

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اختبار مدخل الى اللغويات الفصل الدراسي الاول 1438

[أسئلة اختبار - مدخل الى اللغويات - د.احمد الخطيب]

1) Linguistics means

- The study of language
- The study of global change
- The study of theoretical and applied fields of language learning
- **both a and c**

2) Social interaction source based on the idea that language

- learning language in insulation
- **learning language in group**
- learning language in individuality
- learning language in alone

3) Organ wich controls the muscles of the arms and hands in main is called

- lips
- tongue
- **motor cortex**
- mouth

4) genetic source of origin language considers language as

- an external feature
- **an innate feature**
- a foreign feature
- both a and b

5) feature of human language that enables users to talk about things events not present in the immediate environment is known as

- Productivity
- duality
- cultural transmission
- **displacement**

6) study of what speakers means or speaker meaning is

- phonetics
- morphology

- syntax
- **pragmatics**

7) One of the properties of human language is

- being fixed reference
- being finite (limited)
- being only exclusive to..present in the immediate environment
- **creativity**

8) Phonetics deals with the

- **Physical aspects of human language**
- abstract aspects of human language
- mental aspects of human language
- representation of sounds in the brain

9) The word " buses " has.....morphs

- four
- **two**
- Six
- seven

10) Morph is a unit which varies sound without changing

- Structure
- Organization
- **Meaning**
- Utterance

11) The speech sounds that are articulated with complete or partial closure of the vocal tract are called

- **Consonants**
- diphthongs
- Vowels
- Syllable

12) both of /p/ and /b/ aresounds

- Palatal
- **bilabials**
- dental

- velar

13) Sounds produced by allowing the air to escape freely through nose called

- **nasals**

- fricatives

- affricatives

- liquids

14) Vowels have.....positions

- front and back

- High and low

- **both a and b**

- inner and outer

15) In English there are.....vowels

- 30

- 50

- **12**

- 3

16) Sound type produced in actual speech in the mouth

- **phone**

- Morpheme

- rhyme

- Syllable

17) Process of making one sound almost at the same time as the next sound is described as co-articulation which does not include

- assimilation

- nasalization

- elision

- **reference**

18) Type of word combinations " gas instead of gasoline " and " flu instead of influenza " is called

- borrowing

- **Clipping**

- Conversion

- translation

19) Words such as laser , radar and ATM are all examples of what is known

- Contraction

- abbreviation

- **acronyms**

- reduction

20) Dealing with the structure and ordering of components within sentence is

- morphology

- **Syntax**

- Phonology

- Pragmatics

21) Study of forms is

- **Morphology**

- Semantics

- Phonology

- discourse analysis

22) Communicative signals happens when people.....messages

- **intentional**

- unintentional

- accidental

- unplanned

23) reviations such as Adv , Adj , Prep, Np and Vp ara all components symbols used in

- Morphological analysis

- discourse analysis

- **Syntactic analysis**

- Pragmatic analysis

24) Words such as you ,him and them are examples of

- **Person deixis**

- Spatial deixis

- Temporal deixis

- sequential deixis

25) Direct speech acts are used with function of

- a sentence
- **a question**
- a word
- a request

26) Speech acts describe actions of

- Influencing
- Misbehaving
- Confusing
- **Informing**

27) Semantic feature might include at some meaning are

- real or fake
- male or female
- masculine or feminine
- **both b and c**

28) One type of semantic roles that describes the entity that performs actions is

- **agent**
- theme
- goal
- Source

29) Two or more words with very closely related meanings

- antonymy
- **Synonymy**
- hyponymy
- Prototypes

30) The parts of speech include

- Sentence
- Phrases
- clauses
- **Prepositions**

31) When two or more different words have the same pronunciations can be described

as

- Polysemy
- Synonymy
- **homophones**
- metonymy

32) describes the regular structures of that language as it was used not according to some view of how it should be used

- The prescriptive approach
- **The descriptive approach**
- The grammatical approach
- The sematic approach

33) Type of morphemes which changen the grammatical category of words (change from verb to noun)

- grammatical morpheme
- free morpheme
- inflectional morpheme
- **derivational morpheme**

34) The analysis of syntactic rules are limited set of rules that will be capable of producing.....number of well-formed structures

- **infinite**
- Small
- finite
- fixed

35) Potential number of producing phrases such as preparation phrases in English is

- limited
- Controlled
- Small
- **Unlimited**

36) There are.....inflectional morphemes

- **eight**
- One
- Three

- twenty

37) Among those types of cohesive are the following

- he

- she

- my

- **all of the above**

38) Turn-taking is a common strategy used in

- Conversation

- listening

- discourse

- **both a and c**

39) The study of relationships between language and the brain is known as

- grammar

- Sociolinguistics

- **neurolinguistics**

- language and culture

40) Is an impairment of language function due to localized brain damage that leads to difficulty in understanding and producing linguistics forms

- **aphasia**

- Transfer

- Interlanguage

- Transmission

41) During this stage the child gradually becomes capable of producing sequences of vowel-like sounds such as [i] and [u]

- The one-word stage

- **Cooing stage**

- The two-word stage

- The phrase stage

42) During this stage the child may not be able to put the forms (or words) together in a more complex phrase

- babbling

- Cooing

- The sentence stage
- **the one-word stage**

43) Refers to the gradual development of ability in a language by using it naturally in communicative situations with others who know the language

- Learning
- Comprehension
- Knowledge
- **acquisition**

44) The technical term of using sounds, expressions or structures from first language (L1) when performing second language (L2) is called

- Combination
- **transfer**
- addition
- mixing

45) It a set of written symbols each one representing a single type of sound or phoneme

- figures
- numbers
- **alphabet**
- Pictures

46) Is the symbolic representation of language through the use of graphic signs

- **writing**
- Speaking
- grammar
- listening

47) a term which refers to all ideas and assumptions about the nature and people that we learn when become members of social groups

- Society
- habit
- **Culture**
- Custom

48) Words or phrases used to indicate that we are not really sure that what we are saying is sufficiently correct or complete they are known as

- referents
- Pronouns
- **hedges**
- article

49) The production of expression such a long shory stort (instead of a long story short) is an example what is known as

- **Slips of the tongue**

- Slips of the brain
- slips of the ear
- aphasia

50) Communicative approaches of language learning emphasize

- **function of language**

- forms of language
- correct grammatical structure
- correct phonological structure

51) تم بفضل الله الانتهاء من كتابة الكويز، ان اصبت فمن الله وان اخطأت فمن نفسي والشيطان وبالتوفيق للجميع، فالكم +A

- سبحان الله

- الحمد لله

- لا اله الا الله

- سبحان الله والحمد لله ولا اله الا الله والله اكبر