 i. some type of spoken language developed a. between 1,0,000 and 50,000 years ago between 1,000 and 50,000 years ago c. spoken language developed before written language about a. 5,000 years ago c. 6,04 given language c. Human tanguage about a. for all of the above d. None of all f. Human infants would begin using a. for all sign language b. Phrygin c. adorghic writing a. for all sign language b. Planguage c. adorghic writing c. adorghic writing d. None of all f. Human infants would begin using a. Fighish language b. Human infants would begin using b. Human infants would begin using c. God-given language b. animal language b. animal language c. God-given language a. fighish language b. fourth of Scotland c. God-given language b. animal language b. animal language b. animal language c. God-given language animal language b. animal language c. God-given language d. animal language d. animalanguage d. animal language d. anim	Introduction to Linguistics	Instructor : Hassen	Ammari	Introduction to Linguistics REVISION& EXERCISES
 a between 10,000 and 50,000 years ago between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago c between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago c 5,00 years ago c 5,00 years ago c 5,00 years ago c 5,00 years ago d box of all c between 01 it before 50,000 years d box of the above d box of the above d blow of all <li< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>اسئلة المحاضرة الاولى</th></li<>				اسئلة المحاضرة الاولى
 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 d. According to Psamtik "The Egyptian pharaoh d. According to Psamtik "The Egyptian pharaoh d. ac original anguage d. sign language d. deographic writing d. deographic writing a. English language a. English language a. English language a. English language b. the Fourth of Scotland c. Logographic writing d. deographic writing a. English language b. the Fourth of Scotland c. Logographic writing a. English language a. English language b. the Fourth of Scotland c. Logographic writing a. English language a. English language b. the Fourth of Scotland c. God-given language d. deographic writing a. English language b. animal language c. God-given language d. sign language	 1- some type of spoken langua a- between 10,000 and 50,000 y between 1,000 and 5,000 year c- between 100,000 and 50,000 d- between 1,000 and 500 years 2- spoken language developed language about a- 5,00 years ago b- 5,000 years ago c- 5,0 years ago c- 50,000 years ago 3- Why don't we know how lat a- Because of the Absence of dire the origin of language. b- Because of it is before 50,000 years of it is before 50,000 years ago 4- All attempts to find out abo language are 	ge developed ears ago 's ago years ago ago before written nguage originated? ect physical evidence to years rears	9- child Hebr a- by a b- by b c- All d- Nor 10- Acco " the G b- God c- Hel d- Sigr e- Phr 11- Very to hu grow a- one b- no b c- mol	REVISION& EXERCISES اسئلة المحاضرة الأولى ren were reported to have spoken rew. an Egyptian pharaoh King James the Fourth of Scotland of the above ne of all ording King James the 4th of Scotland
c- 'Yo-he-ho' Theory	 b- truth c- Easy things d- None of all 5- What are the Two famous exprediscover the original divinal and the are the original divinal and the are the original divinal and the above density of the above density of the above density of the are to a t	of Scotland e Egyptian pharaoh" original language. experiments by an using _ if they were	12- Primi imita a- The b- the c- the d- non 13- The a- 'Bo b- Nat c- 'Yo d- All 14- The 'E a- Prin the b- Prin the c- ond d- all a 15- The te a- won b- the c- the lang d- the of L 16- Primit natura a- 'Bo b- Nat	itive words could have been tions of e word natural sounds. unnatural sounds ne of all Theories of The natural sound source are ow-wow' Theory tural Cries of Emotion Theory o-he-ho' Theory of the above pow-wow' theory of language origin : mitive words could have been imitations of natural sounds mitive words could have been imitations of unnatural sounds omatopoeic are correct erm onomatopoeic is used to describe rds that (are believed to) echo natural nds basis of the oral-gesture source physiological adaptation of humans for guage episode in the Bible that speaks of the origin anguage tive words could have been imitations of the al sounds w-wow' Theory tural Cries of Emotion Theory
d- All of the above	م م تحد ابتي الم حتقل	بعريبية المراجع		1500 com/ub/index nhn1)

منتديات التعليم عن بعد http://www.e1500.com/vb/index.php1)

