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 shepherdD. a hiss 3. When is a written language is believed to develop? 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
C. Ordinary tarks D. Titterjections
10 are sounds that are usually
produced with sudden intake breath.
A. Phrygian B. Onomatopoeia
C. ordinary talks D. Interjections
. "" 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
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

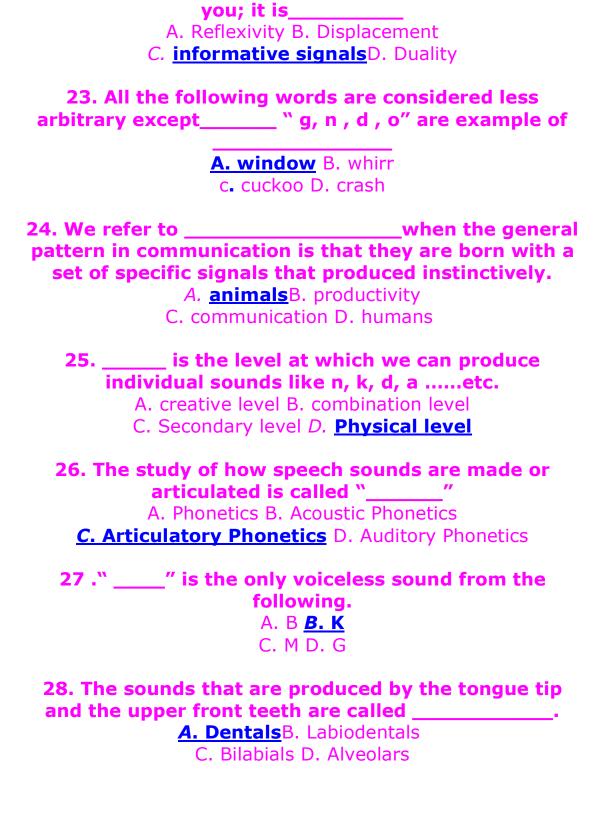
16 .The primary function of any language is A. charming B. creation C. communication D. singing 17. The connection is quite _between a linguistic form and its meaning in human language. A. creative **B. arbitrary** C. easy D. reflexive 18. " accounts for the fact that we can use language to think and talk about language itself. A. ReflexivityB. 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. <u>cultural transmission</u>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



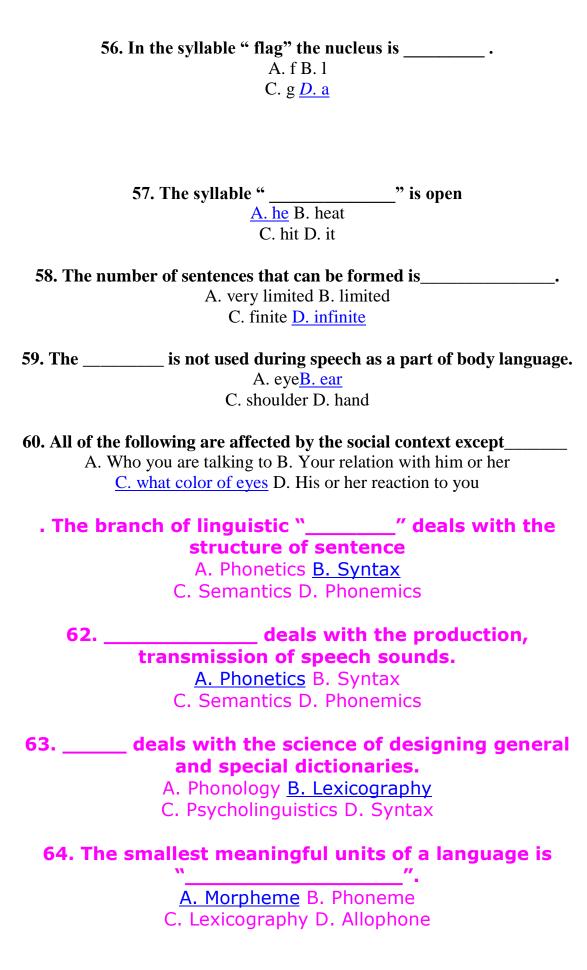
29. For producing only consonant sounds, the ___ and other parts of the mouth are used.

