

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
مدخل لغويات (المحاضرة الرابعة عشر) احمد الخطيب
[أسئلة مراجعة - مدخل الى اللغويات - د. احمد الخطيب]

1) Includes the systematic and scientific study of language

- **Linguistics**

- Syntax

- Semantics

- Pragmatics

2) Is concerned with understanding the structure and nature of language which is divided into: phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics is described as

- Voiced

- Pragmatics

- Syntax

- **Linguistics**

3) Deals with other perspectives on language which are represented in specialized interdisciplinary branches such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics and second language acquisition is definition of

- Displacement

- **Linguistics**

- Arbitrariness

- Morphology

4) The origins of language

- The divine source

- The natural sound source (bow-wow/pooh-pooh theories)

- The social interaction source

- The physical adaptation source (teeth and lips/mouth and tongue and larynx and pharynx

- The tool-making source (the human brain)

- The genetic source (innateness hypothesis)

- **All of the above**

5) The origin of language

- Communicative signals

- Duality

- **The tool-making source**

- Linguistics

6) It happens when someone use language to tell this person that ,lam one the applicant for the vacant position of senior brain surgeon at the hospital.This is concerned as to be intentionally communication something

- Informative signals

- **Communicative signals**

- 1+2

7) It happens when someone may become informed about you through signals that you have not intentionally sent.For example, someone might note you have a cold because you sneezed

- **Informative signals**

- Communicative signals

- 1+2

8) Properties of human language

- Displacement

- Arbitrariness

- Productivity

- Cultural transmission

- Duality

- **All of the above**

9) When the vocal cords are spread apart the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded.Sounds produced in the way are described as

- Linguistics

- Voiced

- **Voiceless**

- Phone

10) On the other hand when the vocal cords are drawn together the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through creating a vibration effect.This is described as

- **Voiced**

- Allophone

- Voiceless

- Duality

11) A consonant

- Is produced with a relatively free flow of air

- Is a combination of two adjacent vowel sounds within the same syllable

- **Is a speech sound that is articulation with complete or partial closure of the vocal tract**

12) A vowel

- **Is produced with a relatively free flow of air**

- Is a combination of two adjacent vowel sounds within the same syllable

- Is a speech sound that is articulation with complete or partial closure of the vocal tract

13) Diphthongs

- Is produced with a relatively free flow of air

- **Is a combination of two adjacent vowel sounds within the same syllable**

- Is a speech sound that is articulation with complete or partial closure of the vocal tract

14) There are.....diphthongs commonly used in English

- Seven

- Three

- Nine

- **Eight**

15) Is the abstract unit or sound in the mind

- Phone

- **Phoneme**

- Allophone

- Morpheme

16) Is the sound type produced in actual speech in the mouth

- **Phone**

- Phoneme

- Allophone

- Morpheme

17) Is a set of phones all of which are versions of one phoneme (e.g. The phoneme / t / is produced in different ways as phones [t] either with strong puff as in tar less puff in star)

- Phone
- Phoneme
- Morpheme
- **Allophone**

18) Is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. This grammatical function include past tense or plural

- Allophone
- Phone
- **Morpheme**
- Phoneme

19) er , -ing , -ed, -er, ...etc are all examples of basic

- **Morpheme**
- Phone
- Phoneme
- Allophone

20) Derivational morphemes

- They never change the grammatical category of a word. e.g old and older, -er here is-just a different from of adjective
- Refer to the difference between active and passive sentences. e.g Charlie broke the window and the window was broken by Charlie
- Is an abstract level of structural organization in which all the elements determining structural interpretation are represented
- **They change the grammatical category of a word. e.g teach and teacher, -er is-a change from verb to noun**

21) Inflectional morphemes

- **They never change the grammatical category of a word. e.g old and older, -er here is-just a different from of adjective**
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22) Surface structure

- They never change the grammatical category of a word.e.g old and older,-er here is.....-just a different from of adjective
- **Refer to the difference between active and passive sentences.e.g Charlie broke the window and the window was broken by Charlie**
- Is an abstract level of structural organization in which all the elements determining structural interpretation are represented
- They change the grammatical category of a word.e.g teach and teacher, -er is-a change from verb to nonn

23) Deep structure

- They never change the grammatical category of a word.e.g old and older,-er here is.....-just a different from of adjective
- Refer to the difference between active and passive sentences.e.g Charlie broke the window and the window was broken by Charlie
- **Is an abstract level of structural organization in which all the elements determining structural interpretation are represented**
- They change the grammatical category of a word.e.g teach and teacher, -er is-a change from verb to nonn

24) To indicate people:me, you,him ,them,that woman..etc

- Spatial deixis
- **Person deixis**
- Temporal deixis
- Noun deixis

25) To indicate places:here ,there, beside,near that...etc

- **Spatial deixis**
- Person deixis
- Temporal deixis
- Noun deixis

26) To indicate times: now , the, last week,yesterday..etc

- Spatial deixis
- Person deixis
- **Temporal deixis**
- Noun deixis

27) Can be difined as words or phrases used to that we're not really sure that what we are saying is sufficiently correct or complete. For example, sort of , kind of, ..etc. to

show accuracy of statements as in : His hair was kind of long The book cover is sort of yellow

- Cohesion
- Coherence
- **Hedges**
- Speech events

28) Aphasia

- It is impairment of language function due to localized brain damage that leads to difficulty in understanding and/or producing linguistic forms
- It refers to those people who suffer from different types of language disorders
- Someone who is aphasic often has interrelated language disorders in that difficulties in understanding can lead to difficulties in production
- **All of the above**

29) Someone who aphasic often has interrelated language disorders in that difficulties in understanding can lead to difficulties in