- 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

مع تحيات المعتقل

اسئلة المحاضرة الثانية

- **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
 - <mark>d- Displacement</mark>
- **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 44- a way of writing in which each symbol represents forms have two simultaneous levels of sound production a concept/an idea is called and meaning? a- Pictogram a- Displacement b- pictographic writing b- Duality c- ideograms c- Productivity d- only a & b are correct answer d- Cultural transmission 45- a way of writing in which each symbol represents **36-** What is the property of language that also called 'double a word articulation'? a- Logogram (logographic writing) Displacement b- Pictogram (pictographic writing) ab- Duality c- Ideogram (ideographic writing) c- Productivity d- Rebus writing d-Cultural transmission **46-** a way of writing in which a pictorial اسئلة المحاضرة الثالثة representation of an object is used to indicate the 37- cave drawings made at least sound of the word for that object a- 10,000 years ago a- Logogram (logographic writing) b- 20,000 years ago b- Pictogram (pictographic writing) c- 2,000 years ago c- Ideogram (ideographic writing) d- 200,000 years ago d- Rebus writing 38- clay tokens from about 47- a way of writing in which each symbol represents a- 10,000 years ago a syllable (a unit of sound consisting of a vowel b- 20,000 years ago and optional consonants before or after the c- 2,000 years ago vowel). d- 200,000 years ago a- Logogram (logographic writing) **39–** Bookkeeping it can be described as b- Pictogram (pictographic writing) c- Syllabic writing (syllabary) a- Old writing period b- prewriting period d- Rebus writing c- The earliest writing period 48- a way of writing in which one symbol represents d- No correct answer one sound segment 40- Geoffrey Nunberg a- Logogram (logographic writing) a- Old writing period b- Alphabetic writing (alphabet) Syllabic writing (syllabary) b- prewriting period Cc- The earliest writing period d- Rebus writing 49- the Sumerians A good example of d- No correct answer 41- Geoffrey Nunberg Logogram (logographic writing) aa- 10,000 years ago b- Pictogram (pictographic writing) b- 5,000 years ago c- Ideogram (ideographic writing) c- 2,000 years ago d- Rebus writing d- 20,000 years ago 50- a way of writing created by pressing a wedge-42- An ancient script that has a more obvious connection to shaped implement into soft clay tablets is writing systems in use today can be identified in a- Pictogram (pictographic writing) inscriptions dated around b- Ideogram (ideographic writing) a- 10,000 years ago Rebus writing Cd- cuneiform writing 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 51- the study of the characteristics of speech sounds is used to represent the object is called are called a- Place of articulation Pictogram ab- Phonetics bpictographic writing ideograms c- Phonology Cd- only a & b are correct answer d- Manner of articulation

http://www.e1500.com/vb/index.php3) منتديات التعليم عن بعد

اسئلة المحاضرة الرابعة

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 abo
- 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
 - <mark>a- voiceless</mark>
 - b- voiced.
 - c- Both a & b
 - d- No correct answer
- **62-** [b], [m] and [w] are
 - a- voiceless
 - b- <mark>voiced</mark>.
 - 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- <mark>dental</mark>
 - c- bilabial
 - d- labiodental
- **67-** interdentals(The tongue tip articulates against the upper teeth) called
 - a- velar
 - <mark>b- dental</mark>
 - c- bilabial
 - d- labiodental
- 68- [th] $\rightarrow \theta$ is
 - <mark>a- voiceless</mark>
 - b- voiced.
 - c- Both a & b
 - d- No correct answer
- **69-** [dh] **→**ð is
 - a- voiceless
 - <mark>b- voiced.</mark>
 - c- Both a & b
- d- No correct answer
- **70–** [t] and [s] are
 - <mark>a- voiceless</mark>
 - b- voiced.
 - c- Both a & b
 - d- No correct answer

