**VIII. Sample Questions**

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

*A. To sing with each other* ***B.* To charm each other**

*C. To play games D. To fight their enemies*

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

*A. a hum B. a grunt*

***C.* a shepherd** *D. a hiss*

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

*A. 100,000 years ago B. 50 millions years ago*

*C. In the year 1950* ***D.* 50,000 years ago**

***4. We use the word “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” to refer to human languages in general.***

***A.* Language**  *B. Languages*

*C. A language D. The language*

***5. Human infants would begin using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if they were allowed to grow up without hearing any language.***

*A. English language B. animal language*

***C.* God-given language** *D. sign language*

***6. According to Psamtik “The Egyptian pharaoh” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must be the original language.***

*A. English language* ***B*. Phrygian**

*C. god-given language D. sign language*

***7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an old language spoken in part of modern Turkey.***

***A.* Phrygian** *B. The language of Eden*

*C. God-given language D. Divine language*

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

*A. God-given language* ***B.* Hebrew**

*C. Sign language D. Phrygian*

***9. The words 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 intake breath.***

*A. Phrygian B. Onomatopoeia*

*C. ordinary talks* ***D.* Interjections**

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

***A.* Yo-He-Ho Theory** *B. Bow-Wow-Theory*

*C. God-given language D. Divine language*

*12. The human 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 increases range of clarity of the sounds produced***

*A. Human tongue* ***B.* Human Pharynx**

*C. Human mouth D. Human Larynx*

***14. We mean that the human brain is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when it has specialized functions in each of the two hemispheres.***

*A. Phrygian B. manual*

***C.* lateralized**  *D.* well-shaped

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

*A.* Yo-He-Ho Theory  *B. Bow-Wow-Theory*

*C. God-given language* ***D*. Innateness Hypothesis**

**III. Sample Questions**

1. **The primary function of any language is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. charming B. creation

*C.* **communication**D. singing

**2. The connection is quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_between a linguistic form and its meaning in human language.**

A. creative ***B. arbitrary***

C. easy D. reflexive

**3. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” accounts for the fact that we can use language to think and talk about language itself.**

*A.* **Reflexivity**B. Displacement

C. Productivity D. Duality

**4. “ g, n , d , o” are example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. cultural transmission *B.* **individual sounds**

C. particular combinations D. other creatures

**5. All of the following words mean that humans are continually creating new expressions and novel utterances to describe new objects and situations except\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

*A.* **cultural transmission** B. creativity

C. productivity D. open-ended

**6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_communicate for the exact moment regarding only time and place they are.**

A. Humans *B.* **Animals**

C. Humans and animals D. Children

**7. When others get unintentional information about you; it is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. Reflexivity B. Displacement

*C.* **informative signals**D. Duality

**8. All the following words are considered less arbitrary except\_\_\_\_\_\_ “ g, n , d , o” are example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A. window**B. whirr

c. cuckoo D. crash

**9. We refer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when the general pattern in communication is that they are born with a set of specific signals that produced instinctively.**

*A.* **animals**B. productivity

C. communication D. humans

**10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the level at which we can produce individual sounds like n, k, d, a ……etc.**

A. creative level B. combination level

C. Secondary level *D.* **Physical level**

**VI. - Sample Questions**

**1. The study of how speech sounds are made or articulated is called “\_\_\_\_\_\_”**

A. Phonetics B. Acoustic Phonetics

***C*. Articulatory Phonetics** D. Auditory Phonetics

1. **“ \_\_\_\_” is the only voiceless sound from the following.**

A. B ***B*. K**

C. M D. G

**3. The sounds that are produced by the tongue tip and the upper front teeth are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

***A*. Dentals** B. Labiodentals

C. Bilabials D. Alveolars

**4. For producing only consonant sounds, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other parts of the mouth are used.**

