

Third Year English Main (Private Study)

Course 8: Language and Linguistics

Choose the best option in four of the following

1.
 - a. Language is a faculty seen in all animals
 - b. Language is a faculty of man alone
 - c. Animals use a language of their own
 - d. Language is a divine gift
2. The two aspects of language are
 - a. The expression side and content side
 - b. Grammar and syntax
 - c. Phoneme and morpheme
 - d. Speech and writing
3. Duality patterning means
 - a. Pattern of sounds and pattern of morphemes and words
 - b. Phonemes and morphemes
 - c. Words and sentences
 - d. Spoken and written forms
4. Register means
 - a. Regional variety
 - b. Language of occupational groups
 - c. Class variety
 - d. Difference in accent
5. English belongs to
 - a. The Dravidian family of languages
 - b. The Hamito-Semitic family
 - c. The Indo-European family
 - d. The Bantu family
6. English follows
 - a. The pictographic writing
 - b. The ideographic writing
 - c. The syllabic writing
 - d. The alphabetical writing
7. Course in General Linguistics is a book written by
 - a. Leonard Bloomfield
 - b. Noam Chomsky
 - c. Ferdinand Saussure
 - d. Otto Jerspersen

8. 'Language' is the book written by
 - a. Noam Chomsky
 - b. Max Muller
 - c. Leonard Bloomfield
 - d. Hocket
9. Chomsky's famous boom in Linguistics
 - a. Language
 - b. Syntactic Structure
 - c. Language its Nature, Development and Origin
 - d. Course in General Linguistics
10. Syntax is the study of
 - a. Sentence structure
 - b. Grammar
 - c. Word structure
 - d. Phonemic pattern
11. Language as 'sign' is a concept of
 - a. Noam Chomsky
 - b. Ferdinand Saussure
 - c. Hocket
 - d. Bloomfield
12. An allophone is
 - a. The basic unit of sound
 - b. The basic unit of sound with meaning
 - c. The variation of a phoneme
 - d. A word ending
13. A syllable is
 - a. A breath group
 - b. A sense group
 - c. Two phonemes
 - d. A phoneme or sequence of phonemes uttered at one breath
14. Assimilation is
 - a. One sound influencing another
 - b. One sound replacing another
 - c. Clubbing of two sounds
 - d. Clubbing of two morphemes
15. Stress is
 - a. The recurrence of tones
 - b. Length of a phoneme
 - c. The force with which a syllable is pronounced
 - d. The pitch of the voice

16. Morphology is the study of
- Words
 - Sentences
 - Word elements
 - Word clusters
17. A morpheme is
- The smallest meaningful unit of a word
 - A prefix
 - A suffix
 - A syllable
18. The word 'televise' is an example of
- Affixation
 - Compounding
 - Back formation
 - Coinage
 - Clipping
19. Syntax means
- The study of word endings
 - The study of words
 - The study of sentences
 - The study of the ordering of words in a sentence
20. An 'immediate constant' means
- Two words that appear one after the other
 - Two sounds linked with a grammatical element
 - Two clauses joined together
 - The parts into which the words in a sentence naturally fall
21. A transform is
- A new word
 - A reshaped word
 - A changed sentence
 - A sentence made out of a kernel sentence
22. Surface structure is
- Related to the form of a sentence
 - The meaning of a sentence
 - The grammar of a sentence
 - Beauty of a sentence
23. 'She only passed in French' is an example of
- A kernel sentence
 - A transform
 - An ambiguous sentence

- d. A phrase structure
24. Semantics is the study of
- a. Word endings
 - b. Word meaning
 - c. Word element
 - d. Sentence structure
25. 'A cake ate the man'. This sentence is:
- a. Semantically correct
 - b. Syntactically correct
 - c. Ambiguous
 - d. Metonymy
26. 'Conceptual meaning' implies
- a. Meaning attributed by the individual
 - b. General meaning
 - c. Collective meaning
 - d. Personal meaning
27. The pair 'hot-cold' is an example of
- a. Synonym
 - b. Antonym
 - c. Polysemy
 - d. Metonymy
28. The vocal cords are
- a. The pharynx
 - b. The larynx
 - c. The mouth
 - d. The throat
29. The constant 'p' is
- a. Nasal
 - b. Plosive
 - c. Affricate
 - d. Lateral
30. The constant 'θ' is
- a. Bilabial
 - b. Labio-dental
 - c. Dental
 - d. Velar
31. The vowel /r:/ is
- a. Back vowel
 - b. Central vowel
 - c. Front vowel

