| مختل الي اللغويات النصل الدراسي الأول ١٤٣٥-١٤٣٥ مصور من محتل النواسي الأول معدد من محتل النواسي الأول معدد من محتل النواسي |
|--|
| |
| |
| As the air to produced and the resulting sounds are |
| called A. Affricates |
| p Nasais |
| C. Fricatives |
| p. Plosives |
| The words "brunch, motel and telecast" are examples of |
| 7. A Bonowing |
| R Acronyms |
| C. Coinage |
| D. Blending |
| 10. The process of taking over of words from other languages is called |
| 10. The process of A. Acronyms |
| B Blending |
| _C Coinage |
| D. Borrowing |
| The second second section and the second |
| 11. Phonetics |
| A. A combination of two vowel sounds is known as |
| A. A combination of two vowel sounds is known as is a sound produced through the vocal folds without constriction of B is a sound produced through the vocal folds without constriction of |
| airflow in the mouth. C is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech |
| C is essentially the description of the systems and percent |
| aunde in a language. |
| D. The study of the characteristics of speech sound is called |
| and the state of t |
| 12. The underlined sounds in teach and bridge are both |
| A. Velars |
| B. Palatals |
| C. Dentals |
| D. Glottals |
| |
| 13. The initial sounds in led and red are described as |
| 13. The initial sounds in real and the same of the sam |
| A. Liquids |
| B. Fricatives |
| C. Nasals |
| D. Affricates |
| D. America |
| 1 1 - Alwida are |
| 14. The two words broad/wide are |
| A. Synonyms |
| |
| |
| C. Antonyms |
| D. Prototypes |
| |
| 15. The sounds [w] and [j] are described as |
| 15. The sounds [w] and [j] are described as |
| A. Glides |
| |
| B. Liquids |
| C. Stops |
| |
| D. Fricatives |

| Hinle-choice 4" Lights and | place |
|--|-------------------------------|
| For each of the following multiple-choice quare words used to refer to people, objects and | |
| For each of the | |
| 1. A. Verbs | |
| B. Adverbs | inst the velum. |
| C Adjectives | gue against |
| D. Nouns | |
| A. Verbs B. Adverbs C. Adjectives D. Nouns are sounds produced with the back of the tons 2 | |
| 2 Dentals | |
| n Velars | |
| C. Labiodehtals D. Alveolars | |
| D. Alveolate NOT a voiced sound. | |
| D. Alveolars 3. One of the following sounds is NOT a voiced sound. | |
| | |
| B. /v/ | |
| C. /g/ | |
| D. /t/ | cets. |
| 4. are phonetic units and appear in square brack | |
| A. Phones | |
| B. Coda | |
| C. Letters | |
| D. Onset | |
| 5 is the study of form or forms. | |
| 5 is the study of form of form. | |
| B. Polysemy | |
| C. Etymology | |
| D. Morphology | |
| | |
| 6. The underlined part in this sentence "The girls wash the | e dishes" is considered as al |
| o, The undermore part | |
| A. Verb phrase | |
| B. Noun | |
| C. Noun phrase | |
| D. Article | |
| D. Afficie | |
| 7 Sounds are formed with the toward timber 1.1 | |
| 7. Sounds are formed with the tongue tip behind the upper | er front teeth are both voice |
| A D | |
| A. Dentals | |
| B. Labiodentals | |
| C. Velars | |
| D. Alveolars | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| | مدخل المبي اللغويات |
|--|---|
| The second secon | ملخل التي التكويات |
| ول ۱۶۲۰-۱۶۲۰ | الغصل الدراسي الا الدراسي الا s that frequently occur together. |
| | is that frequently occurred |
| E نموذج anship between Work | |
| is a relationship | |
| Cohesiuli | |
| B. Collocation C. Presupposition | |
| D. Anaphora | on from one generation |
| D. American | language is passed on a |
| 47. Displacement is the process whereb | by a language is passed on from one generation |
| AIS the p | es to talk about things and |
| to the next. allows language use | by a language is passed of the state of the |
| B. the immediate environment. | and situations is called and situations is called and situations is called ic signs and objects in the world is described as |
| C Creating new expressions and ne | and situations is carried in the world is described as |
| resources to describe new objects | ic signs and objects |
| D. The relationship between migus | all typically |
| | flow of air and they are all typically |