A. nose ***B*. tongue**

C. fingers D. ears

**5. It is the sound \_\_\_\_ that is only produced by Glottals .**

A. [f] B. [p]

*C*. [d] ***D*. [ h]**

**6. All of the following sounds are produced by velars except the sound “\_\_\_\_”**

***A*. [r]** B. [K]

C. [ng] D. [G]

**7. The sounds that are produced when blocking the air stream and having air pushed through the very narrow opening causing a type of friction are called \_\_\_.**

*A*. Dentals ***B*. Fricatives**

C. Bilabials D. Alveolars

**8. The underlined vowel sound in the word “ key” is one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

A. long ***B*. front vowels**

C. Back vowels D. central vowels

**9. Sounds that consist of a combination of two vowel sounds are called \_\_\_\_\_\_**

***A*. Diphthongs** B. front vowels

C. Back vowels D. central vowels

**10. All of the following sounds are diphthongs except the sound “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”**

A. [au] B. [ei]

C. [oi] ***D*. [u:]**

**11. The underlined vowel sound in the word “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is called a schwa.**

*A*. shore B. hat

***C*. about** D. tin

**12. “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is the study which deals with the physical properties of speech as sound waves in a language.**

A. Phonetics ***B*. Acoustic Phonetics**

C. Articulatory Phonetics D. Auditory Phonetics

5

**IV. Sample Questions**

1. **The only voiceless sound from the following is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. [e] B. [d]

***C*. [h]** D. [g]

**2. The word “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” begins with a palatal sound.**

A. soft ***B*. sure**

C. suspect D. silent

**3. All of the following consonant sounds are nasals except “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”**

***A*. [r]** B. [m]

C. [n] D. [ŋ]

***4. The first consonant sound in the word “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is labiodentals.***

A. going B. thigh

C. shoulder ***D*. football**

**5. “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is glottal sound.**

A. [e] B. [d]

***C*. [h]** D. [g]

**6. The word “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” ends with a liquid sound.**

A. steam ***B*. general**

C. suspect D. big

**7. “[daƱt] is the phonetic transcription of the word” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”**

***A*. doubt** B. date

C. dowt D. diet

***8. The phonetic transcription “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” refers to the word “ face” .***

A. [fais] B. [fi:s]

C. [ies] ***D*. [feis]**

**VI. Sample Questions**

1. **All of the following are situations that make humans pronounce the same sound differently except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. relaxation B. wealth

C. sadness D. happiness

**2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the abstract or mental aspect of the sounds.**

A. Phoneme B. Allophone

*C*. Phonology D. Morphology

**3. We use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to indicate a phoneme in a language.**

A. ( ) B. [ ]

C. “ ” *D*. / /

**4. /p/ and /b/ in the words ( park and bark) are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

*A*. two phonemes B. one syllable

C. two vowels D. two rhymes

**5. George is one very ignorant guy. - Yeah, he is a big *vig*. The underlined word “ vig” is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. a phoneme B. phonotactic

C. a minimal pair D. an allophone

**6. One of the following is not a basic element of a syllable. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

A. the onset B. the neucleus

*C*. the nasal sound D. the coda

**7. The allophone of the phoneme /p/ in the word is \_\_\_\_is unaspirated.**

A. pen B. spin

C. pan D. pin

**8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are two or more words that are identical in form except for a contrast in one phoneme in the same position in each word.**

*A*. Minimal pairs B. Allophones

C. Rymes D. Syllables

**9. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a unit of sound consisting of a vowel and optional** consonants before or after the vowel.

A. phoneme *B.* syllable

C. minimal pair D. allophone

**10. One or more consonants followed by a rhyme is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

A. the onset B. the nucleus

*C*. the nasal sound D. the coda

**11. In the syllable “ flag” the nucleus is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

A. f B. l

C. g *D*. a

**12. The syllable “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is open**

A. he B. heat

C. hit D. it

**III. Sample Questions**

**1. The number of sentences that can be formed is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. very limited B. limited

C. finite D. infinite

**2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not used during speech as a part of body language.**

A. eye B. ear

C. shoulder D. hand

**3. All of the following are affected by the social context except\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. Who you are talking to B. Your relation with him or her

