

1- some type of spoken language developed

- a- between 10,000 and 50,000 years ago
- b- between 1,000 and 5,000 years ago
- c- between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago
- d- between 1,000 and 500 years ago

2- spoken language developed before written language about

- a- 5,00 years ago
- b- 5,000 years ago
- c- 5,0 years ago.
- d- 50,000 years ago

3- Why don't we know how language originated?

- a- Because of the Absence of direct physical evidence to the origin of language.
- b- Because of it is before 50,000 years
- c- Because of it is before 5,000 years
- d- None of the above

4- All attempts to find out about the origin of language are

- a- mere speculations
- b- truth
- c- Easy things
- d- None of all

5- What are the Two famous experiments to rediscover the original divine language ?

- a- 1st by an Egyptian pharaoh
- b- 2nd by King James the Fourth of Scotland
- c- All of the above
- d- None of all

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- The 1st divine-source' experiments by an Egyptian pharaoh named

- a- Psammetichus
- b- the Fourth of Scotland
- c- Logographic writing
- d- deographic writing

8- 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
- a-

9- children were reported to have spoken Hebrew.

- a- by an Egyptian pharaoh
- b- by King James the Fourth of Scotland
- c- All of the above
- d- None of all

10- According King James the 4th of Scotland " _____ " is the language of the Garden of Eden.

- b- God-given language
- c- Hebrew.
- d- Sign language
- e- Phrygian

11- Very young children living without access to human language in their early years grow up with

- a- one language
- b- no language at all.
- c- more than one language
- d- at least two languages

12- Primitive words could have been imitations of

- a- The word
- b- the natural sounds.
- c- the unnatural sounds
- d- none of all

13- The Theories of The natural sound source are

- a- 'Bow-wow' Theory
- b- Natural Cries of Emotion Theory
- c- 'Yo-he-ho' Theory
- d- All of the above

14- The 'bow-wow' theory of language origin :

- a- Primitive words could have been imitations of the natural sounds
- b- Primitive words could have been imitations of the unnatural sounds
- c- onomatopoeic
- d- all are correct

15- The term onomatopoeic is used to describe

- a- words that (are believed to) echo natural sounds
- b- the basis of the oral-gesture source
- c- the physiological adaptation of humans for language
- d- the episode in the Bible that speaks of the origin of language

16- Primitive words could have been imitations of the natural sounds

- a- 'Bow-wow' Theory
- b- Natural Cries of Emotion Theory
- c- 'Yo-he-ho' Theory
- d- All of the above

- 17- Original sounds of language may have come from natural cries of emotion
 a- 'Bow-wow' Theory
b- Natural Cries of Emotion Theory
 c- 'Yo-he-ho' Theory
 d- All of the above
- 18- the sounds of a person involved in physical effort could be which one of the source of our language
 a- 'Bow-wow' Theory
 b- Natural Cries of Emotion Theory
 c- 'Yo-he-ho' Theory
 d- All of the above
- 19-
- 20- Interjections such as Ah!, Ooh!, Wow! or Yuck!, are
 a- 'Bow-wow' Theory
b- Natural Cries of Emotion Theory
 c- 'Yo-he-ho' Theory
 d- All of the above
- 21- Sounds are usually produced with sudden intakes of breath, which is the opposite of ordinary talk are
 a- 'Bow-wow' Theory
b- Natural Cries of Emotion Theory
 c- 'Yo-he-ho' Theory
 d- All of the above
- 22- What is the different between The human larynx and the the larynx of monkeys
a- containing the vocal cords
 b- divided the vocal cords
 c- separate the larynx and vocal cords
 d- No correct answer
- 23- all the complex physical parts used for sound production controlled by
 a- genetic
b- brain
 c- language gene
 d- pharynx
- 24- indicate that human descendants are born with a special capacity for language :
a- genetic source
 b- The physical adaptation source
 c- The natural sound source
 d- No correct answer
- 25- The behavior that provides information, usually unintentionally is
 a- Communicative signals
 b- intentional communication
c- Informative signals
 d- No correct answer
- 26- The behavior used intentionally to provide information is
a- Communicative signals
 b- Unintentional communication
 c- Informative signals
 d- Displacement
- 27- a property of language that allows users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment it is
 a- Communicative signals
 b- Unintentional communication
 c- Duality
d- Displacement
- 28- What is the property of language that are lacking animal communication?
 a- Communicative signals
 b- Unintentional communication
 c- Duality
d- Displacement
- 29- What is the property of language that describing the fact that there is no natural connection between a linguistic form and its meaning
 a- Displacement
 b- **Arbitrariness**
 c- creativity
 d- Productivity
- 30- The aspect of the relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as
 a- Displacement
 b- **Arbitrariness**
 c- Productivity
 d- Cultural transmission
- 31- What is the property of language that allows users to create new expressions?
 a- Displacement
 b- Arbitrariness
c- Productivity
 d- No correct answer
- 32- What is the property of language that also called 'creativity' or 'open-endedness'?
 a- Displacement
 b- Arbitrariness
c- Productivity
 d- No correct answer
- 33- What is the property of language that is the process whereby knowledge of a language is passed from one generation to the next
 a- Displacement
 b- Duality
 c- Productivity
d- Cultural transmission
- 34- We acquire a language in a culture with other speakers and from parental genes.
 a- True
 b- Just from parental genes
c- No correct answer
 d- It is correct

35- What is the property of language that whereby linguistic forms have two simultaneous levels of sound production and meaning?

