

1. **Sign language** is a system of hand signals developed by speakers of a language to facilitate communication in a specific context where speech cannot be used.
A) orientation
B) primary sign language
C) alternate sign language
D) gesture
2. **Labiodentals** are sounds formed with the upper teeth and the lower lip.
A) are sounds formed with the upper teeth and the lower lip
B) are sounds formed with the lower teeth and the upper lip
C) are sounds formed with the upper teeth and the lower teeth
D) are sounds formed with the tip of the tongue and the lower lip
3. **Which articulator is a passive articulator?**
A) lower lip
B) lower teeth
C) tongue
D) upper teeth
4. **Alveolars** are sounds formed with the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge.
A) are sounds formed with the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge
B) are sounds formed with the front of the tongue and the lower teeth
C) are sounds formed with the uvula
D) are sounds formed with the tongue tip behind the upper lip
5. **Which cavity is under the nasal cavity?**
A) cranial cavity
B) spinal cavity
C) oral cavity
D) pelvic cavity
6. **Velar** sounds are produced with the back of the tongue against the velum.
A) are sounds produced with the back of the tongue against the velum
B) are sounds formed with the tongue and the soft palate
C) are sounds formed with the front tongue and the soft palate
D) are sounds formed with both lips
7. **Which is a stop bilabial voiceless sound?**
A) /g/
B) /p/
C) /k/
D) /s/

1...2...3...5...

→ B

تدخل إلى التفويجات
... by speakers f
... speech cannot

lower lip
upper lip
lower teeth
and the lower lip

tongue on the alveolar ri
ue and the lower teeth
and the upper lip

e tongue against the velum
the soft palate
e and the soft palate

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9. Underlined parts in the sentence 'The old man was found a book in the park' are
A) adjective - adjective
B) adjective - adverb
C) noun - adjective
D) adjective - noun

10. l and [dʒ] are
A) affricates
B) liquids
C) nasals
D) glides

11. Which side palatal voiced sound is
A) /r/
B) /w/
C) /j/
D) /h/

12. The initial sounds in 'led' and 'red' are described as
A) liquids
B) fricatives
C) dentals
D) affricates

13. _____ allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment.
A) Displacement
B) Informative
C) Communicative
D) Duality

14. What is the blending of 'Spanish-English'?
A) Engpan
B) Spang
C) Engspan
D) Spanglish

15. When humans are continually creating new expressions by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. This property is described as _____
A) productivity
B) informative
C) displacement
D) duality

18. The process of not pronouncing a sound segment that might be predicted by the immediately careful pronunciation of a word is known as _____

- A) assimilation
- B) approximation
- C) elision
- D) syllable

19. The study of how speech sounds are made is _____

- A) articulatory phonetics
- B) acoustic phonetics
- C) auditory phonetics
- D) forensic phonetics

20. When the vocal cords are _____, the air from the lungs is pushed through.

- A) drawn together
- B) spread apart
- C) loosened
- D) freed

21. The two dental sounds are _____

- A) [dʒ] and [tʃ]
- B) [s] and [z]
- C) [f] and [v]
- D) [θ] and [ð]

22. The description of the system of patterns of speech sounds in a language is _____

- A) phonology
- B) linguistics
- C) allophone
- D) minimal pair

In _____ classroom lessons are likely to be organized around concepts such as "asking for the time" in different social settings.

- A) audio-lingual method
- B) grammar-translation method
- C) reading method
- D) communicative approach

The basic structure of the _____ of syllable found in "and"

16. The process of not pronouncing a sound deliberately careful pronunciation is described as _____.
- A) assimilation
 - B) aspiration
 - C) elision
 - D) syllable
17. The study of how speech sounds are made is _____.
- A) articulatory phonetics
 - B) acoustic phonetics
 - C) auditory Phonetics
 - D) forensic phonetics
18. When the vocal cords are _____, the air _____ passes through them.
- A) drawn together; is pushed
 - B) spread apart; is pushed
 - C) loosen; is pushed
 - D) freed; is pushed
19. The two dental sounds are _____.
- A) [dʒ] and [j]
 - B) [s] and [z]
 - C) [f] and [v]
 - D) [ð] and [θ]
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- A) phonology
 - B) linguistics
 - C) allophone
 - D) minimal pair
- 21.