Α.	nose	<u>B.</u>	to	ngue	
C.	finge	rs	D.	ears	

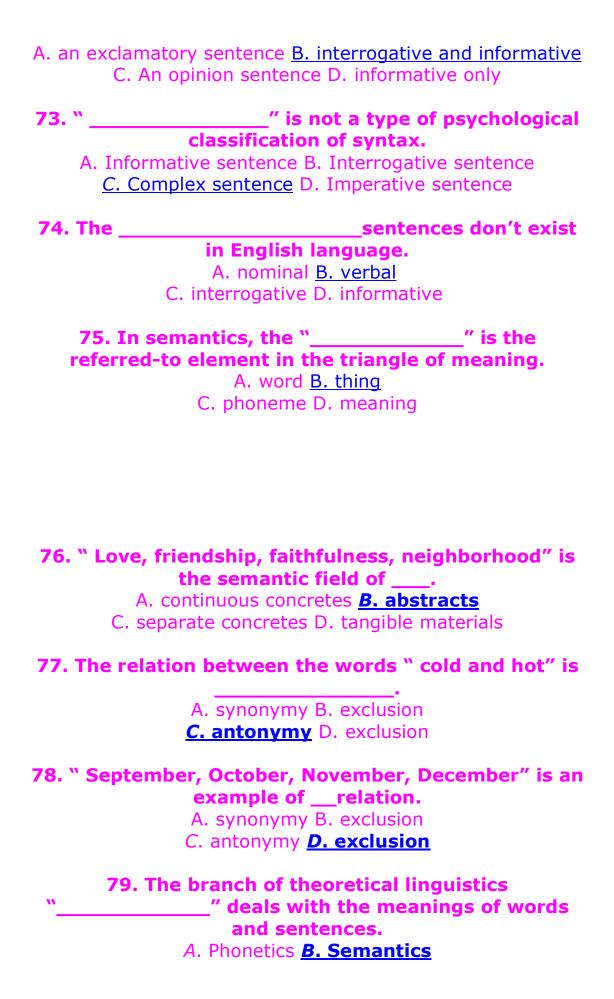
30. It is the sound that is only produced by Glottals . A. [f] B. [p]
C. [d] D. [h 31. All of the following sounds are produced by velars except the sound
A. [r]B. [K] C. [ng] D. [G]
32. The sounds that are produced when blocking the air stream and having air pushed through the very narrow opening causing 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 <u>B. front vowels</u> 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] <u>D. [u:]</u>
36. The underlined vowel sound in the word "" is called a schwa. A. shore B. hat C. about D. tin
7. " "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 voice	less sound from the following is
	A. [e] B. [d]
	<u>C. [h]</u> D. [g]
39. The word " _	begins with a palatal sound.
	A. soft B. sure
	C. suspect D. silent
40. All of the follo	owing consonant sounds are nasals except "
	<u>A. [r]</u> B. [m]
	C. [n] D. [ŋ]
41. The first con	sonant sound in the word " " is
	labiodentals.
	A. going B. thigh
	C. shoulder <u>D. football</u>
42. "	is glottal sound.
	A. [e] B. [d]
	<u>C. [h]</u> D. [g]
43. The word "	" ends with a liquid sound.
	A. steam B. general
	C. suspect D. big
44. "[da℧t] is the pho	netic tran*****ion of the word""
	A. doubtB. date
	C. dowt D. diet
45. The phonetic tran*	****ion "" refers to the word " face".
	A. [fais] B. [fi:s]
	C. [ies] D. [feis]
46. All of the following	g are situations that make humans pronounce the
same sound	differently except
	A. relaxation <u>B. wealth</u>
	C. sadness D. happiness

47	is concerned with the abstract or mental aspect of the
	sounds.
	A. Phoneme B. Allophone
	C. Phonology D. Morphology
4	8. We use to indicate a phoneme in a language. A. () B. [] C. "" D. //
	C. <u>D.</u> //
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 phonemeB. 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 neucleus
	C. the nasal soundD. the coda
52. The	allophone of the phoneme /p/ in the word isis unaspirated.
	A. pen B. spin
	C. pan D. pin
53	are two or more words that are identical in form except
	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 <u>B. syllable</u>
	C. minimal pair D. allophone
55. On	e or more consonants followed by a rhyme is called
	A. the onset B. the nucleus
	C. syllable D. the coda