- a- Displacement
- b- Duality
- c- Productivity
- d- Cultural transmission

36- What is the property of language that also called 'double articulation'?

- a- Displacement
- b- Duality
- c- Productivity
- d- Cultural transmission

اسئلة المحاضرة الثالثة

37- cave drawings made at least

- a- 10,000 years ago
- b- 20,000 years ago
- c- 2,000 years ago
- d- 200,000 years ago

38- clay tokens from about

- a- 10,000 years ago
- b- 20,000 years ago
- c- 2,000 years ago
- d- 200,000 years ago

39- Bookkeeping it can be described as

- a- Old writing period
- b- prewriting period
- c- The earliest writing period
- d- No correct answer

40- Geoffrey Nunberg

- a- Old writing period
- b- prewriting period
- c- The earliest writing period
- d- No correct answer

41- Geoffrey Nunberg

- a- 10,000 years ago
- b- 5,000 years ago
- c- 2,000 years ago
- d- 20,000 years ago

42- An ancient script that has a more obvious connection to writing systems in use today can be identified in inscriptions dated around

- a- 10,000 years ago
- b- 5,000 years ago
- c- 2,000 years ago
- d- 3,000 years ago

43- a way of writing in which a picture/drawing of an object is used to represent the object is called

- a- Pictogram
- b- pictographic writing
- c- ideograms
- d- only a & b are correct answer

44- a way of writing in which each symbol represents a concept/an idea is called

- a- Pictogram
- b- pictographic writing
- c- ideograms
- d- only a & b are correct answer

45- a way of writing in which each symbol represents a word

- a- Logogram (logographic writing)
- b- Pictogram (pictographic writing)
- c- Ideogram (ideographic writing)
- d- Rebus writing

46- a way of writing in which a pictorial representation of an object is used to indicate the sound of the word for that object

- a- Logogram (logographic writing)
- b- Pictogram (pictographic writing)
- c- Ideogram (ideographic writing)
- d- Rebus writing

47- a way of writing in which each symbol represents a syllable (a unit of sound consisting of a vowel and optional consonants before or after the vowel).

- a- Logogram (logographic writing)
- b- Pictogram (pictographic writing)
- c- Syllabic writing (syllabary)
- d- Rebus writing

48- a way of writing in which one symbol represents one sound segment

- a- Logogram (logographic writing)
- b- Alphabetic writing (alphabet)
- c- Syllabic writing (syllabary)
- d- Rebus writing

49- the Sumerians A good example of

- a- Logogram (logographic writing)
- b- Pictogram (pictographic writing)
- c- Ideogram (ideographic writing)
- d- Rebus writing

50- a way of writing created by pressing a wedge-shaped implement into soft clay tablets is

- a- Pictogram (pictographic writing)
- b- Ideogram (ideographic writing)
- c- Rebus writing
- d- cuneiform writing

اسئلة المحاضرة الرابعة

51- the study of the characteristics of speech sounds are called

- a- Place of articulation
- b- Phonetics
- c- Phonology
- d- Manner of articulation

52- Phonetics are Divided into :

- a- Articulatory phonetics
- b- Acoustic phonetics
- c- Auditory phonetics
- d- All of the above

53- the study of the physical properties of speech sounds.

- a- Articulatory phonetics
- b- Acoustic phonetics
- c- Auditory phonetics
- d- All of the above

54- the study of the way the vocal organs are used to produce speech sounds.

- a- Articulatory phonetics
- b- Acoustic phonetics
- c- Auditory phonetics
- d- All of the above

55- the study of the way people perceive speech sounds .

- a- Articulatory phonetics
- b- Acoustic phonetics
- c- Auditory phonetics
- d- All of the above

56- perceptual phonetics also called

- a- Articulatory phonetics
- b- Acoustic phonetics
- c- Auditory phonetics
- d- All of the above

57- the study of the perception of speech sounds by the ear is

- a- Articulatory phonetics
- b- Acoustic phonetics
- c- Auditory phonetics
- d- All of the above

58- When the vocal cords are **spread apart**, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced in this way are described as

- a- Voiced
- b- Voiceless
- c- No Voice at all
- d- No correct answer

59- When the vocal cords are **drawn together**, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through, creating a vibration effect. Sounds produced in this way are described as

- a- Voiced
- b- Voiceless
- c- No Voice at all
- d- No correct answer

60- sounds formed using both upper and lower lips(The lower lip articulates against the upper li) is called