C. what color of eyes D. His or her reaction to you

**4. The branch of linguistic “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” deals with the structure of sentence**

A. Phonetics B. Syntax

C. Semantics D. Phonemics

**5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deals with the production, transmission of speech sounds.**

A. Phonetics B. Syntax

C. Semantics D. Phonemics

**6. \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the science of designing general and special** **dictionaries.**

A. Phonology B. Lexicography

C. Psycholinguistics D. Syntax

**7. The smallest meaningful units of a language is “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.**

A. Morpheme B. Phoneme

C. Lexicography D. Allophone

**8. “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is the science of meaning.**

A. Phonetics B. Syntax

C. Semantics D. Phonemics

**9. The smallest meaningless units of a language is “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.**

A. Morpheme B. Phoneme

C. Lexicography D. Allmorpheme

**IV .Sample Questions**

**1. One of the following sentences is true. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. Morphology is made of syntax and grammar

B. Syntax is made of grammar and morphology

C. Grammar is made of syntax and morphology

D. Grammar is made of syntax and semantics

**2. The type of psychological classification of the sentence” They are busy” is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. feelings B. information or informative

C. attitude D. opinion

**3. The interrogative sentence “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?” expresses manner.**

A. Who is your friend B. Where is he from

*C*. How did Rami do that D. Why was he absent

**4. What a clever boy! Is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sentence.**

A. a request B. a command

C. an opinion *D*. an exclamatory

**5. The sentence “ Sara was sick” is a/an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentence.**

*A*. simple B. compound

C. complex D. opinion

**6. The sentence “ Why were they angry? is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. an exclamatory sentence B. interrogative and informative

C. An opinion sentence D. informative only

**7. “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is not a type of psychological classification of syntax.**

A. Informative sentence B. Interrogative sentence

*C*. Complex sentence D. Imperative sentence

**8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sentences don’t exist in English language.**

A. nominal B. verbal

C. interrogative D. informative

9

**Sample Questions**

**1. In semantics, the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is the referred-to element in the triangle of meaning.**

A. word **B. thing**

C. phoneme D. meaning

**2. “ Love, friendship, faithfulness, neighborhood” is the semantic field of \_\_\_.**

A. continuous concretes ***B*. abstracts**

C. separate concretes D. tangible materials

**3. The relation between the words “ cold and hot” is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. synonymy B. exclusion

***C*. antonymy** D. exclusion

**4. “ September, October, November, December” is an example of \_\_relation.**

A. synonymy B. exclusion

*C*. antonymy ***D*. exclusion**

**5. The branch of theoretical linguistics “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” deals with the meanings of words and sentences.**

*A*. Phonetics ***B*. Semantics**

C. Syntax D. Morphology

**6. All of the following directions of lines of relationships among the triangle of meaning are possible except: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. thing\_\_\_meaning\_\_\_word *B*. meaning\_\_\_word\_\_\_ thing

**C. meaning\_\_\_\_thing\_\_\_word** D. word\_\_\_\_meaning\_\_\_\_thing

**7. The definition “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “ means that we define the word by pointing to it.**

***A*. Demonstrative definition** B. Functional definition

C. Inclusive definition D. Rank definition

**8. All of the following are distinct elements of triangle of meaning except\_\_.**

A. word B. thing

***C*. phoneme**  D. meaning

**VI. Sample Questions**

1. **The word “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is a positive affective meaning.**

A. crime ***B*. loyalty**

C. cruelty D. dishonesty

1. **The statement “ what is beautiful for you may be ugly for others” explains \_.**

***A*. Relative meaning** B. Figurative meaning

C. Literal meaning D. Referential meaning

1. **We use the word “ smiling” in the phrase “smiling flower” to express:**

A. literal meaning B. Referential meaning

C. Dictionary meaning ***D*. Metaphorical meaning**

**4. \_\_add to the meaning of the sentence by showing inter-sentential relationships.**

A. Intonations B. Word orders

***C*. Function words** D. Suffixes

**5. All of the following are factors that affect the grammatical meaning of a sentence except\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. Intonation B. Word order

