

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. [ɪ]
- 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 ch**emistry** are pronounced as

- _____.
- A. /ʃ/
 - B. /tʃ/
 - C. /k/
 - D. /dʒ/

47. The underlined initial letter in the word s**ugar** is pronounced as

- _____.
- A. /s/
 - B. /z/
 - C. /tʃ/
 - D. /ʃ/

48. The underlined letters in the word pic**ture** are pronounced as

- _____.
- A. /t/
 - B. /tʃ/
 - C. /ʃ/
 - D. /s/

49. The underlined last letters in the word **enough**h are pronounced as

_____.

- A. /f/
- B. /tʃ/
- C. /ʃ/
- D. /g/