- a- velar
- b- alveolar
- c- bilabial
- d- labiodental

61- [p] is

- a- voiceless
- b- voiced.
- c- Both a & b
- d- No correct answer

62- [b], [m] and [w] are

- a- voiceless
- b- voiced.
- c- Both a & b
- d- No correct answer

63- sounds formed with the upper teeth and the lower lip. The lower lip articulates against the upper teeth are called :

- a- velar
- b- alveolar
- c- bilabial
- d- labiodental

64- [f] is

- a- voiceless
- b- voiced.
- c- Both a & b
- d- No correct answer

65- [v] is

- a- voiceless
- b- voiced.
- c- Both a & b
- d- No correct answer

66- sounds formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth are called

- a- velar
- b- dental
- c- bilabial
- d- labiodental

67- interdental(The tongue tip articulates against the upper teeth) called

- a- velar
- b- dental
- c- bilabial
- d- labiodental

68- [θ] → θ is

- a- voiceless
- b- voiced.
- c- Both a & b
- d- No correct answer

69- [ð] → ð is

- a- voiceless
- b- voiced.
- c- Both a & b
- d- No correct answer

70- [t] and [s] are

- a- voiceless
- b- voiced.
- c- Both a & b
- d- No correct answer

71- sounds formed with the front part of the tongue tip on the alveolar ridge (The tongue tip and/or blade articulates against the teeth ridge) is called

- a- velar
- b- alveolar
- c- bilabial
- d- labiodental

72- [d], [z] and [n] are

- a- voiceless
- b- voiced.
- c- Both a & b
- d- No correct answer

73- sounds produced with the tongue and the palate. The tongue front articulates against the hard palate are called

- a- bilabial
- b- Palatals
- c- Alveopalatals
- d- b & c

74- [ʃ] and [tʃ] are voiceless

- a- voiced
- b- voiceless
- c- Both a & b
- d- No correct answer

75- [ʒ], [dʒ] and [j] are

- a- voiced
- b- voiceless
- c- Both a & b
- d- No correct answer

76- sounds produced with the back of the tongue against the velum(The tongue back articulates against the soft palate) are

- a- velar
- b- alveolar
- c- bilabial
- d- labiodental

77- [k] is

- a- voiced
- b- voiceless
- c- Both a & b
- d- No correct answer

78- [g] and [ŋ] are voiced

- a- voiced
- b- voiceless
- c- Both a & b
- d- No correct answer

Give the phonetic symbol representing the consonant sound described ?

79- voiced velar nasal

- a- ŋ
- b- g
- c- n
- d- k

80- voiceless alveo-palatal affricate

- a- dʒ
- b- ʒ
- c- ʃ
- d- tʃ

81- voiced alveolar nasal

- a- ŋ
- b- g
- c- n
- d- k

82- voiced bilabial stop

- a- b
- b- p
- c- n
- d- k

83- voiceless velar stop

- a- b
- b- p
- c- n
- d- k

84- voiced alveolar fricative

- a- z
- b- p
- c- n
- d- k

85- voiced palatal glide

- a- b
- b- p
- c- j
- d- w

86- voiced alveopalatal affricate

- a- dʒ
- b- ʒ
- c- ʃ
- d- tʃ

87- aspirated voiceless bilabial stop

- a- b
- b- p
- c- j
- d- w

88- alveolar flap

- a- ʃ
- b- b
- c- p
- d- r

89- voiced alveolar nasal

- a- z
- b- p
- c- n
- d- k

90- voiceless bilabial fricative

- a- m
- b- w
- c- j
- d- k

91- voiceless labiodental fricative

- a- m
- b- w
- c- j
- d- f

92- voiced labiodental affricate

- a- m
- b- w
- c- j
- d- in English no voiced labiodental affricate

93- voiceless glottal fricative or voiceless vowel

- a- h
- b- m
- c- n
- d- v

94- the sounds are produced by some form of 'stopping' of the airstream (very briefly) then letting it go abruptly. This type of consonant sound, resulting from a blocking or stopping effect on the airstream, is called

- a- a stop
- b- a plosive.
- c- Fricatives
- d- a & b

95- The manner of articulation used in producing the set of sounds [f], [v], [θ], [d], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ] involves **almost blocking the airstream** and having the air push through the very narrow opening.