| areduced with a re | latively free now er |
| 48sounds are produced | latively free flow of air and they are all typically |
| voiced. | |
| A. Triphthong | |
| B. Vowel | |
| C. Diphthong | -1 twoct |
| D. Consonant | or obstruction in the vocal tract. |
| counds are mostly articulat | ed via closure or obstruction in the vocal tract. |
| 49Sounds are mostly | |
| | |
| | |
| C. Triphthong | |
| D. Diphthong | |
| are two forms with opposi | te meanings. |
| | |
| A. Antonyms | |
| B. Metonyms | |
| C. Homonyms | |
| D. Synonyms | |
| D. Bynon, | |
| | |
| 《 在 10 年 20 年 | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| سنخل في تلعويات المسل الدراسي الأول ١١٤٢٠ العولي المولى ع |
|--|
| 39. [h] is the only sound that is produced without the active use of the tongue and other parts of the mouth. |
| A. Velar B. Palatal |
| C. Bilabia D. Glottal |
| 40. The sounds [#] and [dz] are called |
| A. Plosives B. Affricates |
| C. Fricatives D. Nasals |
| The second secon |
| 41. When the vocal folds are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unobstructed. Sounds produced in this way are described as |
| A. Rhyme B. Syllables |
| C. Voiced |
| D. Voiceless |
| 42 are two or more words with very closely related meanings. A. Antonyms |
| B. Hyponyms |
| C. Prototypes D. Synonyms |
| |
| 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. Implicatures |
| B. Deixis |
| C. Hyponyms |
| D. Hedges |
| 44. Sounds that consist of a combination of two vowel sounds, known as |
| A. Triphthongs |
| B. Diphthongs |
| C. Vowels |
| D. Consonants |
| 46 Productivity |
| 45. Productivity A. Creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguis. |
| resources to describe new objects and situations is called |
| B. The relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described |
| |
| C. allows language users to talk about things and events not prese |
| |
| the immediate environment. D. is the process whereby a language is passed on from one general process. |
| to the next. |
| to the next |
| |

| | بدد هدیت |
|--|--|
| | minimal pair? |
| عدر المستقدة 32. Which of the following words is NOT of write and right B. tight and light | o John ordered as a title |
| is NOT | const |
| الموذم following words الموذم الموذم الموذم الموذم المودم | t - almada- t |
| 32. Which of the lond right write and right | tongue on the aiveolar ridge, |
| A. write and fight B. light and fight C kite and line C hite and line | cant part of the |
| D. night and might | e from |
| are sounds formed | e front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge, |
| 33A. Velars | siological processes involved in the reception of or articulated. y speech sounds are made,, or articulated. y speech sounds are made by the human vocal organs for |
| A. Velars B. Labiodentals | involved in the reception of |
| C. Dentals D. Alveolars | siological processes involved proof of siological proof of siological proof of siological processes involved processes |
| b. Attics the physical properties the physical ph | siological processions are made,, or articulated. v speech sounds are made,, or articulated. v speech sounds are made,, or articulated. v speech sounds are made,, or articulated. system of English. |
| 34. Articulatory phonetics deals with the pny- | speech sounds by the human vocal organs for |
| | |
| | |
| C | system or |
| is the alphabet | system of English. |
| D | ric signs and objects |
| 35. Cultural transmission | system of 200 sy |
| A. The relationship of the relationship | eby a language is r |
| is the process | mainputating and iniguistic |
| to the next. C. Creating new expressions and new expressions are resources to describe new objects allows language use | eby a language is personal content of the state of the st |
| Creating new expressions and | s and situations and events not present in |
| resources to describe new objection and age use | ers to talk about |
| D. allows language | |
| D. allows the immediate environment. | as a |
| heautifu | is known as a |
| the immediate environments the immediate environments 36. The underlined part of the word beautiful A Round morpheme | |