***C*. lexical meaning** D. Function words

6. “He has five boys and girls” This sentence may imply all the following meaning except “ He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***A*. has five boys only** B. three boys and two girls

C. two boys and three girls D. five boys and some girls

**7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meaning is actualized when the word is used in accordance with its semantic features.**

A. connotative meaning ***B*. literal meaning**

C. Figurative meaning D. Metaphorical meaning

**8. The negative affective meanings include stealing, crime and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

A. friendship B. loyalty

***C*. cruelty** D. mercy

**IV. Sample Questions**

**1. We went to a restaurant and sat *round* a table in the corner. The underlined word “ round” is used as a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. noun B. verb

C. adverb **D. preposition**

**2. “ A student can *master* any language through using it directly with its speakers”. “ master” is used as a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. Adjective B. noun

**C. verb** D. auxiliary

**3. When a language is “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”, we mean that most of its words have more than one meaning.**

A. connotative ***B*. polysemous**

C. Figurative D. Metaphorical

**4. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is one of the facial features that affects the conversational context. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

**A. regret** B. loyalty

*C*. cruelty D. generosity

**5. The relationship between the two speakers influences the meanings of what they say to each other. This is called “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.**

A. Intonation B. Word order

***C*. Converser’s roles** D. Function words

**6. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” expressions are those that depend on the external environment such as her, this, today,…etc.**

A. Pre-conversational ***B*. Deictic**

C. Tone D. Facial

**7. All of the following are grammatical classifications of languages except “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.**

A. Inflectional B. Agglutinating

C. Isolating ***D*. Literal**

**8. “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” languages are the languages that depend on prefixes and suffixes to change meaning.**

A. Inflectional ***B*. Agglutinating**

C. Isolating D. Literal

**9. An example of inflectional languages is “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” language.**

A. Mongolian B. Turkish

***C*. Arabic**  D. Japanese

**10. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” languages are the languages in which the words have constant forms.**

A. Pre-conversational B. Agglutinating

C. Inflectional ***D*. Isolating**

**VIII. - Sample Questions**

1. The study of how speech sounds are made or articulated is called “ \_\_\_\_\_”

A. Phonetics B. Acoustic Phonetics

***C*. Articulatory Phonetics** D. Auditory Phonetics

1. “ \_\_\_\_” is the only voiceless sound from the following.

A. B ***B*. K**

C. M D. G

3. The sounds that are produced by the tongue tip and the upper front teeth are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*A*. Dentals B. Labiodentals

C. Bilabials **D. Alveolars**

4. For producing only consonant sounds, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other parts of the mouth are used.

A. nose *B*. tongue

C. fingers D. ears

5. It is the sound \_\_\_\_ that is only produced by Glottals .

A. [f] B. [p]

*C*. [d] ***D*. [ h]**

6. All of the following sounds are produced by velars except the sound “ \_\_\_\_”

***A*. [r]** B. [K]

C. [ng] D. [G]

7. The sounds that are produced when blocking the air stream and having air pushed through the very narrow opening causing a type of friction are alled \_\_\_\_.

*A*. Dentals ***B*. Fricatives**

C. Bilabials D. Alveolars

8. The underlined vowel sound in the word “ key” is one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. long ***B*. front vowels**

C. Back vowels D. central vowels

9. Sounds that consist of a combination of two vowel sounds are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***A*. Diphthongs** B. front vowels

C. Back vowels D. central vowels

10. All of the following sounds are diphthongs except the sound “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” .A. [au] B. [ei]

C. [oi] ***D*. [u:]**

11. The underlined vowel sound in the word “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is called a schwa.

*A*. shore B. hat

***C*. about** D. tin

12. “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is the study which deals with the physical properties of speech as sound waves in a language.

A. Phonetics ***B*. Acoustic Phonetics**

C. Articulatory Phonetics D. Auditory Phonetics

With best Regards

**ـألسآحر – ملتقى الانتساب المطور بجامعة الملك فيصل**