65. " " is	the science of
meaning.	
A. Phonetics B. Syntax	
C. Semantics D. Phonemic	CS
66. The smallest meaningless units o	f a language is
A. Morpheme B. Phoneme	•
C. Lexicography D. Allmorph	
C. Lexicography D. Allinorph	eme
67. One of the following sentences	is true. It is
A. Morphology is made of syntax an	d grammar
B. Syntax is made of grammar and	morphology
C. Grammar is made of syntax and	morphology
D. Grammar is made of syntax and	
•	
68. The type of psychological classif	fication of the
sentence" They are busy" is	
A. feelings B. information or info	<u>rmative</u>
C. attitude D. opinion	
69. The interrogative sente	
?" expresse	es manner.
A. Who is your friend B. Where is	
C. How did Rami do that D. Why was	s he absent
70. What a clever boy!	
	itence.
A. a request B. a comman	
C. an opinion <u>D. an exclamat</u>	ory
71 The centeres " Sava was	ciel/" ic
71. The sentence "Sara was	
A. simple B. compound	sentence.
•	
C. complex D. opinion	
72. The sentence " Why were th	ev angry?
is	ey aligiy:
15	•



C. Syntax D. Morphology

80. All of the following directions of lines of relationships among the triangle of meaning are
possible except:
A. thingmeaningword <i>B</i> . meaningword thing
<u>C. meaning thing word</u> D.
wordmeaningthing
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

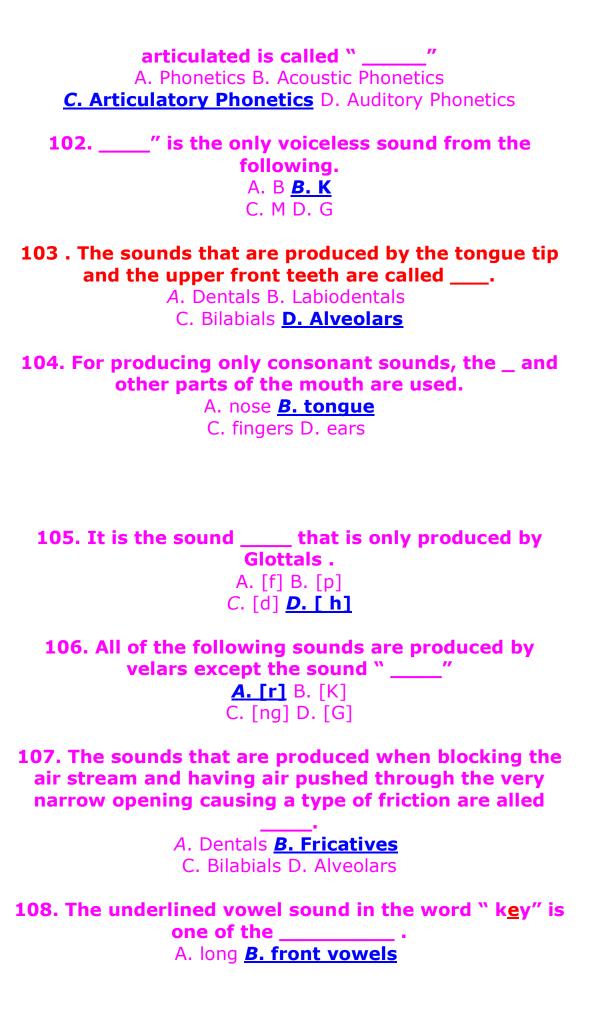
C. Function words D. Suffixes

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 onlyB. three boys and two girlsC. two boys and three girlsD. 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 <u>round</u> a table in the corner. The underlined word "round" is used as a/an
A. noun B. verb
C. adverb <u>D. preposition</u>
92. " A student can <u>master</u> 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 <u>B. polysemous</u> C. Figurative D. Metaphorical
94. "" is one of the facial features that affects the conversational context

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

influence	relationship between the two speakers the meanings of what they say to each
other.	This is called "".
	A. Intonation B. Word order
<u>C. (</u>	Converser's roles D. Function words
96. "	
depend on t	he external environment such as her, this,
	today,etc.
	A. Pre-conversational B. Deictic
	C. Tone D. Facial
07 All of the	e following are grammatical classifications
	iguages except "
OI Iali	A. Inflectional B. Agglutinating
	C. Isolating D. Literal
	C. Isolating D. Literal
98. "	
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
	"
	A. Mongolian B. Turkish
	C. Arabic D. Japanese
	•
100. "	" languages are the languages
in wh	ich the words have constant forms.
A.	Pre-conversational B. Agglutinating
	C. Inflectional D. Isolating

101. The study of how speech sounds are made or



C. Back vowels D. central vowels

	consist of a combination of two nds are called
	thongs B. front vowels
	vowels D. central vowels
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