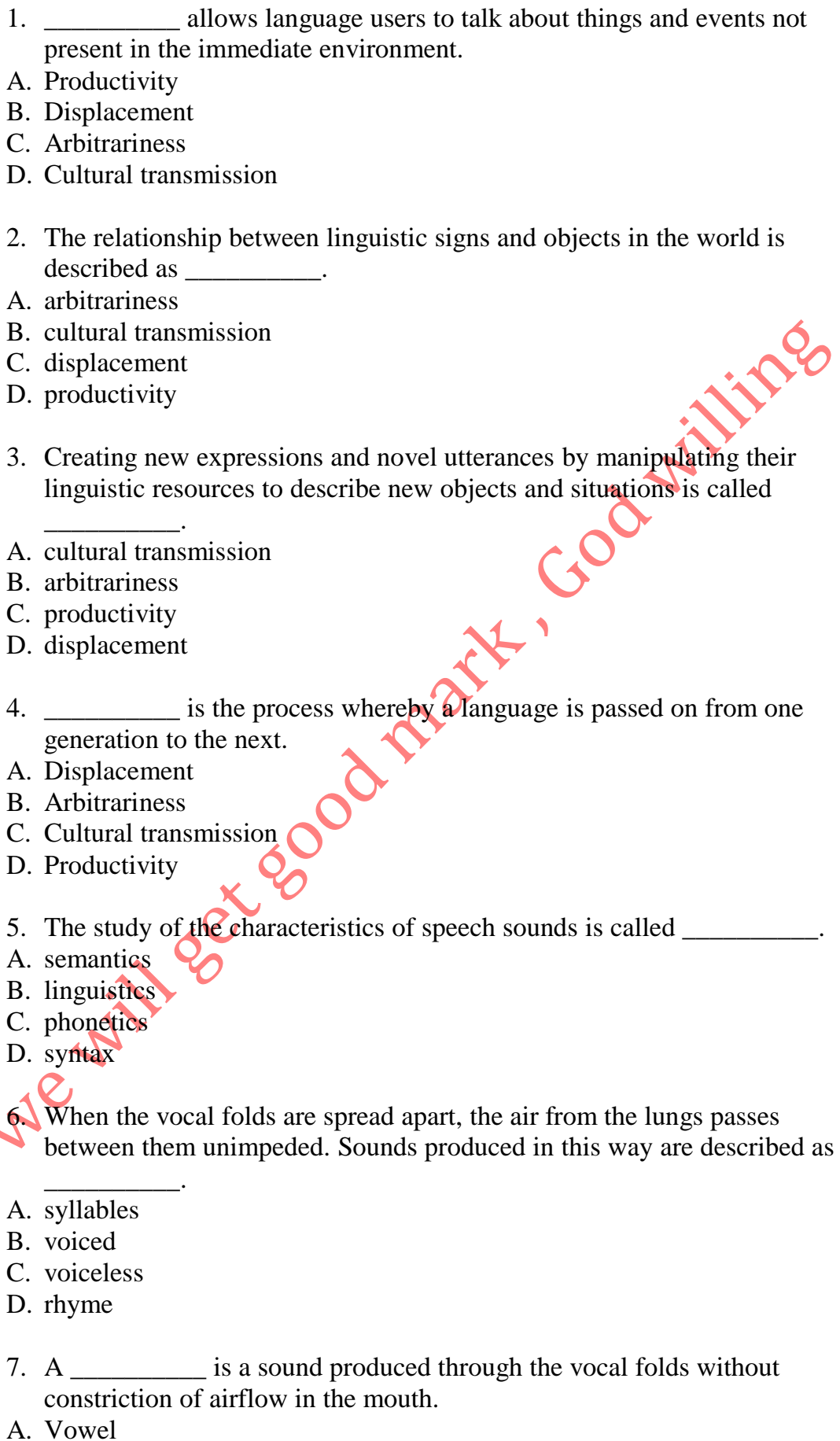
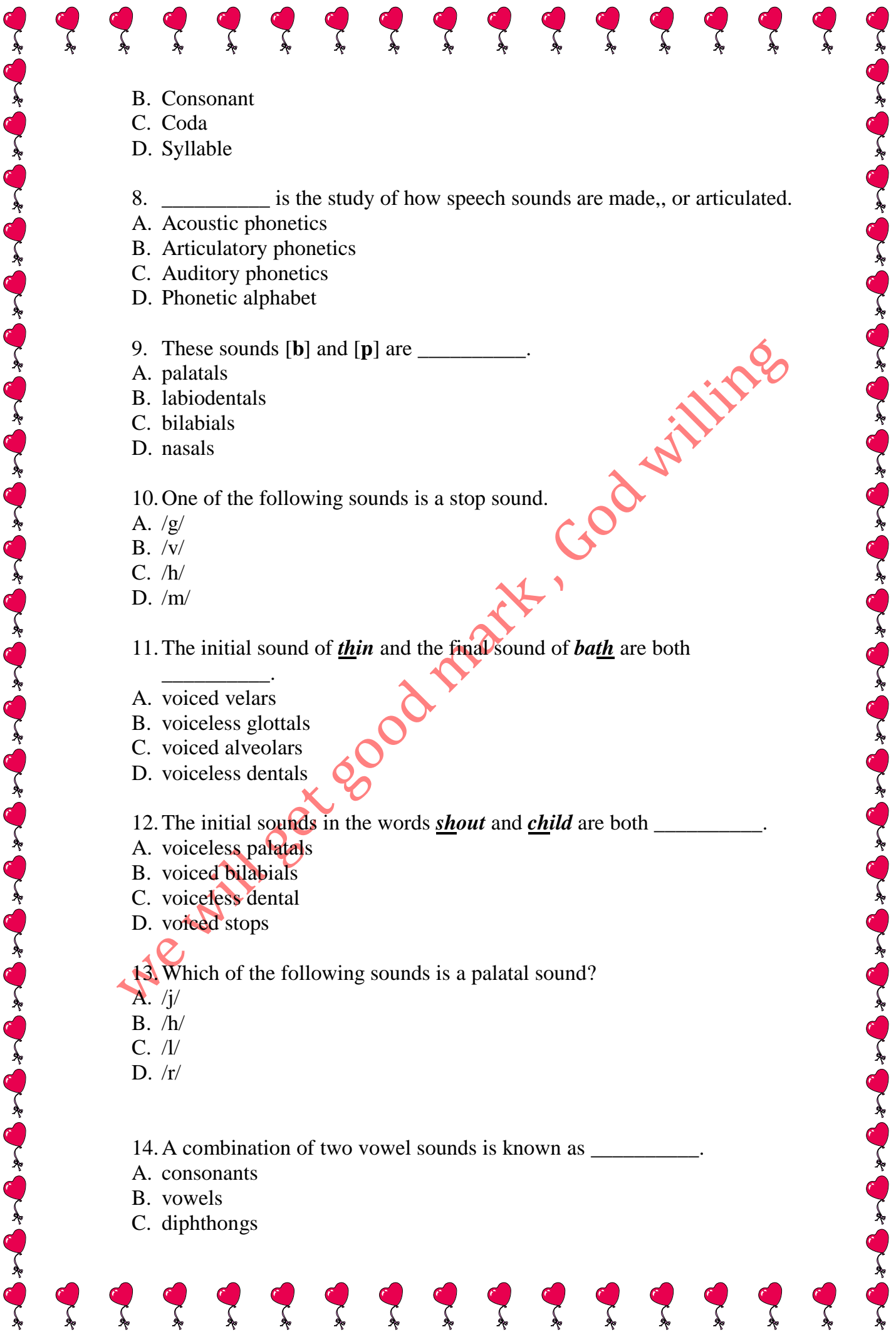


