**اسئلة اختبار العام الماضي من تجميعي لردود الاعضاء**

***a syllable is.......1-***

***2-the initial consonant in <<put>>is a***

***is an actual form used as part of a word representing one version of a morpheme.....3-***

***is the part of a syllable after the vowel......4-***

a- coda

b-nucleus

c-onest

d-rhyme

***........ 5-duality is a propertyof language***

***6-the sumerian writing is about***

50000 years old

5000 years old

500 years old

50 years old

***Study of language history***

جوابه philology

فيه سؤال ماذكره زين بس كانت تتكلم عن لغه الاطفال

انا اخترت barbari بس مومتاكده صح او خطا

***Sound produced with tongue and the palate***

جوابه palate

***Sound formed using both upper and lower lips***

جوابه bilabials

**Morphemes تنقسم الى**

ج tow

**wow-oh-uh(نظرية**

جوابه interjections

And-but when

جوابه conjunction

**هذا السؤال نسيته بس كان يتكلم عن بدايه الاحرف put- وكم مثال بس مااذكر**

جوابه stop

**Mine-they**

جوابه pronoun

**BEFORE AVOWEL**

1- ACODA

2-القافيه

**نفس الشي تكرر لكن aFTER AVOWEL**

-ACODA

- القافيه

**مثال عن CLASSROOM--FASTFOOD**

جوابه cOMPOUND

جزء من اسئلة الاختبار

1-spoken language developed between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago

2-spontaneously begin using the original God-given language

3**-speculations** Absence of direct physical evidence to the origin of language

4-by an Egyptian pharaoh named Psammetichus

5-by King James the Fourth of Scotland children were reported to have spoken **Hebrew**

6-C/ ‘Yo-he-ho’ Theory some **social contex**

7-The human **larynx** or ‘voice box’ (containing the vocal cords)

8-Communicative signal is a behavior used **intentionally**

9-Informative signal is a behavior that provides information, usually **unintentionally**

10-Ideogram (ideographic writing) is a way of writing in which each symbol represents a concept/an idea.

11-more abstract derived forms are ideograms.

12-**Rebus writing** is a way of writing in object is used to **indicate the sound**

13-**Syllabic writing** is a way of writing in which each symbol represents a syllable a unit of sound consisting of a vowel

14-**Articulatory phonetics** -study of how speech sounds are produced.

15-**Auditory phonetics**-study of the perception of speech sounds **by the ear**

16-Bilabials: sounds formed using both upper and lower lips.

17-Dentals: sounds formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth17

18-Phonemes smallest meaning-distinguishing sound unit

19-A phone is a physically produced speech sound

20-**as a minimal pair** site–side

21-Phonotactics are constraints (restrictions) on the permissible

22-**Coda** is the part of a syllable after the vowel

23-**Assimilation** Process whereby a feature of one sound becomes part of another

ٟ24- **Etymology** | | Study of the origin & history of a word

25- Coinage: Kleenex

226- Compounding Process of combining two (or more) words to form a new word.

27-Clipping Process of reducing a word of more than one syllable to a shorter form.

28-Conversion: changing the function

**اسئلة اختبار اللغويات تبع انين**

1-The element ceive in the word receive I sa ?

2-The earliest writing for which we have clear evidence is the kind that Geoffrey?

3- ----------------is away of writing in which each symbol epresents aconceept an idea?

4-Asyllable is ounit of sound consisting of?

5-Aphone me is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_??

6- Is physically produced speech sound repress enting one version of aphone me?

7-All affixes(prefixe sand suffixes)inEnglish are??

8-The elemant "dress"in the word dressed is a\_\_\_\_\_\_??

9-The word minand me bebng to word class of??

10-The study of how words are comined to form sentences is colled??

11-Our ancestors made avery sign ficant transition to an upright whith bi pedal locomotion Bipedal means?

12-English has about \_\_\_\_\_inflectional morphemes?

13-Asyllable is??

14-The words\_\_\_\_ form aminimal pair ??

15- \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of combining tow(nomor)words form anew word??

16-\_\_\_\_is the process of changing the function of aword.such as nouna verb asa way of forming new word??

17-The tow types of free morphemes are??

18-The initial consonant in pat is??

19-The uspect of the relation shipbet weenlirgu is ticsigns and abjects in the world is described as.??

20-Bee communication has in an extremely limited form??

21-Because of the absence of direct physical evidence??

22-Arbitrariness is property of language??

23-Duality is upropenty of language?

24-I deograms are.??

25-The use of the word Kleenex refer all brands of tissuspaper is agood example

**هذي اسئله ع تعاريف مهم جدا تبع نوريانا**

According to Darwin’s view, why had early humans developed musical ability? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. To sing with each other

B. Tocharm each other

C. To play games

D. To fight theirenemies

2. One ofthe following is not an example of simple vocal patterns. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. a hum

B. agrunt

C. ashepherd

D. ahiss

3. Whenis a written language is believed to develop? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. 100,000 years ago

B. 50 millions yearsago

C. In the year 1950

D. 50,000 years ago

4. We usethe word “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” to refer to human languages ingeneral.

A. Language

B. Languages

C. A language

D. The language

5. Humaninfants would begin using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if they were allowed to growup without hearing any language.