- a- Stops or Plosives
- b- Fricatives
- c- Affricates
- d- Nasals

96- a slightly resisted flow of air

- e- Stops or Plosives
- f- Fricatives
- g- Affricates
- h- Nasals

97- If you combine a **brief stopping of the airstream** with an obstructed release which causes some friction, you will be able to produce the sounds [tʃ] and [dʒ]. These are called

- a- affricates
- b- Stops or Plosives
- c- Fricatives
- d- Nasals

98- total closure of speech organs and air is released with friction

- a- Stops or Plosives
- b- Fricatives
- c- Affricates
- d- Nasals

99- Sounds are produced when air flow through the mouth is completely blocked and released through the nose

- a- Labiodental
- b- Nasals
- c- Dental
- d- Alveolar

100- when the velum is lowered and the airstream is allowed to flow out through the nose to produce [m], [n], and [ŋ], the sounds are described

- a- Labiodental
- b- Nasals
- c- Dental
- d- Alveolar

101- by letting the airstream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge

- a- Liquids
- b- Labiodental
- c- Nasals
- d- Dental

102- sounds are typically produced with the tongue in motion to or from the position of a vowel are called

- a- semi-vowels
- b- approximants.
- c- Glides
- d- All are correct

103- The sounds [w] and [j] are

- a- semi-vowels
- b- approximants.
- c- Glides
- d- All are correct

104- sounds are produced with a relatively free flow of air

- a- consonant sounds
- b- vowel sounds
- c- both a & b
- d- No correct answer

105- types of vowels where two vowel sounds are connected in a continuous, gliding motion

- a- Diphthongs
- b- Pronunciation
- c- Consonant
- d- all answer are correct

- 106- the space inside the mouth as having a front versus a back and a high versus a low area. We talk about
- a- Manner of articulation
 - b- **place of articulation**
 - c- Voiced sounds
 - d- voiceless sounds

- 107- which of the following has Diphthongs (gliding vowels)
- a- [ai] buy, eye, my
 - b- [ɔi] boy, noise, void
 - c- [aʊ] cow, doubt, loud
 - d- **All of them**

اسئلة المحاضرة الخامسة

- 108- the study of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in languages is
- a- **Phonology**
 - b- Phonemes
 - c- Phones
 - d- Allophones

- 109- the smallest meaning-distinguishing sound unit in the abstract representation of the sounds of a language
- a- Phonology
 - b- **Phonemes**
 - c- Phones
 - d- Allophones

- 110- phonetic units which appear in square brackets is a physically produced speech sound, representing one version of a phoneme
- a- a phoneme
 - b- Phonology
 - c- Allophones
 - d- **Phones**

- 111- one of a closely related set of speech sounds or phones is called
- a- a phoneme
 - b- Phonology
 - c- **Allophones**
 - d- Phones

- 112- The different between the [t] sound in the word **tar** and [t] sound in the word **star**.is called
- a- a phoneme
 - b- Phonology
 - c- **Allophones**
 - d- Phones

- 113- When two words are identical in form except for a contrast in one phoneme, occurring in the same position, the two words are described as
- a- Minimal sets
 - b- **Minimal pairs**
 - c- all answers are correct

- 114- which of the following is Minimal pairs
- a- (fan–van) , (“pat– “bat”)
 - b- (bet–bat), (site–side)
 - c- (big, pig, rig)
 - d- **all are Minimal pairs Except c**

- 115- When a group of words can be differentiated by changing one phoneme in the same position in the word are described as
- a- **Minimal sets**
 - b- Minimal pairs
 - c- Allophones
 - d- all answer are correct

- 116- which of the following is Minimal sets
- a- (fan–van) , (“pat– “bat”)
 - b- (bet–bat), (site–side)
 - c- **(big, pig, rig, fig, dig, wig)**
 - d- all answer are correct

- 117- constraints (restrictions) on the permissible combination of sounds in a language are
- a- **Phonotactics**
 - b- Allophones
 - c- a phoneme
 - d- Phonology

- 118- a unit of sound consisting of a vowel (V) and optional consonant(s) (C) before or after the vowel.
- a- Coda
 - b- Nucleus
 - c- Onset
 - d- **A syllable**

- 119- the part of a syllable after the vowel
- a- **Coda**
 - b- Nucleus
 - c- Onset

- 120- the vowel in a syllable
- a- Coda
 - b- **Nucleus**
 - c- Onset
 - d- A syllable

- 121- the part of the syllable before the vowel
- a- Coda
 - b- Nucleus
 - c- **Onset**
 - d- A syllable

- 122- the part of the syllable containing the vowel plus any following consonant(s)
- a- Coda
 - b- Nucleus
 - c- **Rhyme also called “rime”**
 - d- A syllable

- 123- two or more consonants in sequence
- a- **A consonant cluster**
 - b- Rhyme also called “rime”
 - c- Coda
 - d- Nucleus

124- The process of making one sound almost at the same time as the next sound is called

- a- Rhyme also called "rime"
- b- Coda
- c- Nucleus
- d- co-articulation

125- what are the two co-articulation

- a- Coda and Nucleus
- b- Onset and A syllable
- c- assimilation and elision
- d- all answers are correct

126- the process whereby a feature of one sound becomes part of another during speech production

- a- Onset
- b- A syllable
- c- assimilation
- d- elision

127- the process of leaving out a sound segment in the pronunciation of a word

- a- Onset
- b- A syllable
- c- assimilation
- d- elision الترخيم وهو حذف اخر الصوت في النطق اسئلة المحاضرة السادسة

128- The study of the origin and history of a word is known as

- a- Morphology
- b- Etymology
- c- Geology
- d- Entomology

129- etymology word comes from Latin, but has its origins in

- a- Latin
- b- Greek
- c- Pharaonic
- d- Hebrew

130- There are many ways in which new words can enter a language. What are they?