http://www.e1500.com/vb/index.php4) منتديات التعليم عن بعد

71- sounds formed with the front part of the tongue tip	80- voiceless alveo-palatal affricate
on the alveolar ridge (The tongue tip and/or blade	a- dz
articulates against the teeth ridge) is called	b- 3
a- velar	c- ∫
<mark>b- alveolar</mark>	d-tſ
c- bilabial	
d- labiodental	81- voiced alveolar nasal
72- [d], [z] and [n] are	a- ŋ
a- voiceless	b- g
b- voiced.	<mark>c- n</mark>
	d- k
c- Both a & b d- No correct answer	82- voiced bilabial stop
	<mark>a- b</mark>
73- sounds produced with the tongue and the palate. The	b- p
tongue front articulates against the hard palate are	c- n
called	d- k
a- bilabial	83- voiceless velar stop
b- Palatals	a- b
c- Alveopalatals	b- p
d- b&c	c- n
74– $[\int]$ and $[t\int]$] are voiceless	d- k
a- voiced	84 - voiced alveolar fricative
b- voiceless	<mark>a- z</mark>
c- Both a & b	b- p
d- No correct answer	c- n
75- [3], [d 3] and [j] are	d- k
a- voiced	
b- voiceless	85- voiced palatal glide
c- Both a & b	a- b
d- No correct answer	b- p
76- sounds produced with the back of the tongue against	
the velum(The tongue back articulates against the	d- w
soft palate) are	
a- velar	86- voiced alveolopalatal affricate
	<mark>a- d3</mark>
b- alveolar	b- 3
c- bilabial	C- ∫
d- labiodental	d- t∫
77- [k] is	87- aspirated voiceless bilabial stop
a- voiced	a- b
b- voiceless	<mark>b- p</mark>
c- Both a & b	c- j
d- No correct answer	d- w
78- [g] and [ŋ] are voiced	88- alveolar flap
a- <mark>voiced</mark>	a- ſ
b- voiceless	b- b
c- Both a & b	с- р
d- No correct answer	d- r
Give the phonetic symbol representing the	89- voiced alveolar nasal
consonant sound described ?	a- z
79- voiced velar nasal	,
a- ŋ	b- p
b- g	<mark>c- n</mark> d- k
c- n	<u>u- к</u>
d- k	
- ~	

http://www.e1500.com/vb/index.php5) منتديات التعليم عن بعد

90- voiceless bilabial fricative

a- m bw c- j d- k 91- voiceless labiodental fricative a- m bw 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 Cn 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. Stops or Plosives ab- 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 $[t_j]$ and [d3]. 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
 - Stops or Plosives a-
 - b- Fricatives
 - c- Affricates
 - d- Nasals
- 99- Sounds are produced when air flow through the mouth is completely blocked and released through the nose
 - Labiodental a-
 - 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 $[\eta]$, 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
 - asemi-vowels
 - bapproximants.
 - c- Glides
 - d- All are correct
- **103-** The sounds [w] and [j] are
 - semi-vowels a-
 - b- approximants.
 - c- Glides
 - d- All are correct
- sounds are produced with a relatively free flow of 104air
 - consonant sounds a-
 - 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
 - all answer are correct d-

http://www.e1500.com/vb/index.php6) منتديات التعليم عن بعد

106- the space inside the mouth as having a front versus a back and a high versus a low area. We talk about Manner of articulation abplace of articulation Voiced sounds Cd- voiceless sounds **107-** which of the following has Diphthongs (gliding vowels) a- [ai] buy, eye, my b- [**J**i] boy, noise, void c- [aU] 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 Phonology ab- Phonemes Phones Cd- Allophones 110- phonetic units which appear in square brackets is a physically produced speech sound, representing one version of a phoneme a phoneme a-Phonology b-Allophones Cd- Phones 111- one of a closely related set of speech sounds or phones is called a phoneme ab- 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 phoneme ab- 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 Minimal sets ab- Minimal pairs all answers are correct

