

1. _____ allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment.
 - A. Productivity
 - B. **Displacement**
 - C. Arbitrariness
 - D. Cultural transmission

2. The relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as _____.
 - A. **arbitrariness**
 - B. cultural transmission
 - C. displacement
 - D. productivity

3. Creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations is called _____.
 - A. cultural transmission
 - B. arbitrariness
 - C. **productivity**
 - D. displacement

4. _____ is the process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next.
 - A. Displacement
 - B. Arbitrariness
 - C. **Cultural transmission**
 - D. Productivity

5. The study of the characteristics of speech sounds is called _____.
 - A. semantics
 - B. linguistics
 - C. **phonetics**
 - D. syntax

6. When the vocal folds are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced in this way are described as _____.
 - A. syllables
 - B. voiced
 - C. **voiceless**
 - D. rhyme

7. A _____ is a sound produced through the vocal folds without constriction of airflow in the mouth.
 - A. **Vowel**
 - B. Consonant
 - C. Coda
 - D. Syllable

8. _____ is the study of how speech sounds are made,, or articulated.
 - A. Acoustic phonetics
 - B. **Articulatory phonetics**
 - C. Auditory phonetics
 - D. Phonetic alphabet

9. These sounds [b] and [p] are _____.
- A. palatals
 - B. labiodentals
 - C. bilabials
 - D. nasals
10. One of the following sounds is a stop sound.
- A. /g/
 - B. /v/
 - C. /h/
 - D. /m/
11. The initial sound of *thin* and the final sound of *bath* are both _____.
- A. voiced velars
 - B. voiceless glottals
 - C. voiced alveolars
 - D. voiceless dentals
12. The initial sounds in the words *shout* and *child* are both _____.
- A. voiceless palatals
 - B. voiced bilabials
 - C. voiceless dental
 - D. voiced stops
13. Which of the following sounds is a palatal sound?
- A. /j/
 - B. /h/
 - C. /l/
 - D. /r/
14. A combination of two vowel sounds is known as _____.
- A. consonants
 - B. vowels
 - C. diphthongs
 - D. triphthongs
15. The underlined vowels of the both words *bid* and *women* are described as.
- A. [i]
 - B. [æ]
 - C. [u]
 - D. [a]
16. _____ is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language.
- A. An allophone
 - B. Phonology
 - C. A minimal pair
 - D. A phoneme
17. Which of the following words are NOT considered as a minimal pair?
- A. might and fight
 - B. right and write
 - C. site and side
 - D. bet and hat

18. The study of the origin and history of a word is known as _____.
- A. borrowing
 - B. coinage
 - C. blending
 - D. etymology
19. The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called _____.
- A. clipping
 - B. blending
 - C. prefixes
 - D. derivation
20. _____ are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.
- A. Acronyms
 - B. Suffixes
 - C. Synonyms
 - D. Infixes
21. _____ is the study of form or forms.
- A. Syntax
 - B. Etymology
 - C. Morphology
 - D. Polysemy
22. A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is a _____.
- A. metonymy
 - B. morpheme
 - C. collocation
 - D. homophone
23. The underlined part of the word careless is known as a _____.
- A. suffix
 - B. phoneme
 - C. free morpheme
 - D. allomorph
24. The word house is considered as a _____.
- A. functional morpheme
 - B. bound morpheme
 - C. prefix
 - D. lexical morpheme
25. Which of these words has a derivational morpheme?
- A. payment
 - B. laughing
 - C. tiger
 - D. spoken
26. The underlined part in this sentence "The student saw a teacher" is considered as a/an _____.
- A. Article
 - B. Noun
 - C. noun phrase
 - D. verb phrase

27. A set of bound morphemes used to show if a word is plural or singular, past tense or not, a comparative or a possessive form is called as _____.
- A. derivational morphemes
 - B. **inflectional morphemes**
 - C. free morphemes
 - D. bound morphemes
28. _____ is the process of describing the structure of phrases and sentences.
- A. Traditional analysis
 - B. Semantics
 - C. Pragmatics
 - D. **Grammar**
29. The underlined parts in this sentence "*the lucky boys*" are described as.
- A. **-y derivational and -s inflectional**
 - B. -y inflectional and -s derivational
 - C. -y functional and -s lexical
 - D. -y lexical and -s functional
30. _____ is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages.
- A. Semantics
 - B. Discourse analysis
 - C. Co-operative principle
 - D. **Syntax**
31. _____ is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.
- A. Traditional analysis
 - B. **Semantics**
 - C. Pragmatics
 - D. Grammar
32. The two words *buy/purchase* are _____.
- A. prototypes
 - B. hyponyms
 - C. antonyms
 - D. **synonyms**
33. When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described as _____.
- A. **homophones**
 - B. polysems
 - C. collocations
 - D. metonyms
34. _____ are two forms with opposite meanings.
- A. Synonyms
 - B. Homonyms
 - C. **Antonyms**
 - D. Metonyms

35. The two words *vegetable/carrot* are _____.
- A. prototypes
 - B. **hyponyms**
 - C. antonyms
 - D. synonyms
36. _____ are two or more words with very closely related meanings.
- A. Prototypes
 - B. Hyponyms
 - C. Antonyms
 - D. **Synonyms**
37. The three sets of words (*bottle/water*), (*car/wheels*) and (*king/crown*) are _____.
- A. synonyms
 - B. homonyms
 - C. antonyms
 - D. **metonyms**
38. _____ is a relationship between words that frequently occur together.
- A. Collocation
 - B. **Cohesion**
 - C. Presupposition
 - D. Anaphora
39. The study of what speaker's mean, or "speaker meaning," is called _____.
- A. discourse analysis
 - B. coherence
 - C. **pragmatics**
 - D. acquisition
40. _____ are words or phrases used to indicate that we are not really sure that what we are saying is sufficiently correct or complete.
- A. **Hedges**
 - B. Implicatures
 - C. Deixis
 - D. Hyponyms
41. A/an _____ is a word such as *happy* or *strange* used with a noun to provide more information.
- A. Verb
 - B. Noun
 - C. **Adjective**
 - D. Adverb
42. The grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence, as in the connection between a subject (*Cathy*) and the form of a verb (*loves chocolate*) is known as _____.
- A. agent
 - B. antecedent
 - C. **agreement**
 - D. babbling

43. _____ is the process whereby a feature of one sound becomes part of another during speech production.
- A. Aspiration
 - B. Assimilation
 - C. Backformation
 - D. Conversion
44. _____ is the word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language.
- A. Coinage
 - B. Blending
 - C. Compounding
 - D. Borrowing
45. The word *workroom* is an example of _____.
- A. Compounding
 - B. Derivation
 - C. Conversion
 - D. Clipping
46. The underlined letters in the word *chemistry* are pronounced as _____.
- A. /ʃ/
 - B. /tʃ/
 - C. /k/
 - D. /dʒ/
47. The underlined initial letter in the word *sugar* is pronounced as _____.
- A. /s/
 - B. /z/
 - C. /tʃ/
 - D. /ʃ/
48. The underlined letters in the word *picture* are pronounced as _____.
- A. /t/
 - B. /tʃ/
 - C. /ʃ/
 - D. /s/
49. The underlined last letters in the word *enough* are pronounced as _____.
- A. /f/
 - B. /tʃ/
 - C. /ʃ/
 - D. /g/