- a- Coinage , Borrowing ,Compounding and Blending.
- b- Clipping , Backformation, acronyms and Conversion
- c- Derivation and Affix (Prefixes , suffixes and infixes)
- d- All of the above .

131- The invention of totally new terms (usually without capital letters as in kleenex, xerox)is called

- a- Compounding
- b- Coinage
- c- Clipping
- d- Conversion

132- New words based on the name of a person or a place (e.g. sandwich., jeans, fahrenheit) are called

- a- Eponyms
- b- Morphology
- c- Etymology
- d- Entomology

133- The process of taking words from other languages is called

- a- Backformation
- b- Blending.
- c- Borrowing
- d- Affix

134- Loan translation or calque is type of.....

- a- Borrowing
- b- Backformation
- c- Blending
- d- Booking Books

135- The process that direct translation of the elements of a word into the language used in the country is.....

- a- Borrowing
- b- Backformation
- c- Blending
- d- Booking Books

136- The process of combining two (or more) words to form a new word is called

- a- Compounding
- b- Coinage
- c- Backformation
- d- Blending

137- (housewife, classroom) This is an example for...

- a- Compounding
- b- Coinage
- c- Backformation
- d- Blending

138- The process of combining the beginning of one word and the end of another word to form a new word (e.g. brunch from breakfast and lunch).

- a- Compounding
- b- Coinage
- c- Backformation
- d- Blending

139- (breakfast + lunch = brunch, smoke + fog = smog) This is an example for...

- a- Compounding
- b- Coinage
- c- Backformation
- d- Blending

e-

140- (California + fornication = Californication, and motor + hotel = motel) This is an example for...

- a- Borrowing
- b- Backformation
- c- Blending
- d- Booking Books

141- The process of reducing a word of more than one syllable to a shorter form.

- a- Compounding
- b- Coinage
- c- Clipping
- d- Conversion

142- The word fax is clipped from the word

- a- FedEx
- b- Facsimile
- c- Firefox
- d- Mozilla Firefox

143- What are the Clipping types ?

- a- Back clipping {ad (advertisement), doc (doctor), exam (examination), fax (facsimile)}
- b- Fore-clipping {(chute (parachute), coon (raccoon), gator (alligator), phone (telephone)}
- c- Middle clipping {flu (influenza), jams (pajamas), tec (detective).}
- d- All of the above .

144- The process of reducing a word such as a noun to a shorter version and using it as a new word.

- a- Borrowing
- b- Backformation
- c- Blending
- d- Booking Books

145- Which one may change the part of speech or the word's meaning?

- a- Clipping
- b- Coinage
- c- Backformation
- d- Blending

146- The process of changing the function of a word, such as a noun to a verb, as a way of forming new words is called

- a- Borrowing
- b- Backformation
- c- Clipping
- d- Conversion

147- "category change" or "functional shift" are known as.....

- a- Borrowing
- b- Conversion
- c- Backformation
- d- Clipping

148- a short form of a word, name or phrase formed from the first letters of the series of words.

- a- Coinage ,
- b- Acronyms .
- c- Compounding and Blending.

149- What is the different between an acronym and an abbreviation?

- a- An acronym is pronounced as a new word signifying some concept.
- b- An abbreviation is pronounced as the original word letter by letter .
- c- An acronym is pronounced as the original word letter by letter.
- d- a & b are correct .

150- (AIDS; it is formed from the words Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) This is an example for...

- a- An acronym
- b- An abbreviation
- c- Derivation

151- NATO, it is formed from the word North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but is pronounced as a new word because it is

- a- An acronym
- b- An abbreviation
- c- Compounding
- d- Derivation

152- (B.B.C.): British Broadcasting Corporation. As you can see in between the brackets there is a point between the letters .What do these periods indicate?

- a- An acronym
- b- An abbreviation
- c- Compounding

153- All acronyms can be abbreviations, but all abbreviations cannot be acronyms.

- a- Correct
- b- Incorrect

154- The process of forming new words by adding affixes is called

- a- Coinage
- b- Derivation
- c- Affix
- d- Infix

الى هنا تمت المحاضرة السادسة

155- The smallest meaningful units of a language is.” _____ “

- a- Morpheme
- b- Phoneme.
- c- Lexicography.
- d- Allophone

156- “a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function”.

- a- Morphology
- b- Etymology
- c- Geology
- d- Entomology

157- The word reopened consists of

- a- One morphemes
- b- Tow morphemes
- c- Three morphemes
- d- No morphemes

158- The word tourists contains of

- a- One morphemes
- b- Tow morphemes
- c- Three morphemes
- d- Four morphemes

159- Which type of morpheme that can stand by themselves as single words?

