

حل ملف اسئلته مدخل الى اللغويات للدكتور غسان عدنان
الفصل الأول عام 1436-1437 هـ

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/