

For each of the following multiple-choice question, identify the correct answer .

1. The two words **alive/dead** are _____.
 - A. Antonyms
 - B. Synonyms
 - C. Prototypes
 - D. Hyponyms
2. The initial and final sounds in the words **cook** and **coke** are _____.
 - A. Voiceless velars
 - B. Voiceless palatals
 - C. Voiced glottals
 - D. Voiced stops
3. The two sets of words (**can/juice**) and (**house/roof**) are _____.
 - A. Metonyms
 - B. Antonyms
 - C. Synonyms
 - D. Homonyms
4. _____ are words such as **run** or **jump** used to refer to various kinds of actions.
 - A. Verbs
 - B. Adjectives
 - C. Nouns
 - D. Adverbs
5. The initial letters in the word **shop** are pronounced as _____.
 - A. /ʃ/
 - B. /k/
 - C. /dʒ/
 - D. /tʃ/
6. The word **man** is considered as a _____.
 - A. Lexical morpheme
 - B. Allophone
 - C. Functional morpheme
 - D. Bound morpheme
7. Which of the following words is **NOT** considered as a minimal pair?
 - A. bet and hat
 - B. site and kite
 - C. might and fight
 - D. right and bite

15. _____ are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.
- A. Infixes
 - B. Synonyms
 - C. Suffixes
 - D. Acronyms
16. _____ is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages.
- A. Semantics
 - B. Syntax
 - C. Co-operative principle
 - D. Discourse analysis
17. _____ is the process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next.
- A. Arbitrariness
 - B. Cultural transmission
 - C. Productivity
 - D. Displacement
18. _____ is the process whereby a feature of one sound becomes part of another during speech production.
- A. Conversion
 - B. Backformation
 - C. Assimilation
 - D. Aspiration
19. The idea of “the characteristic instance” of a category is known as the _____.
- A. Prototype
 - B. Synonym
 - C. Antonym
 - D. Hyponym
20. The underlined letter in the word **nature** is pronounced as _____.
- A. /s/
 - B. /tʃ/
 - C. /t/
 - D. /ʃ/
21. The study of the origin and history of a word is known as _____.
- A. Coinage
 - B. Blending
 - C. Borrowing
 - D. Etymology

22. The grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence, as in the connection between a subject (**Ahmad**) and the form of a verb (**writes a letter**) is known as _____.
- A. Agreement
 - B. Antecedent
 - C. Agent
 - D. Babbling
23. The relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as _____.
- A. Cultural transmission
 - B. Arbitrariness
 - C. Displacement
 - D. Productivity
24. What are the two labiodental fricative sounds?
- A. /m/ and /n/
 - B. /t/ and /k/
 - C. /f/ and /v/
 - D. /l/ and /r/
25. The underlined part of the word **resend** is known as a _____.
- A. Phoneme
 - B. Prefix
 - C. Allomorph
 - D. Suffix
26. The underlined parts in this sentence “**The child’s wildness shocked the teachers**” are described as.
- A. -s inflectional, -ness functional and -ed inflectional
 - B. -s inflectional, -ness derivational and -ed inflectional
 - C. -s functional, -ness derivational and -ed functional
 - D. -s derivational, -ness inflectional and -ed derivational
27. 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. Voiceless
 - B. Rhyme
 - C. Voiced
 - D. Syllables
28. _____ is the study of how speech sounds are made, or articulated.
- A. Phonetic alphabet
 - B. Acoustic phonetics
 - C. Articulatory phonetics
 - D. Auditory phonetics

29. The study of the characteristics of speech sounds is called _____.
- A. Linguistics
 - B. Phonetics
 - C. Semantics
 - D. Syntax
30. The study of what speaker's mean, or "speaker meaning," is called _____.
- A. Acquisition
 - B. Pragmatics
 - C. Coherence
 - D. Discourse analysis
31. Which of these words has a derivational morpheme?
- A. Spoken
 - B. Laughing
 - C. Quickly
 - D. Tiger
32. Which of the following sounds is a bilabial sound?
- A. /r/
 - B. /w/
 - C. /l/
 - D. /j/
33. The underlined vowels of the both words **bad** and **wrap** are described as _____.
- A. [u]
 - B. [i]
 - C. [æ]
 - D. [a]
34. A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is a _____.
- A. Collocation
 - B. Morpheme
 - C. Homophone
 - D. Metonymy
35. _____ is the word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language.
- A. Blending
 - B. Compounding
 - C. Borrowing
 - D. Coinage