- a- Bound morpheme
- b- Free morpheme
- c- Lexical morpheme
- d- Inflectional morpheme

160- Why did we call all affixes in English are bound morphemes?

- a- Because can stand by themselves as single words.
- b- Because they cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form.
- c- Because themselves as single words.
- d- because of it is independent word .

161- nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc When they are used with bound morphemes attached, the basic word forms are technically known as

- a- stems
- b- bound morpheme
- c- morpheme
- d- free morpheme

162- Undressed the underline word called

- a- Prefix
- b- Stem
- c- Suffix
- d- Infix

163- Undressed the underline word called ...

- a- bound morpheme
- b- free morphemes
- c- Stem
- d- Suffix

164- Set of ordinary nouns, adjectives and verbs that we think of as the words that carry the ‘content’ of the messages we convey. These free morphemes are called

- a- lexical morphemes
- b- functional morphemes
- c- Bound morphemes
- d- Derivational morphemes

165- (Are , and, but, when, because, on, near, above, in, the, that, it, them) these morphemes are called

- a- lexical morphemes
- b- functional morphemes
- c- Bound morphemes
- d- Derivational morphemes

166- Conjunctions , prepositions , articles and pronouns. All are called

- a- lexical morphemes
- b- functional morphemes
- c- Bound morphemes
- d- Derivational morphemes

167- teacher’s book / teachers what kind of Bound morphemes are showing Above the lines ?

- a- Inflectional morphemes
- b- functional morphemes
- c- Bound morphemes
- d- Derivational morphemes

168- An inflectional morpheme never changes the grammatical category of a word

- a- Yes
- b- No
- c- Do not know
- d- Either

169- carelessness the underline word called

- a- Prefix
- b- Stem
- c- Suffix

170- a derivational morpheme can change the grammatical category of a word.

- a- Yes
- b- No
- c- Do not know
- d- Either

الى هنا المحاضرة السابعة

171- The process of describing the structure of phrases and sentences in such a way that we account for all the grammatical sequences in a language and rule out all the ungrammatical sequences is one way of defining

- a- grammar.
- b- Structure
- c- Phrases
- d- Language

172- The description of the structure of phrases and sentences based on established categories used in the analysis of Latin and Greek is

- a- The parts of speech
- b- Interjections
- c- Traditional analysis / grammar
- d- Agreement

173- The grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence known as

- a- The parts of speech
- b- Interjections
- c- Traditional grammar
- d- Agreement

174- an approach to grammar that has rules for the proper use of the language

- a- The prescriptive approach
- b- The parts of speech
- c- The descriptive approach
- d- Agreement

175- an approach to grammar that is based on a description of the structures actually used in a language

- a- The prescriptive approach
- b- The parts of speech
- c- The descriptive approach
- d- Agreement

176- "You must not split an infinitive " and "You must not end a sentence with a preposition " these rules belong to

- a- The prescriptive approach
- b- The parts of speech
- c- The descriptive approach
- d- Agreement

177- The investigation of the distribution of grammatical forms in a language

- a- Immediate constituent analysis
- b- Labeled and bracketed sentences
- c- Structural analysis
- d- Agreement

178- a grammatical analysis of how small constituents (or components) go together to form larger constituents in sentences.

- a- Immediate constituent analysis
- b- Labeled and bracketed sentences
- c- Structural analysis
- d- Agreement.

179- What method involves the use of 'test-frames'?

- a- The prescriptive approach
- b- The parts of speech
- c- Immediate constituent analysis
- d- Structural analysis

180- Descriptive approach has famous approaches. They are:

- a- structural analysis.
- b- immediate constituent analysis.
- c- test-frames
- d- a & b

181- Her father brought a shotgun to the wedding

- | | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|----|------|--------|----------|
| a- | (NP) | , (NP) | , (PP) . |
| b- | (VP) | , (NP) | , (PP) . |
| c- | (NP) | , (VP) | , (PP) . |
| d- | (VP) | , (VP) | , (PP) . |

182- We use _____ to indicate a type of analysis in which constituents in a sentence.

- a- []
- b- / /
- c- " "
- d- " "

183- A set of rules defining the possible sentences in a language is called

- a- Syntax
- b- generative grammar.
- c- Surface structure
- d- Deep structure

184- (the analysis of) the structure of phrases and sentences

- a- Syntax (syntactic structures)
- b- generative grammar
- c- Surface structure
- d- Deep structure

185- Which of the following has been called the 'all and only' criterion.

- a- Syntax (syntactic structures)
- b- generative grammar
- c- Surface structure
- d- Deep structure

186- the structure of individual sentences after the application of transformational rules to deep structure

- a- Structural ambiguity
- b- generative grammar
- c- Surface structure
- d- Deep structure

187- The underlying structure of sentences as represented by phrase structure rules called..

- a- Structural ambiguity
- b- generative grammar
- c- Surface structure
- d- Deep structure

188- *Charlie broke the window.*

The window was broken by Charlie.