23. What is the clipping of 'telephone'?

- A) Tele P
- B) TP
- C) phone
- D) T phone

23/The Clipping of telephon =phone

24. Which word is an open syllable?

- A) am
- B) like
- C) fat
- D) green

24/Open syllable=?? Like??

25. Which is the verb form of the word 'access'?

- A) accession
- B) to accessive
- C) accessly
- D) to access

25/Verb form of the word access=to access

26. The origin of 'sauna' is _____.

- A) Finnish
- B) Arabic
- C) Italian
- D) Spanish

26/Origin of (sauna) =Finnish

27. 'Blueberry' is a compound word of _____.

- A) noun-noun
- B) adjective-noun
- C) noun-adjective
- D) verb-noun



28. Coinage is the word formation process in which a new word is created without using any other word formation process.

28. Which of the following is NOT a type of coinage?

- A) deliberately
- B) borrowing
- C) shorten
- D) combining

29. _____ are words used to make connections and show the relationship between events.

- A) Prepositions
- B) Conjunctions
- C) Pronouns
- D) Articles

30. 'Blending' is _____ word formation.

- A) blending
- B) borrowing
- C) coinage
- D) affixation



32. 'prika' is borrowed from _____
A) Chinese
B) French
C) Italian
D) Hungarian

33. _____-formation is the word formation process in which an actual proposed derivational affix _____ from the base form of a word to create a new word.
A) detaches
B) includes
C) contains
D) involves

34. In the sentence 'I'm sorry to _____ you...' _____ emphasizes a person's politeness.
A) politeness
B) negative face
C) positive face
D) presupposition

35. The morphemes in the word 'opened' consists of _____ morphemes.
A) three
B) five
C) six
D) eight

34/reopen consists...3. Morphemes

36. The underlined parts in the sentence 'Jim's two sisters are reading' are _____.
A) lexical morphemes
B) derivational morphemes
C) inflectional morphemes
D) functional morphemes

37. _____ are morphemes that are normally attached to another word.
A) Bound morphemes
B) Minimal pairs
C) Free morphemes
D) Phonemes

38. Which of the following words is considered as a functional morpheme?
A) above
B) break
C) man
D) open

- 38. Which part of speech 'happy' is?
 - A) adjective
 - B) noun
 - C) verb
 - D) adverb
- 39. The underlined parts in the sentence 'you can have a banana and an apple' are _____.
 - A) conjunctions
 - B) pronouns
 - C) propositions
 - D) articles
- 40. Agreement is the grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence as in the connection between _____.
 - A) subject and verb
 - B) subject and adjective
 - C) verb and adverb
 - D) verb and preposition
- 41. _____ is the study of what speakers mean or speaker meaning.
 - A) Pragmatics
 - B) Deixis
 - C) Inference
 - D) Anaphora
- 42. 'Open the door (please)! ' is _____.
 - A) Imperative
 - B) Interrogative
 - C) Declarative
 - D) Command
- 43. All infants make _____ noise during their first year.
 - A) cooing
 - B) baba
 - C) mama
 - D) milk
- 44. The word 'shoe-brush' begins and ends with the _____.
 - A) voiceless palatal [tʃ]
 - B) voiceless palatal [ʃ]
 - C) voiceless dental [θ]
 - D) voiceless labiodental [f]

Short quick movements of the hand or fingers=Beats

- term
accumulating knowledge of
grammar.
A) learning
B) acquisition
C) telegraphic
D) input
- are other gestures, such
movements of the hand or fingers
A) beats
B) primes
C) shapes
D) deficits
- words used to refer to various
A) nouns
B) articles
C) adjectives
D) verbs
- 48. These two words buy/purchase
A) synonyms
B) acronyms
C) antonyms
D) hyponyms
- 49. The basic elements of the syllab
A) rhyme followed by coda
B) coda followed by onset
C) onset followed by the rhyme
D) vowel followed by consonant
- 50. The underlined part of the sent
'English' is a/an
A) functional morpheme
B) inflectional morpheme
C) derivational morpheme
D) lexical morpheme