- **Production**
- Understanding
- Hearing
- Seeing

30) Cultural

- Refer to all ideas and assumptions about the nature of things and people that we learn when we become members of social groups
- Defined as socially acquired knowledge without necessarily conscious awareness
- A set of written symbols each one representing a single type of sound or phoneme
- **1+2**

31) The earliest use of speech like sounds has been described as

- **Cooing**
- Babbling
- The one-word stage
- Telegraphic stage

32) Between two and two-and-half years old ,children beings producing a large number of utterances that can be called "multiple-word" orspeech

- Cooing

- The two-word stage

- **Telegraphic**

- Babbling

33) The one-word stage

- Between 12-to-18 months old children produce a variety of recognizable single unit utterances

- It is characterized by speech in which single terms are uttered for everyday objects such as milk, cookie, cat, cup, ...etc

- Between 6 and 8 months old children start producing a number of different vowels and consonants as well as combinations such as ba-ba-ba ,ga-ga-ga..etc

- **1+2**

34) It has two stages Between 6 and 8 months Between 9 and 10 months

- Telegraphic stage

- The-one word stage

- Cooing

- **Babbling**

35) Cooing

- It's takes place in the few months of life

- During this stage the children gradually become capable of producing sequences vowel-like sounds like [i] and [u]

- The earliest use of speech like sounds has been described as

- **All of the above**

36) Telegraphic stage

- Between two and two-and-half years old ,children beings producing a large number of utterances that can be called "multiple-word" orspeech

- This stage is characterized by strings of words in phrases or sentences such as this shoe all wet or catdrink milk

- Children vocabulary is expanding rapidly and they are initiating more talk wile increased physical activity includes running and jumping

- **All of the above**

37) Between 6 and 8 months old children start producing a number of different vowels and consonants as well as combinations such as ba-ba-ba ,ga-ga-ga..etc Between 9 and 10 months children become to recognize intonation patterns to the consonants and vowel combinations being produced with variation in the combinations such as ba-ba-da-da

- Telegraphic

- **Babbling**

- The-one word stage
- The-two word stage

38) It is an occurrence of two distinct words used together this what is noun as

- The-one word stage
- Cooing
- **The-two word stage**
- Babbling

39) The-two word stage

- It is an occurrence of two distinct words used together this what is noun as
- This stage between 18-to-24 months old where the child's vocabulary moves beyond fifty words
- At this age children begin producing a variety of combinations as baby chair , mommy eat,..
- **All of the above**

40) Properties of human language

- **Cultural transmission**
- Phone
- Communicative signals
- The divine source

41) The symbol that is used for the pronunciation of parts of a word represents a unit (ba) consists of a consonants sounds (b) and a vowel sounds (a) .This unit is one type of

- Alphabet
- Cultural
- **Syllable**
- Phoneme

42) Is aset of written symbols each one representing a single type of sound or phoneme

- Syllable
- **Alphabet**
- Phoneme
- Morpheme

43) When we have a set of symbols being used to represented syllables,e.g a b sound or an m sound then you are very close to a situation in which the symbols can be used to represent single sound type in a language.Therefore This basis of

- Cultural
- Syntax
- Syllable
- **Alphabetic writing**

44) Acquisition

- Is the 2nd component which enables the learner to know when to say can I have some water ? versus give me water ! according to social context
- Applies to a more conscious process of accumulating knowledge of the features of language such as pronunciation, grammar, ..etc in an institutional setting with teachers
- **Refer to the gradual development of ability in a language by using it naturally in communicative situations with others who know the language. It takes place without teachers**
- It the 3rd component which deals with organizing a message effectively and to compensate for any difficulties

45) Learning

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46) Can be defined as the general ability to use language accurately, appropriately and flexibly

- **Communicative competence (CC)**
- Grammatical competence
- Strategic competence
- Acquisition

47) Is the 2nd component which enables the learner to know when to say can I have some water ? versus give me water ! according to social context

- Grammatical competence
- Comprehension strategy
- Strategic competence
- **Socio-linguistics competence**

48) Grammatical competence

- **Is the 1st component which involves the accurate use of words and structures**
- It the 3rd component which deals with organizing a message effectively and to compensate for any difficulties
- Is the 2nd component which enables the learner to know when to say can I have some water ? versus give me water ! according to social context
- Is the 4th component and involves creating a way of referring to the object by using vocabulary someone knew. That is to overcome potential communication problems in interactions

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- Strategic competence
- **Communicative strategy**
- Communicative competence
- Grammatical competence

50) Strategic competence

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51) اسئلة ذكرها الدكتور في المباشره الثالثه Which naturally place take one

Acquisition -

- Learning

- 1+2

52) The first language acquires

- Learning
- **Acquisition**
- 1+2

53) The Second language acquires

- **Learning**

- Acquisition

- 1+2

54) Arabic linguistics is different than English linguistics

- **True**

- False

- 1+2

55) Linguistics is defined as

- **The study of language**

- The study of meanings

- None of the above

- All of the above

56) The is example of

- Adverbs

- Preposition

- Verb

- **Article**

(57) اسئله ع المناقشه التاسعه Synonym

- Two forms with opposite meanings.e.g happy/sad

Two or more words with very closely related meanings..e.g Big/Large -

- When we encounter tw or more words with the same form and related meaning.e.g head refers the object on top of your body/ person at the top of a company..etc

- When the meaning of one word is included in the meaning of the another .e.g animal and horse

58) When we encounter tw or more words with the same form and related meaning. e.g head refers the object on top of your body/ person at the top of a company..etc

- Antonym

- Hyponymy

- **Polysemy**

- Synonymy

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- Synonymy

- Hyponymy

- Polysemy

- **Antonym**

60) Hyponymy

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