-The distinction between them is a difference in their

- a- Structural ambiguity
- b- generative grammar
- c- Surface structure
- d- Deep structure

189- a situation in which a single phrase or sentence has two (or more) different underlying structures and interpretations.

- a- Structural ambiguity
- b- generative grammar
- c- Surface structure
- d- Deep structure

190- *Small boys and girls .This sentence is structural ambiguity. Why ?*

- a- Because the sentence contains more than one meaning.
- b- Because the sentence contains one meaning
- c- Because the sentence contains nouns.
- d- Because the sentence contains one subject .

191- The repeated application of a rule in generating structures.

- a- generative grammar
- b- Surface structure
- c- Deep structure
- d- Recursion

192- The same procedure can be used on sentence level. It means

- a- generative grammar
- b- Recursion
- c- Surface structure
- d- Deep structure

193- We use _____ to indicate a phoneme in a language.

- a- ()
- b- []
- c- “ ”
- d- / /

194- We use _____ to indicate only one of these constituents

- a- ()
- b- []
- c- “ ”
- d- { }

195- We use ___ to indicate optional constituent

- a- ()
- b- []
- c- “ ”
- d- { }

196- We use _____ to indicate Ungrammatical sequence

- a- ()
- b- []
- c- *
- d- { }

197- NP → Art (Adj) N .in this is simply the adjective is

- a- Mandatory
- b- Compulsory
- c- Optional
- d- Is a must

198- “a sentence rewrites as a noun phrase and a verb phrase”.

- a- NP → Art (Adj) N
- b- NP → {Art (Adj) N, Pro, PN}
- c- S → NP VP
- d- VP → V NP (PP) (Adv)

199- “a noun phrase rewrites as either an article, an optional adjective and a noun or a pronoun or a proper noun”.

- a- NP → Art (Adj) N
- b- NP → {Art (Adj) N, Pro, PN}
- c- S → NP VP
- d- VP → V NP (PP) (Adv)

200- rules stating which words can be used for constituents generated by phrase structure rules.

- a- phrase structure rules
- b- Lexical rules
- c- transformational rules
- d- none of all

201- Cathy knew that Mary helped George. The Word above the line is called.....

- a- Complement phrase (CP)
- b- Complementizer (C)
- c- Prepositional
- d- completion point

202- Cathy knew that Mary helped George.

- a- CP → C S
- b- S → NP VP
- c- VP → V CP
- d- CP → CP C S

تمت بحمد الله اسئلة المحاضرة التاسعة

203- The study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.

- a- Semantic features
- b- Semantics
- c- Semantic roles
- d- None of all

204- basic elements such as 'human', included as plus (+human) or minus (-human), used in an analysis of the components of word meaning.

- a- Semantic features
- b- Semantics
- c- Semantic roles
- d- None of all

205- The part played by a noun phrase, such as agent, in the event described by the sentence.

- a- Semantic features
- b- Semantics
- c- Semantic roles
- d- None of all

206- The basic components of meaning conveyed by the literal use of words.

- a- Associative meaning
- b- Conceptual meaning
- c- Conduction aphasia
- d- Conjunction

207- The type of meaning that people might connect with the use of words .

- a- Associative meaning
- b- Conceptual meaning
- c- Conduction aphasia
- d- Conjunction

208- needle = 'painful' that is part of

- a- conceptual meaning
- b- Associative meaning
- c- Synonymy
- d- Antonymy

209- The semantic role of the noun phrase identifying the one who performs the action of the verb in an event.

- a- Agent
- b- Theme
- c- Instrument
- d- Experiencer

210- the semantic role of the noun phrase used to identify the entity involved in or affected by the action of the verb in an event.

- a- Agent
- b- Theme
- c- Instrument
- d- Experiencer

211- The semantic role of the noun phrase identifying the entity that is used to perform the action of the verb.

- a- Agent
- b- Theme
- c- Instrument
- d- Experiencer

212- The semantic role of the noun phrase identifying the entity that has the feeling, perception or state described by the verb.

- a- Agent
- b- Theme
- c- Instrument
- d- Experiencer

213- The boy kicked the ball. The underline NP is identifying the

- a- Theme
- b- Agent
- c- Instrument
- d- Experiencer

214- The boy kicked the ball . The underline NP is identifying the

- a- Theme
- b- Agent
- c- Instrument
- d- Experiencer

215- The boy cut the rope with a razor. The underline NP is identifying the

- a- Theme
- b- Agent
- c- Instrument
- d- Experiencer

216- The boy feels sad. The underline NP is identifying the

- a- Theme
- b- Agent
- c- Instrument
- d- Experiencer

217- The semantic role of the noun phrase identifying where an entity is.

- a- Location
- b- Source
- c- goal
- d- Theme

218- The semantic role of the noun phrase identifying where an entity moves from.

- a- Location
- b- Source
- c- goal
- d- Theme

219- the semantic role of the noun phrase identifying where an entity moves to.

