

## Sample Questions

1. According to Darwin's view, why had early humans developed musical ability? \_\_\_

- A. To sing with each other **B. To charm each other**  
C. To play games D. To fight their enemies

2. One of the following is not an example of simple vocal patterns. It is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a hum B. a grunt  
**C. a shepherd** D. a hiss

3. When is a written language is believed to develop?

- \_\_\_\_\_ years ago  
A. 100,000 years ago B. 50 millions years ago  
C. In the year 1950 **D. 50,000 years ago**

4. We use the word " \_\_\_\_\_ " to refer to human languages in general.

- A. Language** B. Languages  
C. A language D. The language

5. Human infants would begin using

\_\_\_\_\_ if they were allowed to grow up without hearing any language.

- A. English language B. animal language  
**C. God-given language** D. sign language

6. According to Psamtik "The Egyptian pharaoh" \_\_\_\_\_ must be the original language.

- A. English language **B. Phrygian**  
C. god-given language D. sign language

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is an old language spoken in part of modern Turkey.

- A. Phrygian** B. The language of Eden  
C. God-given language D. Divine language

8. According King James the 4th of Scotland " \_ " is the language of the Garden of Eden.

- A. God-given language **B. Hebrew**  
C. Sign language D. Phrygian

9. The words that sound similar to the noises they describe are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Phrygian **B. Onomatopoeia**  
C. ordinary talks D. Interjections

10. \_\_\_\_\_ are sounds that are usually produced with sudden intake breath.

- A. Phrygian B. Onomatopoeia  
C. ordinary talks **D. Interjections**

11. " \_\_\_\_\_ " refers to the person's sounds involved in physical effort and a group of people where the interactions had to be coordinated .

- A. Yo-He-Ho Theory** B. Bow-Wow-Theory  
C. God-given language D. Divine language

12. The human organ that help in making sounds like " p & b " is/ are \_

- A. teeth **B. lips**  
C. tongue D. larynx

13. " \_\_\_\_\_ " is above the vocal cords and acts as resonator for increases range of clarity of the sounds produced

- A. Human tongue **B. Human Pharynx**  
C. Human mouth D. Human Larynx

14. We mean that the human brain is \_\_\_\_\_ when it has specialized functions in each of the two hemispheres.

- A. Phrygian B. manual  
**C. lateralized** D. well-shaped

15. " \_\_\_\_\_ " means that human offspring are born with genetically innate capacity for language.

- A. Yo-He-Ho Theory B. Bow-Wow-Theory  
C. God-given language **D. Innateness Hypothesis**

16 .The primary function of any language is

- \_\_\_\_\_
- A. charming B. creation  
C. **communication** D. singing

17.The connection is quite  
\_\_\_\_\_ between a linguistic form and  
its meaning in human language.

- A. creative **B. arbitrary**  
C. easy D. reflexive

18. " \_\_\_\_\_ " accounts for the fact that we  
can use language to think and talk about language  
itself.

- A. **Reflexivity** B. Displacement  
C. Productivity D. Duality

19. " g , n , d , o " are example of

- \_\_\_\_\_
- A. cultural transmission B. **individual sounds**  
C. particular combinations D. other creatures

20. All of the following words mean that humans are  
continually creating new expressions and novel  
utterances to describe new objects and situations  
except \_\_\_\_\_

- A. **cultural transmission** B. creativity  
C. productivity D. open-ended

21. \_\_\_\_\_ communicate for the exact moment  
regarding only time and place they are.

- A. Humans B. **Animals**  
C. Humans and animals D. Children

22. When others get unintentional information about

you; it is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Reflexivity B. Displacement  
C. **informative signals** D. Duality

23. All the following words are considered less arbitrary except \_\_\_\_\_ "g, n, d, o" are example of

- A. window** B. whirr  
c. cuckoo D. crash

24. We refer to \_\_\_\_\_ when the general pattern in communication is that they are born with a set of specific signals that produced instinctively.

- A. **animals** B. productivity  
C. communication D. humans

25. \_\_\_\_\_ is the level at which we can produce individual sounds like n, k, d, a .....etc.

- A. creative level B. combination level  
C. Secondary level D. **Physical level**

26. The study of how speech sounds are made or articulated is called "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. Phonetics B. Acoustic Phonetics  
**C. Articulatory Phonetics** D. Auditory Phonetics

27. " \_\_\_\_\_ " is the only voiceless sound from the following.

- A. B **B. K**  
C. M D. G

28. The sounds that are produced by the tongue tip and the upper front teeth are called \_\_\_\_\_.

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

29. For producing only consonant sounds, the \_\_\_ and other parts of the mouth are used.

- A. nose **B. tongue**  
C. fingers D. ears

30. It is the sound \_\_\_\_\_ that is only produced by **Glottals** .

A. [f] B. [p]

C. [d] **D. [h]**

31. All of the following sounds are produced by velars except the sound “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

**A. [r]** B. [K]

C. [ng] D. [G]

32. The sounds that are produced when blocking the air stream and having air pushed through the very narrow opening causing a type of friction are called \_\_\_\_.

