طريقه من طرق تعلم الطفل للغة هنا يتعلم الطفل كلمات مركبه مثل دادا او و يكرر المقاطع اللفظيه مثل با با

4. A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is a _____. محاضرة 5 .

- A. homophone (When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation).
- B. metonymy (The relatedness of meaning found in polysemy is essentially based on similarit)
- C. morpheme
- D. collocation مألقيت لها تعريف في المحتوى الدكتور غسان

5. The initial sound in the words “shout” and “child” are _____. محاضرة 1 .

- A. voiceless dental (thin , bath)
- B. voiceless palatals
- C. voiced bilabials (mat , bat)
- D. voiced stops (bed)

6. the underline letters in the word “picture” are pronounced as

- _____ بكتشر . محاضرة 2 .
- A. / ʃ / ش (fish)
 - B. / t / ت (stop)
 - C. / s / سه (those)
 - D. / tʃ / تشه

7. A combination of two vowel sounds is Known as _____. **محاضرة 2**
- A. **diphthongs**
 B. triphthongs **مالها تعريف في المحتوى**
 C. consonants **الحروف الساكنة**
 D. vowels **حروف العلة (a e i o u)**
8. _____ is a sound produced through the vocal constriction of airflow in the mouth. **محاضرة 2**
- A. coda **حروف ساكنة**
 B. syllable **المقطع اللفظي (A syllable must contain a vowel or vowel like sound, including diphthongs.)**
 C. consonant **حروف ساكنة**
 D. **vowel**
9. _____ is the study of how speech sounds are articulated. **محاضرة 2**
- A. Acoustic phonetics **مالها تعريف لأن درسنا خاصة واحدة**
 B. **Articulatory phonetics**
 C. Auditory phonetics **مالها تعريف لأننا درسنا خاصة واحدة**
 D. Phonetic alphabet **مالها تعريف في المنهج**
10. _____ It allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment. **محاضرة 1**
- A. Arbitrariness **(There is no natural connection between a linguistic form and its meaning).**
 B. **Displacement**
 C. Cultural transmission **(The process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next is described as cultural transmission)**
 D. Productivity **(Humans are continually creating new expressions by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations, (or 'creativity' or 'open-endedness').**
11. The two words “ buy/purchase ” are **محاضرة 8**
- A. prototypes **(vegetable, they accept carrot) النوع الأشهر ضمن فئة**
 B. antonyms **(married, single) تضاد**
 C. **synonyms** **ترادف**
 D. hyponyms **(animals , cat) المندرج تحت فئة**
12. Which of the following words are considered as a minimal **محاضرة 3**
- A. found and fight
 B. but and blue
 C. **site and side** **أو (night and right)**
 D. call and role

13. _____ is the word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language. **محاضرة 4**

A. Coinage (The word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes and often from seemingly nothing)

B. Blending (The word formation process in which parts of two or more words combine to create a new word whose meaning is often a combination of the original words.)

C. Borrowing

D. Compounding. (The word formation process in which two or more lexemes combine into a single new word.)

14. The underlined part in this sentence “ **the lucky boys** ” are described as **محاضرة 5**

A. -y lexical and -s functional

B. -y inflectional and -s derivational

C. -y functional and -s lexical

D. -y derivational and -s inflectional حرف الواي سفكس وغيرت معنى الكلمة وحرف الإس جمع

15. A set of bound morphemes used to show if a word **singular, past tense or not, a comparative or positive** called **محاضرة 5**

A. bound morphemes

B. derivational morphemes

C. inflectional morphemes

D. free morphemes

16. The initial sound of “ thin ” and the final sound of “ bath ” _____ **محاضرة 1**

A. voiced velars [go]

B. voiceless dentals

C. voiced alveolars [dip]

D. voiceless glottal [horse]

17. The underlined last letters in the word “ enough ” (**محاضرة 2**) **اينف**

A. /tʃ/ cheap

B. /f/

C. /g/ go

D. /ʃ/ fish

18. _____ is the process whereby a feature of one sound becomes part of another during speech production **محاضرة**

A. Backformation (Is the word formation process in which an actual or supposed derivational affix detaches from the base form of a word to create a new word).

B. Conversion (Is the word formation process in which a word of one grammatical form becomes a word of another grammatical form without any changes to spelling or pronunciation).