- which of the following is Minimal pairs 114-
 - (fan-van), ("pat-"bat") a-
 - (bet-bat), (site-side) b-
 - c- (big, pig, rig)
 - d- all are Minimal pairs Except <u>c</u>
- 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
 - Minimal pairs b-
 - C-Allophones
 - d- all answer are correct
- 116- which of the following is Minimal sets
 - (fan-van), ("pat-"bat") a-
 - 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
 - **Phonotactics**
 - b- Allophones
 - a phoneme C-
 - d- Phonology
- a unit of sound consisting of a vowel (V) and 118optional consonant(s) (C) before or after the vowel.
 - a-Coda
 - Nucleus b-
 - Onset C-
 - A syllable d-
- 119- the part of a syllable after the vowel
 - a- Coda
 - b- Nucleus
 - Onset C-
- **120-** the vowel in a syllable
 - Coda a-
 - b- Nucleus c- Onset
 - d- A syllable
- the part of the syllable before the vowel 121-
 - Coda a-
 - b- Nucleus
 - c- Onset
 - d- A syllable
- **122-** the part of the syllable containing the vowel plus any following consonant(s)
 - Coda
 - Nucleus
 - Rhyme also called "rime"
 - d- A syllable
- 123- two or more consonants in sequence
 - A consonant cluster
 - Rhyme also called "rime" b-
 - Coda C-
 - d-Nucleus

http://www.e1500.com/vb/index.php7) منتديات التعليم عن بعد

- ab-
- C-

124- The process of making one sound almost at	132- New words based on the name of a person
the same time as the next sound is called	or a place (e.g. sandwich., jeans, fahrenheit)
a- Rhyme also called "rime"	are called
b- Coda	<mark>a- Eponyms</mark>
c- Nucleus	b- Morphology
<mark>d- co-articulation</mark>	c- Etymology
125- what are the two co-articulation	d- Entomology
a- Coda and Nucleus	133- The process of taking words from other
b- Onset and A syllable	languages is called
<mark>c- assimilation and elision</mark>	a- Backformation
d- all answers are correct	b- Blending.
126- the process whereby a feature of one	<mark>c- Borrowing</mark>
sound becomes part of another during	d- Affix
speech production	134- Loan translation or calque is type
a- Onset	of
b- A syllable	<mark>a- Borrowing</mark>
<mark>c- assimilation</mark>	b- Backformation
d- elision	c- Blending
127- the process of leaving out a sound segment	d- Booking Books
in the pronunciation of a word	135- The process that direct translation of the
a- Onset	elements of a word into the language used in
b- A syllable	the country is
c- assimilation	<mark>a- Borrowing</mark>
الترخيم وهو حذف اخر الصوت في النطق d- elision	b- Backformation
اسئلة المحاضرة السادسة	c- Blending
128- The study of the origin and history of a	d- Booking Books
word is known as	136- The process of combining two (or more)
a- Morphology	words to form a new word is called
b- <mark>Etymology</mark>	
c- Geology	a- <mark>Compoundin</mark> g
d- Entomology	b- Coinage
129- etymology word comes from Latin, but has	c- Backformation
its origins in	d- Blending
a- Latin	137- (housewife, classroom) This is an example
<mark>b- Greek</mark>	for
c- Pharaonic	<mark>a- Compounding</mark>
d- Hebrew	b- Coinage
130- There are many ways in which new words	c- Backformation
can enter a language. What are they?	d- Blending
 Coinage, Borrowing, Compounding and Blending. 	138- The process of combining the beginning of one word and the end of another word to
b- Clipping, Backformation, acronyms and	form a new word (e.g. brunch from breakfast and lunch).
Conversion	
c- Derivation and Affix (Prefixes, suffixes and	
infixes)	b- Coinage c- Backformation
d- All of the above .	c- Backformation d- Blending
131- The invention of totally new terms (usually	
without capital letters as in kleenex, xerox	139- (breakfast + lunch = brunch, smoke + fog = smog) This is an example for
)is called	= smog) This is an example for
a- Compounding	a- Compounding b- Coinago
b- Coinage	b- Coinage
c- Clipping	c- Backformation
d- Conversion	d- <mark>Blending</mark>

http://www.e1500.com/vb/index.php8) منتديات التعليم عن بعد

(California + fornication = Californication, 140and 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. Compounding ab- 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? Back clipping {ad (advertisement), doc (doctor), aexam (examination), fax (facsimile)} b- <u>Fore-clipping</u> {(chute (parachute), coon (raccoon), gator (alligator), phone (telephone)} <u>Middle clipping</u> {flu (influenza), jams (pajamas), Ctec (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