A. Dentals **B. Fricatives**

C. Bilabials D. Alveolars

33. The underlined vowel sound in the word “ key” is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. long **B. front vowels**

C. Back vowels D. central vowels

34. Sounds that consist of a combination of two vowel sounds are called \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Diphthongs** B. front vowels

C. Back vowels D. central vowels

35. All of the following sounds are diphthongs except the sound “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

A. [au] B. [ei]

C. [oi] **D. [u:]**

36. The underlined vowel sound in the word “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” is called a schwa.

A. shore B. hat

**C. about** D. tin

37. “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” is the study which deals with the physical properties of speech as sound waves in a language.

A. Phonetics **B. Acoustic Phonetics**

C. Articulatory Phonetics D. Auditory Phonetics

38. The only voiceless sound from the following is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. [e] B. [d]  
**C. [h]** D. [g]
39. The word “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” begins with a palatal sound.  
A. soft **B. sure**  
C. suspect D. silent
40. All of the following consonant sounds are nasals except “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”  
**A. [r]** B. [m]  
C. [n] D. [ŋ]
41. The first consonant sound in the word “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” is labiodentals.  
A. going B. thigh  
C. shoulder **D. football**
42. “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” is glottal sound.  
A. [e] B. [d]  
**C. [h]** D. [g]
43. The word “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” ends with a liquid sound.  
A. steam **B. general**  
C. suspect D. big
44. “[daʊt] is the phonetic transcription of the word” \_\_\_\_\_  
**A. doubt** B. date  
C. dowl D. diet
45. The phonetic transcription “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” refers to the word “ face ” .  
A. [faɪs] B. [fi:s]  
C. [ies] **D. [feɪs]**
46. All of the following are situations that make humans pronounce the same sound differently except \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. relaxation **B. wealth**  
C. sadness D. happiness

47. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the abstract or mental aspect of the sounds.

- A. Phoneme B. Allophone  
C. [Phonology](#) D. Morphology

48. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to indicate a phoneme in a language.

- A. ( ) B. [ ]  
C. “ ” D. [//](#)

49. /p/ and /b/ in the words ( park and bark) are \_\_\_\_\_

- A. [two phonemes](#) B. one syllable  
C. two vowels D. two rhymes

50. George is one very ignorant guy. - Yeah, he is a big vig. The underlined word “vig” is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. a phoneme B. [phonotactic](#)  
C. a minimal pair D. an allophone

51. One of the following is not a basic element of a syllable. It is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the onset B. the nucleus  
C. [the nasal sound](#) D. the coda

52. The allophone of the phoneme /p/ in the word is \_\_\_\_\_ is unaspirated.

- A. pen B. [spin](#)  
C. pan D. pin

53. \_\_\_\_\_ are two or more words that are identical in form except for a contrast in one phoneme in the same position in each word.

- A. [Minimal pairs](#) B. Allophones  
C. Rymes D. Syllables

54. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a unit of sound consisting of a vowel and optional consonants before or after the vowel.

- A. phoneme B. [syllable](#)  
C. minimal pair D. allophone

55. One or more consonants followed by a rhyme is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. the onset B. the nucleus  
C. [syllable](#) D. the coda

56. In the syllable “ flag” the nucleus is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. f B. l  
C. g D. a

57. The syllable “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” is open  
A. he B. heat  
C. hit D. it

58. The number of sentences that can be formed is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. very limited B. limited  
C. finite D. infinite

59. The \_\_\_\_\_ is not used during speech as a part of body language.  
A. eye B. ear  
C. shoulder D. hand

60. All of the following are affected by the social context except \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Who you are talking to B. Your relation with him or her  
C. what color of eyes D. His or her reaction to you

. The branch of linguistic “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” deals with the structure of sentence  
A. Phonetics B. Syntax  
C. Semantics D. Phonemics

62. \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the production, transmission of speech sounds.  
A. Phonetics B. Syntax  
C. Semantics D. Phonemics

63. \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the science of designing general and special dictionaries.  
A. Phonology B. Lexicography  
C. Psycholinguistics D. Syntax

64. The smallest meaningful units of a language is “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”.  
A. Morpheme B. Phoneme  
C. Lexicography D. Allophone



65. " \_\_\_\_\_ " is the science of  
**meaning.**

- A. Phonetics B. Syntax  
C. Semantics D. Phonemics

66. The smallest meaningless units of a language is  
" \_\_\_\_\_ ".

- A. Morpheme B. Phoneme  
C. Lexicography D. Allmorpheme

67. One of the following sentences is true. It is  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Morphology is made of syntax and grammar  
B. Syntax is made of grammar and morphology  
C. Grammar is made of syntax and morphology  
D. Grammar is made of syntax and semantics

68. The type of psychological classification of the  
sentence " They are busy " is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. feelings B. information or informative  
C. attitude D. opinion

69. The interrogative sentence " \_\_\_\_\_ ? " expresses manner.

- A. Who is your friend B. Where is he from  
C. How did Rami do that D. Why was he absent

70. What a clever boy! Is

\_\_\_\_\_ sentence.