| A. Bound morpheme | |
| B. Phoneme | |
| C. Allomorph | |
| _ ~ | PHONE PLANTS AND A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE |
| D. Prefix 37. The study of what speaker's mean, or "speaker's mean, or "speaker"s mea | eacher meaning," is called |
| 27. The study of what speaker's mean, or "SI | Jeaker means |
| A. Discourse analysis | |
| A. Discourse analysis | |
| B. Coherence | |
| C. Acquisition | |
| D. Pragmatics | |
| | |
| 88. Sounds formed with the upper teeth and t | the lower lip are |
| 88. Sounds formed with the apper tooks and | No Secretarion en |
| A. Alveolars | |
| B. Labiodentals | |
| C. Bilabials | |
| | |
| D. Dentals | |
| | |

| | E class connection and the market connection and the second connection |
|--|--|
| | المنال المراس المنال ا |
| منك الي اللغويا nt is taken | The grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence, as in the connection between a subject (Jonathan) and the form of a verb (plays football) is known as |
| inken | Rappling |
| | |
| | D. Antecestin |
| | are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These 25. an be forms such as CD "compact disk" and radar "radio detecting and ranging". |
| | |
| | B. Blending C. Coinage |
| | D. Acronyms |
| | is essentially the description and |
| ent in | is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language. in a honology |
| ation | Phonology |
| | B. A minimal pair C. An allophone |
| istic | D. A phoneme |
| d as | |
| | 27. The words "aspirin, kleenex, and xerox" are examples of A. Acronyms |
| | R Borrowing |
| | Rlending |
| | D. Coinage |
| | 28. Which of the following sounds is NOT a fricative sound? |
| | 28. Which of the 1912 a mounty sound? A. /f/ |
|) | B. /d/ |
| | C. /z/ |
| | D. /s/ |
| | 1. Lie on aromalo of |
| | 29. The word textbook is an example of |
| | A Compounding |
| | B. Conversion |
| | C. Derivation |
| | D. Clipping |
| | 1- has an inflactional marnheme? |
| | 30. Which of these words has an inflectional morpheme? |
| | A. Unkilid |
| | B. Swimming |
| | C. Teacher |
| | D. Careful |
| | |
| | 31. The initial letter in the word jury is pronounced as |
| | 31. The initial letter in the word fully to provide the word fully to provide the word fully the provide the word fully to provide the wor |
| | A. /ʃ/ |
| | B. /g/ |
| | |
| | C. /dʒ/ |
| | D. /3/ |
| A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | |

| القسل الدراسي الأول المائية المائية المائية الدراسي الأول المائية الم | |
|--|--------------|
| E cost accoments occur in sequence and source are | |
| 66. When two sound segments occur in Sequences or "copied" by the other, the process is known as | |
| A PINCHIANA | |
| B. Assimilation | |
| C. Elusion | |
| D. Inspiration | |
| 17. The study of the origin and history of a word is known as its | |
| A. Blending | |
| B. Elusion | |
| C. Etymology D. Insertion | |
| D. Atherican | |
| 18. Arbitrariness Aallows language users to talk about things and events not present in | |
| Aallows language users to talk about unings and even | |
| the immediate environment. B is the process whereby a language is passed on from one generation | |
| to the next. C. Creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic | |
| | |
| D. The relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as | |
| | |
| 19. Sounds formed using both upper and lower lips are all | |
| A. Velars | |
| B. Glottals | |
| D. Palatals | |
| | |
| 20 are all produced by some form of "stopping" of the air stream (very briefly) | |
| men letting it go suddenly. | |
| A. Affricates | |
| B. Fricatives | |
| C. Plosives | |
| D, Nasals | |
| | |
| 21. The underlined part of the word expartner is considered as a | |
| Pr. SULLIX | |
| B. Phoneme | |
| C. Phone | |
| D. Prefix | |
| | |
| A. Pragmatics A. Pragmatics | |
| A. Pragmatics of words, phrases and sentences. | |
| B. Grammar | |
| C. Traditional analysis | |
| D. Semantics | |
| W. COMMINSON | |
| is the annual state of the stat | |
| A. Pragmatics B. Grammar | |
| A. Pragmatics of describing the structure of phrases and sentences | |
| | |
| C. Semantics | TOTAL STREET |
| | |