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1. \_\_\_\_\_ allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment.
- A. Productivity
  - B. Displacement
  - C. Arbitrariness
  - D. Cultural transmission
2. The relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. arbitrariness
  - B. cultural transmission
  - C. displacement
  - D. productivity
3. Creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cultural transmission
  - B. arbitrariness
  - C. productivity
  - D. displacement
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next.
- A. Displacement
  - B. Arbitrariness
  - C. Cultural transmission
  - D. Productivity
5. The study of the characteristics of speech sounds is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. semantics
  - B. linguistics
  - C. phonetics
  - D. syntax
6. When the vocal folds are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced in this way are described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. syllables
  - B. voiced
  - C. voiceless
  - D. rhyme
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a sound produced through the vocal folds without constriction of airflow in the mouth.
- A. Vowel

- 
- B. Consonant  
C. Coda  
D. Syllable

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how speech sounds are made,, or articulated.

- A. Acoustic phonetics  
B. Articulatory phonetics  
C. Auditory phonetics  
D. Phonetic alphabet

9. These sounds [b] and [p] are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. palatals  
B. labiodentals  
C. bilabials  
D. nasals

10. One of the following sounds is a stop sound.

- A. /g/  
B. /v/  
C. /h/  
D. /m/

11. The initial sound of thin and the final sound of bath are both \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. voiced velars  
B. voiceless glottals  
C. voiced alveolars  
D. voiceless dentals

12. The initial sounds in the words shout and child are both \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. voiceless palatals  
B. voiced bilabials  
C. voiceless dental  
D. voiced stops

13. Which of the following sounds is a palatal sound?

- A. /j/  
B. /h/  
C. /l/  
D. /r/

14. A combination of two vowel sounds is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. consonants  
B. vowels  
C. diphthongs

D. triphthongs

15. The underlined vowels of the both words *bid* and *women* are described as.

- A. [ɪ]
- B. [æ]
- C. [u]
- D. [a]

16. \_\_\_\_\_ is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language.