- d. Glottal sound
32. The concept of langue and parole was introduced by
- a. Chomsky
 - b. Bloomfield
 - c. Saussure
 - d. Sapir
33. The potential number of utterance in any human language is infinite. This property of language is
- a. Duality of patterning
 - b. Cultural transmission
 - c. Creativity
 - d. Interchangeability
34. The constant sound in the word 'judge' is
- a. Palatal
 - b. Palato alveolar
 - c. Dental
 - d. Velar
35. Identify the syllabic constant from the following
- a. /s/
 - b. /n/
 - c. /d/
 - d. /k/
36. Who is known as the father of modern linguistics?
- a. Leonard Bloomfield
 - b. Noam Chomsky
 - c. Ferdinand Saussure
 - d. Charles Hockett
37. The individual variety of language is
- a. Idiolect
 - b. Sociolect
 - c. Pidgin
 - d. Crede
38. The terms 'competence' and 'performance' were coined by
- a. Saussure
 - b. Chomsky
 - c. Sapir
 - d. Bloomfield
39. Which among the following is a central vowel?
- a. /u:/
 - b. /i:/

- c. /ʌ/
- d. /ɔ:/

40. 'Brunch' is an example of

- a. Acronymy
- b. Alphabetism
- c. Blending
- d. Clipping

41. UNESCO is an example of

- a. Derivation
- b. Alphabetism
- c. Acronymy
- d. Clipping

42. Which is a voiced constant?

- a. /p/
- b. /t/
- c. /k/
- d. /b/

43. The study of signs is

- a. Semiology
- b. Syntagmatics
- c. Paradigmatics
- d. None of the above

44. TG grammar was introduced by

- a. Chomsky
- b. Bloomfield
- c. Hockett
- d. Sapir

45. The minimal distinctive sound unit of a language is

- a. Morpheme
- b. Phoneme
- c. Phonology
- d. Phonetics

46. A syllable that ends in a vowel is

- a. Closed syllable
- b. Open syllable
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

47. Identify the word with the triphthong:

- a. Iron
- b. Bay

- c. Cloud
- d. None of these

48. Words that are associated in some way or frequently occurring together are

- a. Synonyms
- b. Antonyms
- c. Homophones
- d. Collocations

49. When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another, the relationship is

- a. Homonymy
- b. Hyponymy
- c. Homophony
- d. None of these

50. /l/ is a constant

- a. Lateral
- b. Bilabial
- c. Palatal
- d. Velar

Answer Key:

1. Language is a faculty of man alone
2. The expression side and content side
3. Pattern of sounds and pattern of morphemes and words
4. Language of occupational groups
5. The Indo-European family
6. The alphabetical writing
7. Ferdinand Saussure
8. Leonard Bloomfield
9. Syntactic Structure
10. Sentence Structure
11. Ferdinand Saussure
12. The variation of a phoneme
13. A phoneme or sequence of phonemes uttered at one breath
14. One sound influencing another
15. The force with which a syllable is pronounced
16. Word elements
17. The smallest meaningful unit of a word
18. Back formation
19. The study of ordering of words in a sentence
20. The parts into which the words in a sentence naturally fall
21. A sentence made out of a kernel sentence
22. Related to the form of a sentence
23. An ambiguous sentence
24. Word meaning
25. Syntactically correct
26. General meaning.
27. Antonym
28. The larynx
29. Plosive
30. Dental
31. Front vowel
32. Saussure
33. Creativity
34. Palato alveolar
35. /n/
36. Ferdinand Saussure
37. Idiolect

38. Chomsky
39. /ʌ/
40. Blending
41. Acronymy
42. /b/
43. Semiology
44. Chomsky
45. Phoneme
46. Open syllable
47. Iron
48. Collocations
49. Hyponymy
50. Lateral