

1) The word “house” is considered as a _____ .

- bound morpheme
- functional morpheme
- prefix
- **lexical morpheme**

2) The underline part in this sentence “ <u>the student</u> saw a ” considered as a _____ .

- **a noun phrase**
- a noun
- a verb phrase
- an article

3) The grammatical connection between two parts of a sentence , as connection between a subject “ Cathy ” and the form of a verb “ loves chocolate ” is known as _____ .

- **agreement**
- antecedent
- agent
- babbling

4) A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is a _____ .

- homophone
- metonymy
- **morpheme**
- collocation

5) The initial sound in the words “<u>sh</u>out” and “<u>ch</u>ild” are _____ .

- voiceless dental
- **voiceless palatals**
- voiced bilabials
- voiced stops

6) the underline letters in the word “pic<u>tu</u>re” are pronounced as _____ .

- /ʃ/
- /t/
- /s/
- /tʃ/

7) A combination of two vowel sounds is Known as _____ .

- **diphthongs**
- triphthongs
- consonants
- vowels

8) _____ is a sound produced through the vocal constriction of airflow in the mouth

- coda
- syllable
- consonant
- **vowel**

9) _____ is the study of how speech sounds are articulated.

- Acoustic phonetics
- **Articulatory phonetics**
- Auditory phonetics
- Phonetic alphabet

10) _____ It allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment

- Arbitrariness
- **Displacement**
- Cultural transmission
- Productivity

11) The two words “ buy/purchase” are

- prototypes
- antonyms
- **synonyms**
- hyponyms

12) Which of the following words are considered as a minimal

- found and fight
- but and blue
- **site and side**
- call and role

13) _____ is the word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language.

- Coinage
- Blending
- **Borrowing**
- Compounding.

14) The underlined part in this sentence “ the lucky boys ” are described as

- -y lexical and -s functional
- -y inflectional and -s derivational
- -y functional and -s lexical
- **-y derivational and -s inflectional**

15) A set of bound morphemes used to show if a word singular, past tense or not, a comparative or positive called

- bound morphemes
- derivational morphemes
- **inflectional morphemes**
- free morphemes

16) The initial sound of “ <u>th</u>in” and the final sound of “ ba<u>th</u>” _____

- voiced velars
- **voiceless dentals**
- voiced alveolars
- voiceless glottal

17) The underlined last letters in the word “ enou<u>gh</u>”

- /tʃ/
- **/f/**
- /g/
- /ʃ/

18) _____ is the process whereby a feature of one sound becomes part of another during speech production

- Backformation
- Conversion
- **Assimilation**
- Aspiration

19) The word “workroom” is an example for

- Conversion
- **Compounding**
- Derivation
- Clipping

20) _____ is relationship between words that are tied together.

- Presupposition
- Collocation
- Anaphora
- **Cohesion**

21) The underlined vowels of the both words “bid” and “woman” are described as

- [æ]
- [I]
- [a]
- [u]

22) The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new word is also present in the process called _____

- clipping
- derivation
- prefixes
- **blending**

23) The study of the history of a word is known as _____

- **etymology**
- borrowing
- blending

- coinage

24) _____ is the process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next .

- **Cultural transmission**

- Arbitrariness

- Displacement

- Productivity

25) When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described as _____

- polysems

- metonyms

- collocations

- **homophones**

26) _____ The process of describing the structure of phrases and sentences .

- **Grammar**

- Pragmatics

- Semantics

- Traditional analysis

27) Which of the these words has a derivational morpheme?

- **payment**

- spoken

- tiger

- laughing

28) The underlined part of the word “<u>care</u>less” is known as _____

- suffix

- **a free morpheme**

- a bound

- an allomorph

29) _____ are words or phrases used to indicate that we’re not really sure that what we’re saying is sufficiently correct or complete.

- Hyponyms

- Implicatures
- Deixis
- **Hedges**

30) creating new expressions by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations.

- Cultural transmission
- Arbitrariness
- Displacement
- **Productivity**

31) One of the following sound is a stop sound

- **/g/**
- /v/
- /m/
- /h/

32) The relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as

- Cultural transmission
- **Arbitrariness**
- Displacement
- Productivity

33) These sounds and [p] are _____

- labiodentals
- nasals
- **bilabials**
- palatals

34) _____ is the study of form or forms.

- Syntax
- **Morphology**
- Etymology
- Polysemy

35) The underlined initial letters in the word “<u>ch</u>emistry” are known as

- _____
- /ʃ/

- /tʃ/
- /k/
- /dʒ /

36) A/an _____ is word such as “happy” or “strange” typically with noun to provide more information.

- Noun
- Verb
- **Adjective**
- Adverb

37) Which of the following sounds is a glottal sound?

- /r/
- /j/
- /l/
- **/h/**

38) _____ are new words formed from the initial letters of another words.

- Suffixes
- Synonyms
- **Acronyms**
- Infixes

39) _____ are two or more words with very closely related meanings.

- Antonymy
- Hyponymy
- Prototypes
- **Synonymy**

40) _____ is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.

- Traditional analysis
- **Semantics**
- Grammar
- Pragmatics

41) The study of what speakers mean, or “speaker meaning,” _____

- acquisition
- discourse analysis

- **pragmatics**

- coherence

42) When the vocal cords (vocal folds) are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced are known as _____

- Syllables

- **voiceless**

- voiced

- rhyme

43) _____ is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages.

- Co-operative principle

- Semantics

- **Syntax**

- Discourse analysis

44) _____ is the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language.

- An allophone

- **Phonology**

- A minimal pair

- A phoneme

45) _____ are two forms with opposite meanings .

- Synonymy

- Metonymy

- Hyponymy

- **Antonymy**

46) The three sets of words “bottle/water” , “car/wheels” and “king/crown” are _____.

- synonymy

- hyponymy

- antonymy

- **metonymy**

47) The two words “vegetable/ carrot” are _____.

- polysemy
- **hyponymy**
- antonymy
- synonymy

48) the underline initial letters in the word “<u>s</u>ugar” are pronounced as

_____ .

- / ʃ /
- /g/
- /s/
- / tʃ /

49) When the vocal cords (vocal folds) are drawn together, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through. Sounds produced are known as

- Syllables
- voiceless
- **voiced**
- rhyme

50) The two words “married/single” are _____.

- polysemy
- hyponymy
- **antonymy**
- synonymy