

- B. /t/
- C. /s/
- D. /z/

2. The word "house" is considered as a _____.

- A. bound morpheme
- B. functional morpheme
- C. prefix
- D. lexical morpheme

3. The underlined part in this sentence "the student saw a _____" is considered as _____.

- A. a noun phrase
- B. a noun
- C. a verb phrase
- D. an article

4. The grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence is the connection between a subject "Cathy" and the form "loves chocolate" is known as _____.

- A. agreement
- B. antecedent
- C. agent
- D. babbling

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

- A. homophone
- B. metonymy
- C. morpheme
- D. collocation

6. The initial sounds in the words "shout" and "child" are _____.

- A. voiceless dental
- B. voiceless palatals
- C. voiced bilabials
- D. voiced stops

prototypes
D. antonyms

8. The underlined letters in the word "picture" are pronounced

- A. /ʃ/
- B. /v/
- C. /s/
- D. /ʒ/

9. A combination of two vowel sounds is known as _____

- A. diphthongs
- B. triphthongs
- C. consonants
- D. vowels

10. A _____ is a sound produced through the vocal constriction of airflow in the mouth.

- A. coda
- B. syllable
- C. consonant
- D. vowel

11. _____ is the study of how speech sounds are articulated.

- A. Acoustic phonetics
- B. Articulatory phonetics
- C. Auditory phonetics
- D. Phonetic alphabet

12. _____ allows language users to talk about not present in the immediate environment.

- A. Arbitrariness
- B. Displacement
- C. Cultural transmission
- D. Productivity

13. _____
A. synonyms
B. homonyms
C. antonyms
D. autonyms

14. The two words "buy/purchase" are _____.

- A. synonyms
B. homonyms
C. antonyms
D. prototypes

15. Which of the following words are considered as a minimal pair?

- A. fix and fight
B. bet and hat
C. site and side
D. call and rule

16. _____ 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

17. The underlined parts in this sentence "the lucky boys" are _____.

- A. -y lexical and -s functional
B. -y inflectional and -s derivational
C. -y functional and -s lexical
D. -y derivational and -s inflectional

18. A set of bound morphemes used to show if a word is singular, past tense or not, a comparative or a possessive is called _____.

- A. bound morphemes
B. derivational morphemes
C. inflectional morphemes
D. free morphemes

21. The initial sound of thin and the

- _____.
- A. voiced velars
- B. voiceless dentals
- C. voiced alveolars
- D. voiceless glottal

22. The underlined last letters in the word "en

- _____.
- A. /tʃ/
- B. /f/
- C. /g/
- D. /ʃ/

23. _____ is the process whereby a part of another during speech product

- A. Backformation
- B. Conversion
- C. Assimilation
- D. Aspiration

24. The word "**workroom**" is an exam

- A. Conversion
- B. Compounding
- C. Derivation
- D. Clipping

25. _____ is a relationship between words together.

- A. Presupposition
- B. Collocation
- C. Cohesion
- D. Anaphora

26. The underlined vowels of the both words "bid" and "wo" described as.

- A. [æ]
- B. [i]
- C. [a]
- D. [u]

27. The combination of two separate forms to produce a new form is also present in the process called _____.

- A. clipping
- B. derivation
- C. prefixes
- D. blending

28. The study of the origin and history of a word is known as _____.

- A. etymology
- B. borrowing
- C. blending
- D. coinage

29. _____ is the process whereby a language is passed from one generation to the next.

- A. Cultural transmission
- B. Arbitrariness
- C. Displacement
- D. Productivity

30. When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described as _____.

- A. polysems
- B. metonyms
- C. collocations

- A. Semantics
- B. Grammar
- C. Pragmatics
- D. Traditional analysis

32. Which of these words has a derivational morpheme?

- A. payment
- B. spoken
- C. tiger
- D. laughing

33. The underlined part of the word "careless" is known as

- A. a suffix
- B. a free morpheme
- C. a bound morpheme
- D. an allomorph

34. _____ are words or phrases used to indicate that really sure that what we are saying is sufficiently correct.

- A. Hyponyms
- B. Deixis
- C. Implicatures
- D. Hedges

35. Creating new expressions and novel utterances by using linguistic resources to describe new objects and concepts is called _____.

- A. arbitrariness
- B. productivity
- C. displacement
- D. cultural transmission

36. One of the following sounds is a stop sound

- A. /g/
- B. /v/
- C. /m/
- D. /h/

37. The relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as _____.

- A. displacement
- B. cultural transmission
- C. productivity
- D. arbitrariness

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

- A. labiodentals
- B. nasals
- C. bilabials
- D. palatals

39. _____ is the study of form or forms.

- A. Syntax
- B. Morphology
- C. Etymology
- D. Polysemy

40. The underlined initial letters in the word "chemistry" are as _____.

- A. /ʃ/
- B. /tʃ/
- C. /k/
- D. /dʒ/

41. A/an _____ is a word such as "happy" or "straight" that functions as a noun to provide more information.

- A. Noun
- B. Verb
- C. Adjective
- D. Adverb

42. Which of the following sounds is a glottal sound?

- A. /r/
- B. /j/
- C. /l/
- D. /h/

43. _____ are new words formed from the initial letters of other words.
 A. Infixes
 → B. Acronyms
 C. Synonyms
 D. Suffixes

44. _____ are two or more words with very closely related meanings.
 A. Antonyms
 B. Hyponyms
 C. Prototypes
 → D. Synonyms

45. _____ is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences.
 A. Traditional analysis
 → B. Semantics
 C. Grammar
 D. Pragmatics

46. The study of what speaker's mean, or "speaker's intended meaning" is called _____.
 A. acquisition
 B. discourse analysis
 → C. pragmatics
 D. coherence

47. When the vocal folds are spread apart, the air flows between them unimpeded. Sounds produced in this way are called _____.
 A. syllables
 → B. voiceless

48. _____ 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
49. _____ is essentially the description of the systems and of speech sounds in a language.
- A. An allophone
 - B. Phonology
 - C. A minimal pair
 - D. A phoneme
50. _____ are two forms with opposite meanings.
- A. Synonyms
 - B. Metonyms
 - C. Homonyms
 - D. Antonyms