

Summer Term 1429 H.
Introduction to Linguistics - LANE 321 (External Students)
Sample Questions of Final Examination

I. Fill in the spaces.

1. The phoneme is the smallest meaningless speech sound unit.
The variant of a phoneme is called an allophone.
2. When two words are identical except for one sound they are said to form a minimal _____.
3. Voicing refers to the vibration (fast movement) of the vocal cords in the larynx when the air stream forces them apart.
4. A Bilabials consonant is produced with the two lips (place of articulation) as with [p] and [m].
5. An alveolar consonant is produced with the tongue blade and the alveolar ridge (place of articulation) as with [t] and [s].
6. A Velars consonant is produced with the tongue back and the soft palate (place of articulation) as with [k] and [ŋ].
7. The abbreviation 'IPA' stands for the International phonetic Alphabet and also for the association that adopts this notation system of spoken language.
8. A affricates consonant is produced with a full obstruction and sudden release of the air stream in the vocal tract (manner of articulation).
9. A fricatives consonant is produced by forcing out the air stream through a narrow gap in the vocal tract (manner of articulation).
10. The initial consonant in 'child' is called an _____ (manner of articulation).
11. When the air stream passes through the nasal cavity to produce sounds like [n] and [m] the sound is called nasal (manner of articulation).

II. The following syllable structures are used in English. Give an example of each structure. The first item was done to help you.

1. VCC: its (pronoun) p t s / ~~egg~~ egg

2. CV do do

3. CVC ham ham

4. VC am am

~~5. CVVC~~ كزوف

6. CCCVC _____

7. CVCC _____

8. CCVC green green

9. CCCV spray spray

مقطع واحد لأنه يوزن فقط V واحد

مقطع واحد

III. Mark True (✓) or False (x).

(✓) 1. Linguistics is concerned with the scientific description of human's language.

(✓) 2. Articulatory phonetics refers to the study of speech sounds production.

(x) 3. Unlike traditional phonology, modern phonology is not essentially concerned with the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language. نظري

(✓) 4. Acoustic phonetics and auditory phonetics are branches of modern phonetics. سمعي

() 5. It is not possible in English to have the string [fs-] in word initial position.

(x) 6. The morpheme is the smallest meaningless lexical unit.

(✓) 7. The morpheme that can stand by itself is called a free morpheme.

(✓) 8. English conjunctions like 'but' and 'because' are called functional morphemes. when, on, near above, in, the, that, it, this

(x) 9. Inflectional morphemes can change the grammatical categories of words.

(✓) 10. Semantics is the branch of linguistics that studies meaning.

(✓) 11. Voiced sounds are produced with the vocal cords pushed apart to vibrate.

Never change

12. In labio-dental articulation the ^{teeth} upper lip is pressed against the lower teeth. ^{up}
13. The IPA stands for the International Pakistani Airlines.
14. A syllable must contain a vowel and at least one consonant.
15. Psycholinguistics is not really a branch of linguistics.
16. The word 'unwanted' contains both a prefix and a suffix.
17. In traditional grammar, the category of person covers the distinctions of first person (the speaker), second person (the hearer) and third person (the others).
18. The surface structure of a sentence is an abstract level of structural organization in which all the elements determining structural interpretation are represented.
19. The sound /v/ has the features [+voice +labiodental +fricative] so it cannot form a natural class with either /p/ or /k/.
20. There are phonological constraints on the occurrences of the strings of sounds in any language.

IV. Circle the correct answers.

1. In most religions, there appears to be a divine source that provides humans with languages.
a. division b. divided c. divine ^{الهي}
2. According to one ^{فرضية} hypothesis, if infants were allowed to grow up without hearing any language they would spontaneously begin using the original God-given language.
a. adults b. stone men c. infants
3. There has been a hypothesis that the beginnings of human speech is based on Natural sounds and that primitive words are actually imitations. ^{الافعال}
a. natural sounds b. physical sounds c. monkey sounds
4. Non Verbal communication is made by physical gestures of the body, hands and face. These gestures work with language.
a. Non-human b. Non-verbal c. Verbal
5. An open syllable has no coda.
a. a coda b. no coda c. no diphthong ^{لا coda}

6. The word 'knife' follows the syllable pattern _____.
a. CVC b. CCVC c. CCVCV

7. The word 'three' is composed of a _____ cluster plus a vowel.
a. two-consonant b. three-consonant c. four-consonant

8. English words that begin with three consonants must always have _____ at the beginning.
a. /θ/ b. /t/ c. /s/

9. In saying words like 'pin' and 'pan' the anticipation of forming the final nasal consonant will make it easier to go into the _____ articulation in advance.
a. oral b. nasalized c. bilabial