http://www.e1500.com/vb/index.php9) منتديات التعليم عن بعد

155- The smallest meaningful units of a	164- Set of ordinary nouns, adjectives and verbs
language is.""	that we think of as the words that carry the
<mark>a- Morpheme</mark>	'content' of the messages we convey. These
b-Phoneme.	free morphemes are called
c- Lexicography.	<mark>a- lexical morphemes</mark>
d- Allophone	b- functional morphemes
156- "a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical	c- Bound morphemes
function".	d-Derivational morphemes
<mark>a- Morphology</mark>	165- (Are , and, but, when, because, on, near,
b- Etymology	above, in, the, that, it, them) these
c- Geology	morphemes are called
d- Entomology	a- lexical morphemes
157- The word reopened consists of	b- <mark>functional morphemes</mark>
•••••	c- Bound morphemes
a- One morphemes	d-Derivational morphemes
b- Tow morphemes	166- Conjunctions, prepositions, articles and
<mark>c- Three morphemes</mark>	pronouns. All are called
d- No morphemes	a- lexical morphemes
158- The word tourists contains of	b- <mark>functional morphemes</mark>
a- One morphemes	c- Bound morphemes
b- Tow morphemes	d-Derivational morphemes
<mark>c- Three morphemes</mark>	167- teacher <u>'s</u> book / teacher <u>s</u> what kind of
d- Four morphemes	Bound morphemes are showing Above the
159- Which type of morpheme that can stand by	lines ?
themselves as single words?	a- Inflectional morphemes
a- Bound morpheme	b- functional morphemes
b- Free morpheme	c- Bound morphemes
c- Lexical morpheme	d-Derivational morphemes
d- Inflectional morpheme	168- An inflectional morpheme never changes
160- Why did we call all affixes in English are	the grammatical category of a word
bound morphemes?	<mark>a- Yes</mark>
a- Because can stand by themselves as single words.	b-No
b-Because they cannot normally stand alone and are	c- Do not know
typically attached to another form.	d-Either
c- Because themselves as single words.	169- <u>care</u> lessness the underline word called
d-because of it is independent word .	a- Prefix <mark>b- Stem</mark>
161- nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc When they are	
used with bound morphemes attached, the	c- Suffix
basic word forms are technically known as	170- a derivational morpheme can change the
a- <mark>stems</mark>	grammatical category of a word.
b- bound morpheme	a-Yes
c-morpheme	b- No c- Do not know
d-free morpheme	d- Either
162- Un <u>dress</u> ed the underline word called	الى هنا المحاضرة السابعة
•••••	171- The process of describing the structure of
a- Prefix	phrases and sentences in such a way that we
b- <mark>Stem</mark>	account for all the grammatical sequences in a
c- Suffix	language and rule out all the ungrammatical
d- Infix	sequences is one way of defining
163- <u>Un</u> dressed the underline word called	a- grammar.
a- bound morpheme	b- Structure
b- free morphemes	c- Phrases
c- Stem	d- Language
d-Suffix	
منتديات التعليم عن بعد مع تحيات المعتقل	http://www.e1500.com/vb/index.php10)