- A. An allophone
- B. Phonology
- C. A minimal pair
- D. A phoneme

17. Which of the following words are NOT considered as a minimal pair?

- A. might and fight
- B. right and write
- C. site and side
- D. bet and hat

18. The study of the origin and history of a word is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. borrowing
- B. coinage
- C. blending
- D. etymology

19. The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. clipping
- B. blending
- C. prefixes
- D. derivation

20. \_\_\_\_\_ are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.

- A. Acronyms
- B. Suffixes
- C. Synonyms
- D. Infixes

21. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of form or forms.

- A. Syntax
- B. Etymology
- C. Morphology

D. Polysemy

22. A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. metonymy
- B. morpheme
- C. collocation
- D. homophone

23. The underlined part of the word careless is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. suffix
- B. phoneme
- C. free morpheme
- D. allomorph

24. The word house is considered as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. functional morpheme
- B. bound morpheme
- C. prefix
- D. lexical morpheme

25. Which of these words has a derivational morpheme?

- A. payment
- B. laughing
- C. tiger
- D. spoken

26. The underlined part in this sentence "The student saw a teacher" is considered as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. article
- B. noun
- C. noun phrase
- D. verb phrase

27. A set of bound morphemes used to show if a word is plural or singular, past tense or not, a comparative or a possessive form is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. derivational morphemes
- B. inflectional morphemes
- C. free morphemes
- D. bound morphemes

28. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of describing the structure of phrases and sentences.

- A. Traditional analysis
- B. Semantics
- C. Pragmatics

D. Grammar

29. The underlined parts in this sentence “*the lucky boys*” are described as.

- A. -y derivational and -s inflectional
- B. -y inflectional and -s derivational
- C. -y functional and -s lexical
- D. -y lexical and -s functional

30. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages.

- A. Semantics
- B. Discourse analysis
- C. Co-operative principle
- D. Syntax

31. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.

- A. Traditional analysis
- B. Semantics
- C. Pragmatics
- D. Grammar

32. The two words *buy/purchase* are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. prototypes
- B. hyponyms
- C. antonyms
- D. synonyms

33. When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. homophones
- B. polysems
- C. collocations
- D. metonyms

34. \_\_\_\_\_ are two forms with opposite meanings.

- A. Synonyms
- B. Homonyms
- C. Antonyms
- D. Metonyms

35. The two words *vegetable/carrot* are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. prototypes
- B. hyponyms
- C. antonyms
- D. synonyms

36. \_\_\_\_\_ are two or more words with very closely related meanings.

- A. Prototypes
- B. Hyponyms
- C. Antonyms
- D. Synonyms

37. The three sets of words (*bottle/water*), (*car/wheels*) and (*king/crown*) are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. synonyms
- B. homonyms
- C. antonyms
- D. metonyms

38. \_\_\_\_\_ is a relationship between words that frequently occur together.

- A. Collocation
- B. Cohesion
- C. Presupposition
- D. Anaphora

39. The study of what speaker's mean, or "speaker meaning," is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. discourse analysis
- B. coherence
- C. pragmatics
- D. acquisition

40. \_\_\_\_\_ are words or phrases used to indicate that we are not really sure that what we are saying is sufficiently correct or complete.

- A. Hedges
- B. Implicatures
- C. Deixis
- D. Hyponyms

41. A/an \_\_\_\_\_ is a word such as *happy* or *strange* used with a noun to provide more information.

- A. Verb
- B. Noun
- C. Adjective
- D. Adverb

42. The grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence, as in the connection between a subject (*Cathy*) and the form of a verb (*loves chocolate*) is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. agent
- B. antecedent

- 
- C. agreement  
D. babbling

43. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process whereby a feature of one sound becomes part of another during speech production.

- A. Aspiration  
B. Assimilation  
C. Backformation  
D. Conversion

44. \_\_\_\_\_ is the word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language.

- A. Coinage  
B. Blending  
C. Compounding  
D. Borrowing

45. The word **workroom** is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Compounding  
B. Derivation  
C. Conversion  
D. Clipping

46. The underlined letters in the word chemistry are pronounced as

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. /ʃ/  
B. /tʃ/  
C. /k/  
D. /dʒ/

47. The underlined initial letter in the word sugar is pronounced as


- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. /s/  
B. /z/  
C. /tʃ/  
D. /ʃ/

48. The underlined letters in the word picture are pronounced as

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. /t/  
B. /tʃ/  
C. /ʃ/  
D. /s/

49. The underlined last letters in the word enough are pronounced as

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 
- A. /f/  
B. /tʃ/  
C. /ʃ/  
D. /g/

we will get good mark , God willing