A. English language

B. animallanguage

C. God-givenlanguage

D. Signlanguage

6. According to Psamtik “The Egyptian pharaoh” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must be the originallanguage.

A. English language

B. Phrygian

C. god-given language

D. signlanguage

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an old language spoken in part of modernTurkey.

A. Phrygian

B. The language ofEden

C. God-given language

D. Divine language

8. According King James the 4th of Scotland “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is the language ofthe Garden of Eden.

A. God-given language

B. Hebrew

C. Sign language

D. Phrygian

9. Thewords that sound similar to the noises they describe are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Phrygian

B. Onomatopoeia

C. ordinary talks

D. Interjections

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are sounds that are usually produced with sudden intakebreath.

A. Phrygian

B. Onomatopoeia

C. ordinary talks

D. Interjections

11. “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” refers to the person’s sounds involved in physical effort and agroup of people where the interactions had to be coordinated .

A. Yo-He-HoTheory

B. Bow-Wow-Theory

C. God-given language

D. Divinelanguage

12. Thehuman organ that help in making sounds like “ p & b” is/ are \_

A. teeth

B. lips

C. tongue

D. larynx

13. “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is above the vocal cords and acts as resonator for increasesrange of clarity of the sounds produced

A. Human tongue

B. HumanPharynx

C. Human mouth

D. Human Larynx

14. Wemean that the human brain is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when it has specialized functions ineach of the two hemispheres.

A. Phrygian

B. manual

C. lateralized

D. well-shaped

15. “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” means that human offspring are born with genetically innatecapacity for language.

A. Yo-He-Ho Theory

B. Bow-Wow-Theory

C. God-given language

D. Innateness Hypothesis

**المحاضره 14**

question from 14 lecthure

(frist\ first)

it is the sound change known as

A\ metathesis

B\ epenthesis

C\ there is no change

D\ A and B is wrong

معنى السؤال التغير الحاصل لكلمة (first) يعرف ب

A معناه التغير الصوتي للكلمة

Bمعناه التغير الصوتي لوسط الكلمة

C لا يوجد تغير

D كلا الاجابتين A and B خاطئتين

هذي من المحاضرة 14 تطور اللغة

اللي تحت داخله في التطور الداخلي Internal changes of Old English to Middle English

من التغيرات الداخلية:

Prothesis : عملية ادخال صوت لاول الكلمة

مثال : Schola --> Escuela

Epenthesis : عملية ادخال صوت في وسط الكلمة

مثال : Spinel --> Spindle

Metathesis : عملية قلب اماكن الاحرف

مثال : Frist --> First

أما التغيرات الخارجية فأهمها The great Vowel shift

يعني تطويل حروف العلة وبدأت مع بدايات عام 1500

كمان معاها الـ Borrowed words اللي درسناها اول

(Spinel\ spindle)

sound change known

A\ metathesis

B\ epenthesis (معناها التغير في وسط الكلمة )

C\ prothesis

D\ no change

schola\ escuela )

the addittion of sound to the beginning of aword and

is called

A\ prothesis(التغير في بداية الكلمة)

B\ metathesis

C\ epenthesis

A\and B is right

محاضرة 14

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE HISTORY AND CHANGE KNOWN AS

A\ Philology (معناه علم فقه الغة )وهو دراسة تاريخ وتغير اللغة

B\family trees

C\ epenthesis

D \metathesis

**محاضرة 14**

change from ...holy to ....holiday

A\ broadening(التغير الحاصل للكلمة هو موسع )

B\ narrowing(وهده معنلها تغير غير موسع اي ضيق)

C\ philology

D\ epenthrsis

الاجابة A

He was aBritish government official in India

كان مسؤل في الحكومة البريطانية في الهند هو

A\ Sir william Jones

B\Wiliamthe conqueror

C\ GONES

D\ arab man

the family trees is

A\ show how languages were related (يرينا على مادا كانت تعود اللغة(الاجابة A)

B\ show how languages were change

C\ show how languages were befor

D\ show how languages different

chinese has the most native speakers

A\ (about 1 billion(اللغة الصينية المتحدثون الاكثرية بها حوالي

B\ about 2 billion

C\ about 3 billion

D\about 4 billion

English about

(350 A

B 1 billioN

C 3 billion

D 3000

(السؤال يقول المتحدثون باللغة الانجليزية 350

COGNATES

A\ are Words in different language that have asimilar form and meaning

B\ SIMILAR

C\ MEANING

D\ form

(السؤال (الفكلمة)cognates هي كلمات في لغات مختلفة لها نفس الشكل والمعنى(اي تتشابه في الشكل والمعنى

**مثل ماقال الدكتور**

مثلا كلمة friend الانجليزية وfreund الالمانية

**احب اوضح نقطة بالمحاضرة 14**

Majority principl

ويقصد الدكتور بها مبدأ الاغلبية في لفظ الكلمات فبعض اللغات تلفظ بعض الكلمات مثل كلمة play البعض ينطق اول الحف p

والبعض الاخر يلفظه b

المنهج الدي غلب هو لفظ الكلمة ب p