- A. a request B. a command  
C. an opinion D. an exclamatory

71. The sentence " Sara was sick " is  
a/an \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.

- A. simple B. compound  
C. complex D. opinion

72. The sentence " Why were they angry?  
is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. an exclamatory sentence B. interrogative and informative  
C. An opinion sentence D. informative only

73. “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” is not a type of psychological classification of syntax.

A. Informative sentence B. Interrogative sentence  
C. Complex sentence D. Imperative sentence

74. The \_\_\_\_\_ sentences don't exist in English language.

A. nominal B. verbal  
C. interrogative D. informative

75. In semantics, the “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” is the referred-to element in the triangle of meaning.

A. word B. thing  
C. phoneme D. meaning

76. “ Love, friendship, faithfulness, neighborhood ” is the semantic field of \_\_\_\_.

A. continuous concretes B. abstracts  
C. separate concretes D. tangible materials

77. The relation between the words “ cold and hot ” is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. synonymy B. exclusion  
C. antonymy D. exclusion

78. “ September, October, November, December ” is an example of \_\_\_ relation.

A. synonymy B. exclusion  
C. antonymy D. exclusion

79. The branch of theoretical linguistics “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” deals with the meanings of words and sentences.

A. Phonetics B. Semantics

C. Syntax D. Morphology

**80. All of the following directions of lines of relationships among the triangle of meaning are possible except: \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. thing\_\_\_meaning\_\_\_word B. meaning\_\_\_word\_\_\_thing  
**C. meaning\_\_\_thing\_\_\_word** D.  
word\_\_\_meaning\_\_\_thing

**81. The definition " \_\_\_\_\_ " means that we define the word by pointing to it.**

- A. Demonstrative definition** B. Functional definition  
C. Inclusive definition D. Rank definition

**82. All of the following are distinct elements of triangle of meaning except\_\_.**

- A. word B. thing  
**C. phoneme** D. meaning

**83 . The word " \_\_\_\_\_ " is a positive affective meaning.**

- A. crime **B. loyalty**  
C. cruelty D. dishonesty

**84. he statement " what is beautiful for you may be ugly for others" explains \_.**

- A. Relative meaning** B. Figurative meaning  
C. Literal meaning D. Referential meaning

**85. e use the word " smiling" in the phrase "smiling flower" to express:**

- A. literal meaning B. Referential meaning  
C. Dictionary meaning **D. Metaphorical meaning**

**86. \_\_\_add to the meaning of the sentence by showing inter-sentential relationships.**

- A. Intonations B. Word orders

**C. Function words** D. Suffixes

87. All of the following are factors that affect the grammatical meaning of a sentence except \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Intonation B. Word order

**C. lexical meaning** D. Function words

88. "He has five boys and girls" This sentence may imply all the following meaning except " He has \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. has five boys only** B. three boys and two girls

C. two boys and three girls D. five boys and some girls

89. The \_\_\_\_\_ meaning is actualized when the word is used in accordance with its semantic features.

A. connotative meaning **B. literal meaning**

C. Figurative meaning D. Metaphorical meaning

90. The negative affective meanings include stealing, crime and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. friendship B. loyalty

**C. cruelty** D. mercy

91. We went to a restaurant and sat round a table in the corner. The underlined word " round" is used as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

A. noun B. verb

C. adverb **D. preposition**

92. " A student can master any language through using it directly with its speakers". " master" is used as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Adjective B. noun

**C. verb** D. auxiliary

93. When a language is " \_\_\_\_\_", we mean that most of its words have more than one meaning.

A. connotative **B. polysemous**

C. Figurative D. Metaphorical

94. " \_\_\_\_\_" is one of the facial features that affects the conversational context. \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. regret** B. loyalty  
C. cruelty D. generosity

95. The relationship between the two speakers influences the meanings of what they say to each other. This is called "\_\_\_\_\_".

A. Intonation B. Word order

**C. Converser's roles** D. Function words

96. "\_\_\_\_\_" expressions are those that depend on the external environment such as her, this, today,...etc.

A. Pre-conversational **B. Deictic**

C. Tone D. Facial

97. All of the following are grammatical classifications of languages except "\_\_\_\_\_".

A. Inflectional B. Agglutinating

C. Isolating **D. Literal**

98. "\_\_\_\_\_" languages are the languages that depend on prefixes and suffixes to change meaning.

A. Inflectional **B. Agglutinating**

C. Isolating D. Literal

99. An example of inflectional languages is "\_\_\_\_\_ language."

A. Mongolian B. Turkish

**C. Arabic** D. Japanese

100. "\_\_\_\_\_" languages are the languages in which the words have constant forms.

A. Pre-conversational B. Agglutinating

C. Inflectional **D. Isolating**

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articulated is called " \_\_\_\_\_ "

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- A. Phonetics **B. Acoustic Phonetics**  
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