10. The use of plural -s in English has three different, but very regular, phonological alternatives. These can be heard in words like 'ships', 'labs' and _____.
a. 'chips' b. 'buses' c. 'hats'

11. There is a phonological rule followed in the pronunciation of the past tense -ed form. Consider, for example, the difference between 'walked', 'played' and _____.
a. 'hit' b. 'went' c. 'wanted'

12. The sentence 'Annie hit a man with an umbrella' is vague because it has two different meanings.

a. vague b. clear c. correct

13. synonymy refers to any set of words that have the similar meanings such as 'student' and 'pupil'; 'big' and 'large'; 'seaman' and 'sailor'; 'left' and 'departed'; 'fast' and 'rapidly'.

a. Synonymy b. Homonymy c. Polysemy

14. Acronyms are formed from the initial letters of a set of words as with

a. NATA, NASA and UNSECO
b. CAB, AD and FAX
c. HYPOCORISMS

15. Both [t] and [tʃ] are _____.

- a. dental b. consonants ☒ c. alveolar ✓

16. Both [s] and [d] are alveolar.

- a. velar ☒ b. alveolar c. alveo-palatal

17. Both [m] and [ŋ] are Nasal.

- ☒ a. nasal b. bilabial c. palatal

18. [l] and [r] are sometimes called liquids.

- a. waters b. fluids ☒ c. liquids ✓ ok

19. _____ is a voiceless approximant.

- a. [θ] ☒ b. [h] c. [s]

20. The glottal stop, which occurs when the space between the vocal cords is closed briefly and then released, is represented by the phonetic symbol _____.

- ☒ a. [ʔ] b. [ð] c. [ʃ]

21. Many speakers of American English tend to flap the [t] between vowels in words like 'latter', 'writer' and 'metal' so that the [t] becomes similar to dort.

- a. [n] ☒ b. [d] c. [tʰ]

22. The complex vowels in 'cows' and 'boys' are called _____.

- ☒ a. grammatical genders b. minimal sets c. diphthongs

23. Vowel sounds can be used as a key element in different _____.

- ☒ a. accents b. languages c. tenses

24. The terminology for describing vowels is usually presented in the form of a _____ that provides a means of classifying vowels in different languages.

- a. natural gender b. diphthongization ☒ c. chart

25. Vowels are classified according to the tongue position into front, central and Back.

- a. tip b. blade ☒ c. back

26. Three major tongue heights in the articulation of vowels are recognized: high, mid and low.

- a. upper b. bottom c. low

27. In the description of vowels the term 'rounded' refers to the shape of the _____.

- a. lower lip b. the two lips c. the upper lip

28. The terms 'tense' means that the vowel is produced with extra muscular effort whereas the term _____ indicates it does not require this effort.

- a. 'tenseless' b. 'weak' c. 'lax'

29. The _____ is the smallest meaningless speech sound unit.

- a. phone b. phoneme c. morpheme

30. The variant of the smallest meaningless speech sound unit is called _____.

- a. phone b. phonic c. allophone

31. When two words are identical except in one sound they are said to constitute a minimal _____.

- a. twin b. couple c. pair

32. The [t] sound in 'tar' is normally pronounced with a stronger puff of air than the [t] of 'star'. This puff of air is technically called aspiration.

- a. aspiration b. substitution c. air stream

33. The omission of a sound segment which would be present in the deliberate pronunciation of a word in isolation is known as _____.

- a. elision b. compounding c. conversion

34. Blending is accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of another word as with 'smog' which is originally _____.

- a. 'small' and 'frog' b. 'smoking' and 'foggy' c. 'smoke' and 'fog'

35. Applied linguistics is _____ of linguistics.

- a. not a branch b. a branch c. a friend

36. A dictionary provides information about the _____ of a language.

- a. speakers' opinions b. lexicon c. memorization

37. English uses lexical borrowing more than _____.
 ✓ a. lexical lending b. lending alone ✗ c. lexical invention ✗
38. Speakers sometimes use loanwords interchangeably with their _____ equivalents. ^{مماثلة}
 a. native b. foreign c. borrowed ^{مقترض}
39. Lexical borrowings can also be found in strangers' language style.
 a. standing b. standard c. strangers'
40. Some borrowings are frequently considered native although they originally belong to a foreign language. A good example is _____ which is very common in Saudi society.
 a. 'masrif' (bank) b. 'kitaab' (book) c. 'feeza' (visa)
41. Many lexical borrowings undergo _____ changes before they are totally accepted and widely-used by the speakers of the host language.
 a. unwanted b. linguistic c. unknown
42. The term _____ refers to the gradual development of ability in a language by using it naturally in communicative situations.
 a. 'learning' b. 'acquisition' c. 'controlling'
43. More recent revisions of L2 learning experience can best be described as _____ approaches. They are partially a reaction against the artificiality of 'pattern-practice' and also against the belief that consciously learning the grammar of a language will necessarily result in an ability to use the language properly.
 a. communicative b. fossilization c. interlanguage
44. A language-learning situation that encourages success and accomplishment is more helpful than one that dwells on _____.
 a. screaming and shouting
 b. errors and corrections
 c. colours and paintings
45. The term _____ describes features of grammar and vocabulary, as well as aspects of pronunciation.
 a. 'accent' b. 'dialect' c. 'isogloss'

