

1. The word “**house**” is considered as a ____ .
 - A. bound morpheme
 - B. functional morpheme
 - C. prefix
 - D. lexical morpheme**

2. The underline part in this sentence “ the student saw a ” considered as a ____ .
 - A. a noun phrase**
 - B. a noun
 - C. a verb phrase
 - D. an article

3. The grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence , as connection between a subject “ **Cathy** ” and the form of a verb “ **loves chocolate** ” is known as ____ .
 - A. agreement**
 - B. antecedent
 - C. agent
 - D. babbling

4. A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is a ____ .
 - A. homophone
 - B. metonymy
 - C. morpheme**
 - D. collocation

5. The initial sound in the words “shout” and “child” are ____ .
 - A. voiceless dental
 - B. voiceless palatals**
 - C. voiced bilabials
 - D. voiced stops

6. the underline letters in the word “picture” are pronounced as ____ .
 - A. /ʃ/
 - B. /t/
 - C. /s/
 - D. /tʃ/**

7. A combination of two vowel sounds is Known as _____ .
A. diphthongs
B. triphthongs
C. consonants
D. vowels
8. _____ is a sound produced through the vocal constriction of airflow in the mouth .
A. coda
B. syllable
C. consonant
D. vowel
9. _____ is the study of how speech sounds are articulated.
A. Acoustic phonetics
B. Articulatory phonetics
C. Auditory phonetics
D. Phonetic alphabet
10. _____ It allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment
A. Arbitrariness
B. Displacement
C. Cultural transmission
D. Productivity
11. The two words “ *buy/purchase*” are
A. prototypes
B. antonyms
C. synonyms
D. hyponyms
12. Which of the following words are considered as a minimal
A. found and fight
B. but and blue
C. site and side
D. call and role

13. _____ 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.
14. The underlined part in this sentence “ *the lucky boys* ” are described as
- A. -y lexical and -s functional
 - B. -y inflectional and -s derivational
 - C. -y functional and -s lexical
 - D. -y derivational and -s inflectional
15. A set of bound morphemes used to show if a word singular, past tense or not, a comparative or positive called
- A. bound morphemes
 - B. derivational morphemes
 - C. inflectional morphemes
 - D. free morphemes
16. The initial sound of “ *thin* ” and the final sound of “ *bath* ” _____
- A. voiced velars
 - B. voiceless dentals
 - C. voiced alveolars
 - D. voiceless glottal
17. The underlined last letters in the word “ *enough* ”
- A. /tʃ/
 - B. /f/
 - C. /g/
 - D. /ʃ/
18. _____ is the process whereby a feature of one sound become part of another during speech production
- A. Backformation
 - B. Conversion
 - C. Assimilation

D. Aspiration

19. The word “**workroom**” is an example for
- A. Conversion
 - B. Compounding**
 - C. Derivation
 - D. Clipping
20. _____ is relationship between words that tied together.
- A. Presupposition
 - B. Collocation
 - C. Anaphora
 - D. Cohesion**
21. The underline vowels of the both words “**bid**” and “**woman**” are described as
- A. [æ]
 - B. [I]**
 - C. [a]
 - D. [u]
22. The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new word is also present in the process called _____
- A. clipping
 - B. derivation
 - C. prefixes
 - D. blending**
23. The study of the history of a words is known as _____
- A. etymology**
 - B. borrowing
 - C. blending
 - D. coinage
24. _____ is the process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next .
- A. Cultural transmission**
 - B. Arbitrariness
 - C. Displacement

D. Productivity

25. When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described as _____
- A. polysems
 - B. metonyms
 - C. collocations
 - D. homophones**
26. _____ The process of describing the structure of phrases and sentences .
- A. Grammar**
 - B. Pragmatics
 - C. Semantics
 - D. Traditional analysis
27. Which of the these words has a derivational morpheme?
- A. payment**
 - B. spoken
 - C. tiger
 - D. laughing
28. The underlined part of the word "careless" is known as _____
- A. suffix
 - B. a free morpheme**
 - C. a bound
 - D. an allomorph
29. _____ are words or phrases used to indicate that we're not really sure that what we're saying is sufficiently correct or complete.
- A. Hyponyms
 - B. Implicatures
 - C. Deixis
 - D. Hedges**
30. _____ creating new expressions by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations.
- A. Cultural transmission
 - B. Arbitrariness**

C. Displacement

D. Productivity

31. One of the following sound is a stop sound

A. /g/

B. /v/

C. /m/

D. /h/

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

A. Cultural transmission

B. Arbitrariness

C. Displacement

D. Productivity

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

A. labiodentals

B. nasals

C. bilabials

D. palatals

34. _____ is the study of form or forms.

A. Syntax

B. Morphology

C. Etymology

D. Polysemy

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

A. /ʃ/

B. /tʃ/

C. /k/

D. /dʒ/

36. A/an _____ is word such as "**h**appy" or "**s**trange" --- noun to provide more information.

A. Noun

B. Verb

C. Adjective

D. Adverb

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

A. /r/

B. /j/

C. /l/

D. /h/

38. _____ are new words formed from the initial letters of another words.

A. Suffixes

B. Synonyms

C. Acronyms

D. Infixes

39. _____ are two or more words with very closely related meanings.

A. Antonymy

B. Hyponymy

C. Prototypes

D. Synonymy

40. _____ is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.

A. Traditional analysis

B. Semantics

C. Grammar

D. Pragmatics

41. The study of what speakers mean, or “speaker meaning,” _____

A. acquisition

B. discourse analysis

C. pragmatics

D. coherence

42. When the vocal cords (vocal folds) are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced are known as _____

A. Syllables

B. voiceless

C. voiced

D. rhyme

43. _____ 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

44. _____ is 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

45. _____ are two forms with opposite meanings .

A. Synonymy

B. Metonymy

C. Hyponymy

D. Antonymy

46. The three sets of words "*bottle/water*", "*car/wheels*" and "*king/crown*" are _____.

A. synonymy

B. hyponymy

C. antonymy

D. metonymy

47. The two words "*vegetable/ carrot*" are _____.

A. polysemy

B. hyponymy

C. antonymy

D. synonymy

48. the underline initial letters in the word "**s**ugar" are pronounced as _____ .

A. /ʃ/

B. /g/

C. /s/

D. /tʃ/

49. When the vocal cords (vocal folds) are drawn together, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through. Sounds produced are known as _____

A. Syllables

B. voiceless

C. voiced

D. rhyme

50. The two words "**married/single**" are _____.

A. polysemy

B. hyponymy

C. antonymy

D. synonymy