172- The description of the structure of phrases	179- What method involves the use of 'test-
and sentences based on established	frames??
categories used in the analysis of Latin and	a- The prescriptive approach
Greek is	b- The parts of speech
a- The parts of speech	c- Immediate constituent analysis
b-Interjections	<mark>d- Structural analysis</mark>
c- <mark>Traditional analysis / grammar</mark>	180- Descriptive approach has famous
d-Agreement	approaches. They are:
173- The grammatical connection between two	a- structural analysis.
parts of a sentence known as	b- immediate constituent analysis.
a- The parts of speech	c- test-frames
b-Interjections	<mark>d-a & b</mark>
c- Traditional grammar	181- <u>Her father brought a shotgun to the wedding</u>
d- Agreement	(1) (2) (3)
174- an approach to grammar that has rules for	a- (NP) , (NP) , (PP) .
the proper use of the language	b- (VP) , (NP) , (PP) .
a- The prescriptive approach	c- (NP) , (VP) , (PP) .
b- The parts of speech	d- (VP) , (VP) , (PP) .
c- The descriptive approach	182- We use to indicate a type of
d-Agreement	analysis in which constituents in a sentence.
175- an approach to grammar that is based on a	a- []
description of the structures actually used in	b- / /
a language	C- " "
a- The prescriptive approach	d- '' ''
b- The parts of speech	183- A set of rules defining the possible
<mark>c- The descriptive approach</mark>	sentences in a language is called
d-Agreement	a- Syntax
176- "You must not split an infinitive " and	b- <mark>generative grammar</mark> .
"You must not end a sentence with a	c- Surface structure
preposition" these rules belong to	d- Deep structure
a- The prescriptive approach	184- (the analysis of) the structure of phrases and sentences
b- The parts of speech	
c- The descriptive approach	a- Syntax (syntactic structures)
d- Agreement 177- The investigation of the distribution of	b- generative grammar c- Surface structure
grammatical forms in a language	d- Deep structure
a- Immediate constituent analysis	185- Which of the following has been called the
b- Labeled and bracketed sentences	<u>'all and only'</u> criterion.
c- Structural analysis	a- Syntax (syntactic structures)
d- Agreement	b- generative grammar
178- a grammatical analysis of how small	c- Surface structure
constituents (or components) go together to	d-Deep structure
form larger constituents in sentences.	186- the structure of individual sentences after
a- Immediate constituent analysis	the application of transformational rules to
b- Labeled and bracketed sentences	deep structure
c- Structural analysis	a- Structural ambiguity
d-Agreement.	b- generative grammar
0	c- Surface structure
	d- Deep structure
	1 -

http://www.e1500.com/vb/index.php11) منتديات التعليم عن بعد

187- The underlying structure of sentences as	195- We use to indicate optional constituent
represented by phrase structure rules called	<mark>a- ()</mark>
a- Structural ambiguity	b-[]
b-generative grammar	C-""
c- Surface structure	d- { }
d- Deep structure	196- We use to indicate Ungrammatical
188- Charlie broke the window.	sequence
The window was broken by Charlie.	a-()
-The distinction between them is a difference	b-[]
in their	C-*
a- Structural ambiguity	d- { }
b-generative grammar	197- NP \rightarrow Art (Adj) N .in this is simply the
c- Surface structure	adjective is
d-Deep structure	a- Mandatory
189- a situation in which a single phrase or	b- Compulsory
sentence has two (or more) different	<mark>c- Optional</mark>
underlying structures and interpretations.	d-Is a must
a- Structural ambiguity	198- "a sentence rewrites as a noun phrase and a
b-generative grammar	verb phrase".
c- Surface structure	a- NP \rightarrow Art (Adj) N
d-Deep structure	$b-NP \rightarrow \{Art (Adj) N, Pro, PN\}$
190- Small boys and girls .This sentence is	$c-S \rightarrow NP VP$
structural ambiguity. Why ?	d - VP \rightarrow V NP (PP) (Adv)
a- Because the sentence contains more than one	199- "a noun phrase rewrites as either an
meaning.	article, an optional adjective and a noun or a
b-Because the sentence contains one meaning	pronoun or a proper noun".
c- Because the sentence contains nouns.	$a - NP \rightarrow Art (Adj) N$
d-Because the sentence contains one subject .	b- NP \rightarrow {Art (Adj) N, Pro, PN}
191- The repeated application of a rule in	$c-S \rightarrow NP VP$
generating structures.	$d - VP \rightarrow V NP (PP) (Adv)$
a- generative grammar	200- rules stating which words can be used for
b- Surface structure	constituents generated by phrase structure
c- Deep structure	rules.
d-Recursion	a- phrase structure rules
192- The same procedure can be used on sentence level. It means	b- Lexical rules
a- generative grammar	c- transformational rules
b- Recursion	d-none of all
c- Surface structure	201- Cathy knew <u>that</u> Mary helped George.
	The Word above the line is called
d- Deep structure 193- We use to indicate a phoneme in	a- Complement phrase (CP)
a language.	b- Complementizer (C)
	c- Prepositional
a-() b []	d- completion point
b-[]] c-""	202- Cathy knew that <u>Mary helped George</u> .
d - / /	$a-CP \rightarrow CS$
194- We use to indicate only one of these constituents	$b- S \rightarrow NP VP$
	$c - VP \rightarrow V CP$
a-() b[]	d- $CP \rightarrow CP C S$
b-[] c-""	at the second
	تمت بحمد الله اسئلة المحاضرة التاسعة
d- { }	•

