

43. _____ are words or phrases used to indicate that we are not really sure that what we are saying is sufficiently correct or complete.
- A. Hyponyms
 - B. Implicatures
 - C. Deixis
 - ✓ D. Hedges
44. The grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence, as connection between a subject "*Cathy*" and the form of a verb "*is eating chocolate*" is known as _____.
- A. babbling
 - ✓ B. agreement
 - C. agent
 - D. antecedent
45. The underlined initial letters in the word "chemistry" are pronounced as _____.
- A. /ʃ/
 - B. /dʒ/
 - ✓ C. /tʃ/
 - D. /k/
46. The underlined vowels of the both words "*bid*" and "*bad*" are described as.
- A. [ɪ]
 - B. [æ]
 - ✓ C. [u]
 - D. [a]
47. _____ is a relationship between words that are used together.
- A. Presupposition
 - B. Collocation
 - ✓ C. Anaphora
 - D. Cohesion

37. The study of what speaker's mean, or "speaker meaning," is called

- A. discourse analysis
- B. acquisition
- C. coherence
- D. pragmatics

38. The underlined parts in this sentence "the lucky boys" are described as.

- A. -y inflectional and -s derivational
- B. -y functional and -s lexical
- C. -y lexical and -s functional
- D. -y derivational and -s inflectional

39. _____ is the process whereby a feature of one sound becomes part of another during speech production.

- A. Aspiration
- B. Backformation
- C. Conversion
- D. Assimilation

40. When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described as _____.

- A. homophones
- B. metonyms
- C. collocations
- D. polysems

41. _____ is the process whereby a language is passed on generation to the next.

- A. Arbitrariness
- B. Displacement
- C. Productivity
- D. Cultural transmission

25. A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is called a _____.

- A. homophone
- B. metonymy
- C. collocation
- D. morpheme

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

- A. synonyms
- B. homonyms
- C. antonyms
- D. metonyms

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 _____.

- A. derivational morphemes
- B. inflectional morphemes
- C. free morphemes
- D. bound morphemes

28. The two words "vegetable/carrot" are _____.

- A. prototypes
- B. hyponyms
- C. antonyms
- D. synonyms

29. _____ are new words formed from the initial letters of a group of other words.

- A. Suffixes
- B. Synonyms
- C. Acronyms
- D. Infixes

30. The underlined part in this sentence "the student saw a tea

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

- A. bilabials
- B. palatals
- C. nasals
- D. labiodentals

20. _____ is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language.

- A. A phoneme
- B. A minimal pair
- C. Phonology
- D. An allophone

21. The underlined initial letter in the word "gugar" is pronounced as _____

- A. /j/
- B. /ʃ/
- C. /g/
- D. /d/

22. The underlined letters in the word "picture" are pronounced as _____

- A. /k/
- B. /j/
- C. /s/
- D. /ʃ/

23. _____ allows language users to talk about things and events present in the immediate environment.

- A. Cultural transmission
- B. Arbitrariness
- C. Productivity
- D. Displacement

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21. The underlined initial letter in the word "pig" is pronounced

- A. /ʃ/
- B. /tʃ/
- C. /s/
- D. /z/

22. The underlined letters in the word "picture" are pronounced

- A. /t/
- B. /ʃ/
- C. /s/
- D. /tʃ/

23. _____ allows language users to talk about present in the immediate environment.

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C. 2/20
* 1434/1433
13. _____ is the process of describing the structure of phrases and sentences.

- A. Grammar
- B. Pragmatics
- C. Semantics
- D. Traditional analysis

14. The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new form is also present in the process called _____.

- A. clipping
- B. prefixes
- C. derivation
- D. blending

15. Creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations is called _____.

- A. arbitrariness
- B. displacement
- C. productivity
- D. cultural transmission

16. The word "*house*" is considered as a _____.

- A. prefix
- B. functional morpheme
- C. lexical morpheme
- D. bound morpheme

17. The word "*workroom*" is an example of _____.

- A. Clipping
- B. Compounding
- C. Conversion

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

- A. /v/
- B. /f/
- C. /h/
- D. /r/

8. _____ is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages.

- A. Discourse analysis
- B. Syntax
- C. Co-operative principle
- D. Semantics

9. The initial sound of "thin" and the final sound of "bath"

- _____
- A. voiced alveolars
- B. voiceless dentals
- C. voiced velars
- D. voiceless glottals

10. A _____ is a sound produced through the vocal constriction of airflow in the mouth.

- A. coda
- B. consonant
- C. syllable
- D. vowel

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

- A. Grammar
- B. Traditional analysis
- C. Pragmatics

1. A/an _____ is a word such as "happy" or "strong" that is used to provide more information.

- A. noun
- B. verb
- C. adjective
- D. adverb

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

- A. productivity
- B. cultural transmission
- C. displacement
- D. arbitrariness

3. When the vocal folds are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced in this way are called _____.

- A. voiceless
- B. rhyme
- C. voiced
- D. syllables

A combination of two vowel sounds is known as _____.

- A. vowels
- B. diphthongs
- C. consonants
- D. triphthongs

The study of the origin and history of a word is known as _____.

- coinage
- blending
- etymology

49. The two words "buy/purchase" are _____.

- A. prototypes
- B. antonyms
- C. synonyms
- D. hyponyms

50. _____ are two or more words with very closely meanings.

- A. Antonyms
- B. Synonyms
- C. Prototypes
- D. Hyponyms

كوردن فليليس
4
Bye Bye
5
welcome