

مدخل الى اللغويات

١٤٣٦/٨/١ هـ

تجميع اسئلة

{تھاویل}

ملتقى طلاب وطالبات جامعة الملك فيصل

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

1. The word roommate is a
 - A. Derivation
 - B. Clipping
 - C. Compounding
 - D. Conversion

2. The word student is considered as
 - A. Allophone
 - B. Bound morpheme
 - C. Functional morpheme
 - D. Lexical morpheme

3. The two words dark/light are
 - A. Prototypes
 - B. Synonyms
 - C. Hyponyms
 - D. Antonyms

4. When two sound segments occur in sequence and some aspect of one segment is taken or "copied" by the other, the process is known as
 - A. Aspiration
 - B. Learning
 - C. Assimilation
 - D. Acquisition

5. Which of the following sounds is a bilabial sound?
 - A. /l/
 - B. /r/
 - C. /j/
 - D. /w/

6. The underlined letters in the words photo and laugh are pronounced as
 - A. /p/
 - B. /g/
 - C. /f/
 - D. /h/

7. Words used, typically with nouns, to provide more information about the things referred to
 - A. Adjectives
 - B. Verbs
 - C. Articles
 - D. Adverbs

8. The word formation process in which parts of two or more words combine to create a new word whose meaning is often a combination of the original words.
- A. Clipping
 - B. Borrowing
 - C. Blending
 - D. Compounding
9. The underlined letters in shoes is pronounced as
- A. /ʃ/
 - B. /s/
 - C. /ʌ/
 - D. /f/
10. Gestures that seem to be a reflection of the meaning of what is said.
- A. Anaphora
 - B. Hedges
 - C. Deixis
 - D. Iconics
11. The following sounds [m], [n] and [ŋ] are
- A. Nasals
 - B. Fricatives
 - C. Affricates
 - D. Stops
12. The following sounds [tʃ] and [dʒ] are
- A. Affricates
 - B. Nasals
 - C. Stops
 - D. Fricatives
13. The following sounds [t], [d] and [k] are
- A. Fricatives
 - B. Affricates
 - C. Nasals
 - D. Stops
14. The underlined sounds in cook and coke are
- A. Voiceless velars
 - B. Voiced stops
 - C. Voiceless palatals
 - D. Voiced glottals
15. Sounds formed using both upper and lower lips.
- A. Dentals
 - B. Glottals
 - C. Velars
 - D. Bilabials

16. Words used with nouns in phrases providing information about time and place
- A. Adverbs
 - B. Adjectives
 - C. Articles
 - D. Prepositions
17. The combination of two vowels as [ai] is
- A. Diphthongs
 - B. Triphthongs
 - C. Vowels
 - D. Consonants
18. Sounds produced with the back of the tongue against the velum.
- A. Dentals
 - B. Bilabials
 - C. Glottals
 - D. Velars
19. A sound produced without the active use of the tongue and other parts of the mouth.
- A. Glottal
 - B. Dental
 - C. Velar
 - D. Alveolar
20. Meaningful sounds, if one sound is used instead of the other in a word its meaning will change.
- A. Syllable
 - B. Plosives
 - C. Phonemes
 - D. Morphemes
21. The study of word formation.
- A. Phonology
 - B. Etymology
 - C. Syntax
 - D. Morphology
22. The initial sounds in led and red are described as
- A. Affricates
 - B. Fricatives
 - C. Glides
 - D. Liquids
23. Sounds formed with the tongue and the hard palate.
- A. Velars
 - B. Labiodentals
 - C. Bilabials
 - D. Palatals

24. The word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language.
- A. Conversion
 - B. Compounding
 - C. Acronym
 - D. Borrowing
25. The word formation process in which a word of one grammatical form becomes a word of another grammatical form without any changes to spelling or pronunciation.
- A. Blending
 - B. Clipping
 - C. Conversion
 - D. Borrowing
26. Sounds formed with the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge.
- A. Glottals
 - B. Velars
 - C. Alveolars
 - D. Dentals
27. Words formed by the word formation process in which an initialism is pronounced as a word.
- A. Hyponyms
 - B. Synonyms
 - C. Acronyms
 - D. Polysems
28. Sounds formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth.
- A. Velars
 - B. Bilabials
 - C. Dentals
 - D. Labiodentals
29. Words in our language that can't be interpreted at all if we don't know the context, especially the physical context of the speaker.
- A. Hedges
 - B. Semantics
 - C. Deixis
 - D. Syntax
30. The study of what speakers mean, or "speaker meaning,"
- A. Semantics
 - B. Syntax
 - C. Hedges
 - D. Pragmatics

31. Compounding is the word formation process in which two or more lexemes combine into a single new word
- A. Clipping
 - B. Compounding
 - C. Borrowing
 - D. Blending
32. The following sounds [θ], [ð] and [ʒ] are
- A. Fricatives
 - B. Liquids
 - C. Glides
 - D. Affricates
33. Which of the following words is not considered as a minimal pair?
- A. fun and bite
 - B. might and site
 - C. light and night
 - D. right and height
34. Which of these words has a derivational morpheme?
- A. Quickly
 - B. Laughing
 - C. Tiger
 - D. Spoken
35. Words such as write or go used to refer to various kinds of actions.
- A. Adjectives
 - B. Verbs
 - C. Nouns
 - D. Adverbs
36. The sounds [w] and [j] are described as
- A. Affricates
 - B. Fricatives
 - C. Glides
 - D. Liquids
37. The word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes.
- A. Conversion
 - B. Clipping
 - C. Coinage
 - D. Blending

38. Words or phrases used to indicate that we're not really sure that what we're saying is sufficiently correct or complete.
- A. Deixis
 - B. Hedges
 - C. Syntax
 - D. Semantics
39. The study of the history of words, their origins, and how their form and meaning have changed over time.
- A. Synonym
 - B. Conversion
 - C. Etymology
 - D. Clipping
40. The study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages
- A. Hedges
 - B. Deixis
 - C. Semantics
 - D. Syntax
41. The description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language is
- A. Morphology
 - B. Semantics
 - C. Phonology
 - D. Etymology
42. The term used to refer to the gradual development of ability in a language by using it naturally in communicative situations with others who know the language.
- A. Implicature
 - B. Learning
 - C. Anaphora
 - D. Acquisition
43. The term applies to a more conscious process of accumulating knowledge of the features, such as vocabulary and grammar, of a language, typically in an institutional setting.
- A. Hedges
 - B. Deixis
 - C. Learning
 - D. Acquisition
44. Words used in place of noun phrases, typically referring to people and things already known
- A. Prepositions
 - B. Articles
 - C. Pronouns
 - D. Adverbs

45. The underlined parts in this sentence "The student has written a beautiful story" are considered as
- A. Verbs
 - B. Adjectives
 - C. Articles
 - D. Nouns
46. The underlined letters in the word mechanic is pronounced as
- A. /k/
 - B. /g/
 - C. /f/
 - D. /tʃ/
47. Sounds formed with the upper teeth and the lower lip.
- A. Velars
 - B. Palatals
 - C. Labiodentals
 - D. Bilabials
48. The sound produced through the vocal folds without constriction of airflow in the mouth.
- A. Coda
 - B. Syllable
 - C. Vowel
 - D. Consonant
49. The basic structure of the kind of syllable found in green is
- A. (CVCC)
 - B. (CCVC)
 - C. (CVC)
 - D. (VCC)
50. The word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word
- A. Borrowing
 - B. Clipping
 - C. Compounding
 - D. Blending