http://www.e1500.com/vb/index.php12) منتديات التعليم عن بعد

203- The study of the meaning of words,	211- The semantic role of the noun phrase
phrases and sentences.	identifying the entity that is used to perform
a- Semantic features	the action of the verb.
<mark>b- Semantics</mark>	a- Agent
c- Semantic roles	b- Theme
d- None of all	<mark>c- Instrument</mark>
204- basic elements such as 'human', included	d- Experiencer
as plus (+human) or minus (–human), used	212- The semantic role of the noun phrase
in an analysis of the components of word	identifying the entity that has the feeling,
meaning.	perception or state described by the verb.
a- Semantic features	a- Agent
b- Semantics	b- Theme
c- Semantic roles	c- Instrument
d- None of all	d- Experiencer
	213- <u>The boy</u> kicked the ball. The underline NP
205- The part played by a noun phrase, such as	is identifying the
agent, in the event described by the	a- Theme
sentence.	b- Agent
a- Semantic features	c- Instrument
b- Semantics	d- Experiencer
c- Semantic roles	214- The boy kicked <u>the ball</u> . The underline NP
d-None of all	-
206- The basic components of meaning	is identifying the
conveyed by the literal use of words.	a- Theme
a- Associative meaning	b- Agent
b- Conceptual meaning	c- Instrument
c- Conduction aphasia	d-Experiencer
d- Conjunction	215- The boy cut the rope with <u>a razor</u> . The
207- The type of meaning that people might	underline NP is identifying the
connect with the use of words .	a- Theme
a- Associative meaning	b- Agent
b- Conceptual meaning	<mark>c- Instrument</mark>
c- Conduction aphasia	d-Experiencer
d- Conjunction	216- <u>The boy</u> feels sad. The underline NP is
208- needle = 'painful' that is part of	identifying the
a- conceptual meaning	a- Theme
b- Associative meaning	b- Agent
c- Synonymy	c- Instrument
d- Antonymy	<mark>d-Experiencer</mark>
209- The semantic role of the noun phrase	217- The semantic role of the noun phrase
identifying the one who performs the action	identifying where an entity is.
of the verb in an event.	a- Location
<mark>a- Agent</mark>	b- Source
b- Theme	c- goal
c- Instrument	d-Theme
d- Experiencer	218- The semantic role of the noun phrase
210- the semantic role of the noun phrase used	identifying where an entity moves from.
to identify the entity involved in or affected	a- Location
by the action of the verb in an event.	<mark>b- Source</mark>
a- Agent	c- goal
<mark>b- Theme</mark>	d-Theme
c- Instrument	
d- Experiencer	

منتديات التعليم عن بعد http://www.e1500.com/vb/index.php13)