C. Assimilation تعريف آخر (When two sound segments occur in sequence and some aspect of one segment is taken or “copied” by the other)

D. Aspiration (is normally pronounced with a stronger puff of air than is present in the [t] sound in the word)

19. The word “ workroom” is an example for 4 محاضرة

A. Conversion (to can , to dirty)

B. Compounding (notebook)

C. Derivation (برفكس + سفكس)

D. Clipping gasoline = gas

20. _____ is relationship between words that tied together. 10 محاضرة

A. Presupposition (What a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener or reader).

B. Collocation مالقيت لها تعريف

C. Anaphora (We usually make a distinction between introducing new referents and referring back to them)

D. Cohesion

21. The underline vowels of the both words “ bid” and “ woman” are described as 2 محاضرة

A. [æ] bad , laugh , wrap

B. [I] myth

C. [a] bob , cot , swan

D. [u] book , could , put

22. The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new word is also present in the process called _____ 4 محاضرة

A. clipping (The word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word)

B. derivation the word formation process in which a derivational affix attaches to the base form of a word to create a new word الابدانات واللواحق

C. prefixes بادئات

D. blending

23. The study of the history of a words is known as _____ 4 محاضرة

A. etymology

B. borrowing The word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language

C. blending (The word formation process in which parts of two or more words combine to create a new word whose meaning is often a combination of the original words

D. coinage The word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes and often from seemingly nothing.

24. _____ is the process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next . 1 محاضرة

A. Cultural transmission

B. Arbitrariness There is no natural connection between a linguistic form and its meaning.

C. Displacement It allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment
ترأنيم الغلا (دعواتكم لي في ظهر الغيب تكفيني)

D. Productivity Humans are continually creating new expressions by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations, (or 'creativity' or 'open-endedness')

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 سفكس غير معنى الكلمة ment
- B. spoken inflectional .. en زمن ماضي
- C. tiger lexical
- D. laughing inflectional .. ing زمن مضارع

28. The underlined part of the word “careless” is known as _____

- A. suffix
- B. a free morpheme حدد لنا بس كلمة كير
- 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 محاظرة 2

A. /g/ + velar

B. /v/ fricatives + labiodental

C. /m/ nasals + bilabial

D. /h/ fricatives + glottal

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 f, v

B. nasals m, n, b

C. bilabials

D. palatals [tʃ], [dʒ], [j], [ʒ], [ʃ]

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 كمستري

as _____

A. /ʃ/ fish

B. /tʃ/ cheap

C. /k/

D. /dʒ/ jeep

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

A. Noun

B. Verb

C. Adjective صفات

D. Adverb احوال مثل carefully

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,” _____ 9 محاضرة

A. acquisition (The process of language acquisition has some basic requirements)

B. discourse analysis 10 تعريف تحليل الخطاب محاضرة

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. *محاضرة 7*

- A. Co-operative principle (stated in the following way: "Make your conversational contribution")
- B. Semantics (Is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences).

C. Syntax

D. Discourse analysis When we ask how we make sense of what we read, how we can recognize well constructed texts as opposed to those that are jumbled or incoherent, how we understand speakers who communicate more than they say, and how we successfully take part in that complex activity called conversation

44. _____ is the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language. *محاضرة 3*

A. An allophone

B. Phonology

C. A minimal pair

D. A phoneme (Are meaningful sounds, if one sound is used instead of the other in a word its meaning will change)

45. _____ are two forms with opposite meanings. *محاضرة 8*

A. Synonymy (Two or more words with very closely related meanings.)

B. Metonymy (The relatedness of meaning found in polysemy is essentially based on similarity.)

C. Hyponymy (When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another)

D. Antonymy

46. The three sets of words "bottle/water", "car/wheels" and "king/crown" are _____. *محاضرة 8*

A. synonymy (big , large) ترادف

B. hyponymy (animal , dog) المندرج تحت

C. antonymy (married/single) تضاد

D. metonymy

47. The two words "vegetable/ carrot" are _____. *محاضرة 8*

A. polysemy (run) تعدد المعاني

B. hyponymy

C. antonymy (married/single) تضاد

D. synonymy (big , large) ترادف

48.the underline initial letters in the word “sugar” are pronounced as _____ . شقر .. محاضرة 2.

- A. /ʃ/ ش
- B. /g/ go
- C. /s/ silly
- D. /tʃ/ chin

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 _____ 1 محاضرة

- A. Syllables تم تعريفها مسبقاً
- B. voiceless (When the vocal cords are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded)
- C. voiced
- D. rhyme consists of a vowel which is treated as the nucleus, plus any following consonant(s), described as the coda.

50.The two words “married/single” are _____ . 8 محاضرة

- A. polysemy (head , foot , run) تعدد المعاني
- B. hyponymy (animal , dog) المندرج تحت
- C. antonymy تضاد
- D. synonymy (big , large) مترادف