- a- Location
- b- Source
- c- goal
- d- Theme

220- The boy is sitting in the classroom . The underline NP is identifying the.....

- a- Location
- b- Source
- c- goal
- d- Theme

221- The boy walked to the window . The underline NP is identifying the.....

- a- Location
- b- Source
- c- goal
- d- Theme

222- The boy ran from the house. The underline NP is identifying the.....

- a- Location
- b- Source
- c- goal
- d- Theme

223- The relationships of meaning, such as synonymy, between words.

- a- Lexical relations
- b- lexical morpheme
- c- lexical rules
- d- learning

224- the lexical relation in which two or more words have very closely related meanings.

- a- Synonymy
- b- Antonymy
- c- Hyponymy
- d- Prototypes

225- the lexical relation in which words have opposite meanings.

- a- Synonymy
- b- Antonymy
- c- Hyponymy
- d- Prototypes

226- The lexical relation in which the meaning of one word is included in the meaning of another.

- a- Synonymy
- b- Antonymy
- c- Hyponymy
- d- Prototypes

227- "Conceal" is a synonym of

- a- Show
- b- Highlight
- c- hide
- d- Demonstrate

228- Shallow is an antonym of

- a- hide
- b- Deep
- c- Show
- d- Fuzzy

229- 'gradable' and 'non-gradable' are types of .

- a- Synonymy
- b- Antonymy
- c- Hyponymy
- d- Prototypes

230- Which Antonymy is direct opposites?

- a- non-gradable Antonymy
- b- Gradable antonyms
- c- Neither
- d- Do not know .

231- Which Antonymy is opposites along a scale?

- a- non-gradable Antonymy
- b- Gradable antonyms
- c- Neither
- d- Do not know

232- big/small is

- a- non-gradable Antonymy
- b- Gradable antonyms
- c- Neither
- d- Do not know

233- (dress/undress, enter/exit, pack/unpack, lengthen/shorten, raise/lower, tie/untie) are antonyms but we call them

- a- Forward antonyms
- b- Reversives antonyms
- c- Neither
- d- Do not know

234- "Daffodil" is a hyponym of "flower" we call this Hyponymy because

a- the meaning of one word have opposite meanings of another.

b- the meaning of one word is included in the meaning of another.

c- the meaning of one word have very closely related meanings of another.

d- I Do not know. I'm really confuse.

ارجوا مشاهدة الدايقرام في الشريحة رقم ١٩ ومعرفة الاشياء الموجودة فيه ثم اسئل وجاوب

horse is a hyponym of insect or animal

cockroach is a hyponym of animal or insect

235- The most characteristic instance of a category.

- a- Homophones .
- b- Homonyms .
- c- Prototype .
- d- Synonymy

236- Two or more words with different forms and the same pronunciation.

- a- Homophones .
- b- Homonyms .
- c- Prototype .
- d- Synonymy

237- Two words with the same form that are unrelated in meaning.

- a- Homophones .
- b- Homonyms .
- c- Prototype .
- d- Synonymy

238- to-too-two. different forms and the same pronunciation

- a- Homophones .
- b- Homonyms .
- c- Prototype .
- d- Polysemy

239- Bank (of a river) – Bank (financial institution). two words with the same form that are unrelated in meaning.

- a- Homophones .
- b- Homonyms .
- c- Prototype .
- d- Polysemy

240- A word having two or more related meanings.

- a- Homophones .
- b- Homonyms .
- c- Prototype .
- d- Polysemy

241- A word used in place of another with which it is closely connected in everyday experience.

- a- Metonymy
- b- Collocation
- c- Homophones .
- d- Homonyms .

242- A relationship between words that frequently occur together.

- a- Metonymy
- b- Collocation
- c- Homophones .
- d- Homonyms .

243- foot, of person, foot of bed . two words having related meanings.

- a- Homophones .
- b- Homonyms .
- c- Prototype .
- d- Polysemy

244- He drank the whole bottle . Can you tell what inside the bottle? of course not! But you know it is liquid.

Than this is a

- a- Metonymy
- b- Collocation
- c- Homophones .
- d- Homonyms

245- (salt and pepper) (Thunder and lightning) is a relationship between words that frequently occur together.

- a- Metonymy
- b- Collocation
- c- Homophones .
- d- Homonyms

تمت بحمد الله المحاضرة العاشرة

246- The study of the relationship between language and the brain is called

- a- Mental
- b- neurolinguistics.
- c- Parts of the brain
- d- Psychological

247- Where are the most important parts in the brain related to language functions located ?

- a- are in areas above both ears
- b- are in areas above the right ear
- c- are in areas above the left ear
- d- do not know

248- what connecting the brain to the spinal cord?

- a- The corpus callosum
- b- The brain stem
- c- The two hemispheres
- d- do not know

249- what connecting the two hemispheres?

- a- The corpus callosum
- b- The brain stem
- c- The two hemispheres
- d- do not know

250-