46. A bilingual speaker is able to speak _____ mother tongues simultaneously.

- a. two b. three c. five

47. _____ are words used with nouns in phrases providing information about time, place and other connections involving actions and things.

- a. Adverbs b. Verbs c. Prepositions

48. Compounding is very common in English, but it is less common in _____.

- a. German b. French c. Africa

49. One allomorph of 'plural' is a zero-morpheme as with the word _____.

- a. 'children' b. 'sheep' c. 'man'

50. Pronouns are words used in place of _____, typically referring to things already known.

- a. noun phrases b. verb phrases c. action phrases

51. In the sentence '*The boy likes his friends*' the verb _____ with the noun 'boy'.

- a. agrees b. disagrees c. has a problem

52. According to the generative model, the grammar generates an infinite number of well-formed structures by using _____ number of rules.

explicit

- a. a finite b. an infinite c. a big

53. The underlying interpretation of the phrase '*old men and women*' can be either _____.

- a. 'old men plus old women' or 'old men plus young women'
b. 'old men plus old women' or 'young men plus women'
c. 'old men plus old women' or 'old men plus women'

54. The sentence _____ is syntactically correct, but semantically odd (strange).

- a. *The man ate the hamburger*
b. *The hamburger ate the man*
c. *The hamburger which the man ate*

55. It is quite possible to have a sentence that is _____.
a. healthy b. very sick c. ill-formed

56. Two forms with _____ meanings are called antonyms.
a. identical b. opposite c. extended

57. A good example of hyponymy is _____.
a. 'cat' and 'animal' b. 'cat' and 'wall' c. 'cat' and 'linguistics'

58. The words 'canary', 'duck' and 'parrot' are all equally co-hyponyms of the superordinate _____.
a. 'dove' b. 'flamingo' c. 'bird'

59. _____ English is the variety which forms the basis of printed English in newspapers and books, which is used in the mass media and which is taught in schools.
a. Standard b. Non-standard c. Isogloss

60. A person who speaks _____ dialects is bidialectal.
a. two b. four c. foreign

bi ← شَکْلِي

V. Circle the correct answer.

1. Linguistics is the scientific study of _____ language.

- (a) animal's
(b) human's
(c) English

2. Language is composed of _____ and content. The latter refers to the meanings of the former.

- (a) context
(b) expression
(c) express

3. Language is primarily spoken, not written.

- (a) unwritten
(b) seen
(c) spoken

4. Language is mainly used for _____ and sharing experience.

(a) communication

☒ (b) composition

(c) analysis

5. Writing is learnt at school age whereas _____ is learnt much earlier.

(a) eating

☒ (b) speaking

(c) dreaming

6. Language is acquired by an individual by being exposed to a _____ community.

(a) speech

(b) foreign

☒ (c) big

7. Spoken language undergoes more rapid _____ than written language.

150 ☒ (a) influence

(b) rabbits

(c) changes

8. Writing is an indirect _____ representation of speech.

(a) visit +

(b) visible ✓

(c) visa +

9. English. _____ provides many examples of the inconsistencies and irregularities between what is spoken and what is written.

(a) spelling

(b) people

☒ (c) arts

10. Language enjoys the feature of _____. The invention of new words (usually known as coinage) is a good example of this feature.

(a) speaking

☒ (b) productivity

(c) loan words

11. Words like *click*, *splash*, *crack* and *mew* represent cases of

- (a) automobile سيارة
- (b) onus عكوف
- (c) onomatopoeia مسميات

12. All speakers use a limited number of speech sounds to produce an _____ number of utterances.

- (a) American
- (b) infinite
- (c) enfant

13. A normal child is born with the innate ability to _____ the language.

- (a) sleep
- (b) speak
- (c) respect

14. The feature of _____ refers to the speakers' ability to talk about past experiences, future plans and distant things.

- (a) displacement → زمني
- (b) placement →
- (c) place → مكاني