219- the semantic role of the noun phrase	227- "Conceal" is a synonym of
identifying where an entity moves to.	a- Show
a- Location	b- Highlight
b- Source	<mark>c- hide</mark>
<mark>c- goal</mark>	d- Demonstrate
d-Theme	228- Shallow is an antonym of
220- The boy is sitting in <u>the classroom</u> . The	a- hide
underline NP is identifying the	<mark>b- Deep</mark>
a- Location	c- Show
b- Source	d- Fuzzy
c- goal	229- 'gradable' and 'non-gradable' are types of .
d-Theme	a- Synonymy
221- The boy walked to <u>the window .</u> The	<mark>b- Antonymy</mark>
underline NP is identifying the	c- Hyponymy
a- Location	d- Prototypes
b-Source	230- Which Antonymy is direct opposites?
<mark>c- goal</mark>	a- non-gradable Antonymy
d-Theme	b- Gradable antonyms
222- The boy ran from <u>the house</u> . The underline	c- Neither
NP is identifying the	d-Do not know .
a- Location	231- Which Antonymy is opposites along a
<mark>b- Source</mark>	scale?
c- goal	a- non-gradable Antonymy
d-Theme	<mark>b- Gradable antonyms</mark>
223- The relationships of meaning, such as	c- Neither
synonymy, between words.	d- Do not know
a- Lexical relations	232- big/small is
b-lexical morpheme	<mark>a- non-gradable Antonymy</mark>
c- lexical rules	b- Gradable antonyms
d-learning	c- Neither
224- the lexical relation in which two or more	d- Do not know
words have very closely related meanings.	233- (dress/undress, enter/exit, pack/unpack,
<mark>a- Synonymy</mark>	lengthen/shorten, raise/lower, tie/untie)
b- Antonymy	are antonyms but we call them
c- Hyponymy	a- Forward antonyms
d-Prototypes	<mark>b- Reversives antonyms</mark>
225- the lexical relation in which words have	c- Neither
opposite meanings.	d-Do not know
a- Synonymy	234- "Daffodil" is a hyponym of "flower" we
<mark>b- Antonymy</mark>	call this Hyponymy because
c- Hyponymy	a- the meaning of one word have opposite
d-Prototypes	meanings of another.
226- The lexical relation in which the meaning	b- the meaning of one word is included in
of one word is included in the meaning of	the meaning of another.
another.	c-the meaning of one word have very closely
a- Synonymy h- Antonymy	related meanings of another.
b- Antonymy	d- I Do not know. I'm really confuse.
c- Hyponymy d. Prototymos	ارجوا مشاهدة الدايقرام في الشريحة رقم ١٩ ومعرفة الاشياء الم حمدة فيه ثماسنا. محادي
d-Prototypes	الموجودة فيه ثم اسئل وجاوب horse is a hyponym of insect or animal
	horse is a hyponym of insect or animal
	cockroach is a hyponym of animal or insect

مع تحيات المعتقل

http://www.e1500.com/vb/index.php14) منتديات التعليم عن بعد

235- The most characteristic instance of a	243- foot, of person, foot of bed . two words
category.	having related meanings.
a- Homophones .	a- Homophones .
b- Homonyms .	b- Homonyms .
c- Prototype .	c- Prototype .
d- Synonymy	d-Polysemy
236- Two or more words with different forms	244- He drank the whole bottle . Can you tell
and the same pronunciation.	what inside the bottle? of course not! But
a- <mark>Homophones</mark> .	you know it is liquid.
b- Homonyms .	Than this is a
c- Prototype .	<mark>a- Metonymy</mark>
d- Synonymy	b- Collocation
237- Two words with the same form that are	c- Homophones .
unrelated in meaning.	d- Homonyms
a- Homophones .	245- (salt and pepper) (Thunder and lightning)
b- <mark>Homonyms</mark> .	is a relationship between words that
c- Prototype .	frequently occur together.
d- Synonymy	a- Metonymy
238- to-too-two. different forms and the same	b- Collocation
pronunciation	c- Homophones .
a- <mark>Homophones</mark> .	d- Homonyms
b- Homonyms .	تمت بحمد الله ألمحاضرة العاشرة
c- Prototype .	246- The study of the relationship between
d-Polysemy	language and the brain is called
239- Bank (of a river) – Bank (financial	a- Mental
institution). two words with the same form	<mark>b- neurolinguistics.</mark>
that are unrelated in meaning.	c- Parts of the brain
a- Homophones .	d- Psychological
b- Homonyms .	247- Where are the most important parts in the
c- Prototype .	brain related to language functions located ?
d- Polysemy	a- are in areas above both ears
240- A word having two or more related	b- are in areas above the right ear
meanings.	c- are in areas above the left ear
a- Homophones .	d- do not know
b- Homonyms .	248- what connecting the brain to the spinal
c- Prototype .	cord?
<mark>d- Polysemy</mark>	a- The corpus callosum
241- A word used in place of another with	<mark>b- The brain stem</mark>
which it is closely connected in everyday	c- The two hemispheres
experience.	d- do not know
<mark>a- Metonymy</mark>	249- what connecting the two hemispheres?
b- Collocation	<mark>a- The corpus callosum</mark>
c- Homophones .	b- The brain stem
d-Homonyms .	c- The two hemispheres
242- A relationship between words that	d- do not know
frequently occur together.	250-
a- Metonymy	
b- Collocation	
c- Homophones .	
d-Homonyms .	