

Language and Linguistics

1. Which organ is not involved in the respiratory system?
 - a. Lungs
 - b. Muscles of the chest
 - c. Mouth
 - d. Trachea
2. What is trachea?
 - a. Windpipe
 - b. Lungs
 - c. Alveoli
 - d. Bronchi
3. For yawning and snoring, ----- air- stream mechanism is used
 - a. Pulmonic ingressive
 - b. Pulmonic egressive
 - c. Velaric ingressive
 - d. Velaricegressive
4. Which Indian language has sounds that articulated with glottalic ingressive air-stream mechanism?
 - a. Malayalam
 - b. Hindi
 - c. Bengali
 - d. Sindhi
5. Which is referred to as the oral air-stream mechanism?
 - a. Pulmonic air-stream mechanism
 - b. Velaric air-stream mechanism
 - c. Pharyngeal air-stream mechanism
 - d. Glottalic air-stream mechanism
6. In pharyngeal air -stream mechanism _____ acts as the initiator
 - a. Walls of the lungs
 - b. Respiratory muscles
 - c. Closed glottis
 - d. Back of the tongue
7. In pulmonic air- stream mechanism _____ act as the initiator
 - a. Walls of the lungs
 - b. Pharynx
 - c. Glottis
 - d. Mouth
8. All the sounds of English language are produced with
 - a. Pulmonic ingressive air-stream mechanism
 - b. Pulmonic egressive air-stream mechanism
 - c. Glottalic ingressive air-stream mechanism
 - d. Velaricegressive air-stream mechanism
9. Implosives are the sounds articulated with _____ air stream mechanism
 - a. Pulmonic ingressive
 - b. Pulmonic egressive
 - c. Glottalic ingressive
 - d. Glottalic egressive
10. In velaric air-stream mechanism _____ acts as the initiator
 - a. Trachea
 - b. Walls of the lungs

- c. Closed glottis
 - d. Back of the tongue
11. The organ which is not included in articulatory system
- a. Nose
 - b. Teeth
 - c. Tongue
 - d. Larynx
12. Which body part is commonly called as Adam's apple?
- a. Larynx
 - b. Pharynx
 - c. Trachea
 - d. Glottis
13. Where are the vocal cords situated?
- a. Trachea
 - b. Larynx
 - c. Pharynx
 - d. Mouth
14. The lip-like structures inside the larynx are called _____.
- a. Vocal cords
 - b. Glottis
 - c. Epiglottis
 - d. Velum
15. What is the state of glottis during normal breathing and during the articulation of voiceless sounds?
- a. Wide-open glottis
 - b. Closed glottis
 - c. Partially opened glottis
 - d. None of these
16. What are breathed sounds?
- a. Voiced sounds
 - b. Voiceless sounds
 - c. Nasal sounds
 - d. Nasalised sounds
17. What about the position of vocal cords when we produce voiced sounds?
- a. Vocal cords come very close
 - b. Vocal cords are wide apart
 - c. Vocal cords are loosely held together
 - d. None of these
18. Pick out the words in which the first sound is voiced
- a. Teen
 - b. Clean
 - c. Seen
 - d. Mean
19. Pick out the word in which the first sound is voiceless
- a. Need
 - b. Seed
 - c. Deed
 - d. Reed
20. Which of the organ is not included in the roof of the mouth?
- a. Teeth ridge
 - b. Hard palate
 - c. Soft palate
 - d. Lips
21. What is alveolum?

- a. Teeth ridge
 - b. Hard palate
 - c. Soft palate
 - d. None of these
22. What is hard palate?
- a. Bony concave surface in the roof of the mouth
 - b. Bony convex surface in the roof of the mouth
 - c. Soft and fleshy part in the roof of the mouth
 - d. None of these
23. What is velum?
- a. Hard palate
 - b. Soft palate
 - c. Teeth ridge
 - d. Vocal cords
24. The fleshy structure hanging loose at the extreme end of the roof of the mouth is called _____ .
- a. Velum
 - b. Alveolum
 - c. Uvula
 - d. None of these
25. Sounds produced by velic closure are called _____.
- a. Oral sounds
 - b. Nasal sounds
 - c. Nasalised sounds
 - d. Voiceless sounds
26. Pick out the word which has a nasal sound.
- a. Bag
 - b. Mud
 - c. Saw
 - d. Date
27. Pick out the word which has only oral sounds.
- a. Sun
 - b. Sum
 - c. Sung
 - d. Such
28. Pick out the voiced sound.
- a. /k/
 - b. /h/
 - c. /f/
 - d. /r/
29. Pick out the voiceless sound.
- a. /h/
 - b. /b/
 - c. /r/
 - d. /n/
30. Pick out the nasal sound.
- a. /t/
 - b. /d/
 - c. /n/
 - d. /v/
31. The part of the tongue that lies opposite to the teeth ridge when speech organs are at the rest is called
- a. The blade
 - b. The tip

- c. The front
 - d. The back
32. When speech organs are at rest, the front of the tongue lies opposite to _____ .
- a. Hard palate
 - b. Soft Palate
 - c. Teeth ridge
 - d. None of these
33. The part of the tongue that lies opposite to the soft palate is called
- a. The blade of the tongue
 - b. The front of the tongue
 - c. The back of the tongue
 - d. Root of the tongue
34. Plosives are sounds produced with a stricture of
- a. Complete oral closure
 - b. Intermittent closure
 - c. Complete closure and sudden release
 - d. Complete closure and slow release
35. Pick out the voiceless plosives
- a. /t/
 - b. /d/
 - c. /s/
 - d. /f/
36. Pick out the voiced bilabial plosives
- a. /p/
 - b. /b/
 - c. /w/
 - d. /m/
37. Sounds that are produced with a stricture of complete closure and sudden release are called _____ .
- a. Fricatives
 - b. Plosives
 - c. Affricates
 - d. Laterals
38. The initial sound in the English word 'Change' is an example of
- a. Affricate
 - b. Fricative
 - c. Semi vowel
 - d. Lateral
39. Nasals are produced with a stricture of
- a. Complete oral closure
 - b. Intermittent closure
 - c. Partial closure
 - d. None of these
40. Find out the lateral sound in English RP.
- a. /h/
 - b. /r/
 - c. /l/
 - d. /w/
41. Laterals are produced with a stricture of
- a. Partial closure
 - b. Complete oral closure
 - c. Intermittent closure
 - d. Complete closure and slow release

42. How many lateral sounds are there in English RP?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - None of these
43. How many fricatives are there in English RP?
- 7
 - 3
 - 9
 - 1
44. How many affricates are there in English RP?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 7
45. How many nasal sounds are there in English RP?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
46. How many plosives are there in English RP?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 6
47. Trills are also known as
- Implosives
 - Incomplete plosives
 - Rolled consonants
 - Laterals
48. Trills are articulated with a stricture of
- Complete oral closure
 - Partial closure
 - Intermittent closure
 - Nasal closure
49. Fricatives are articulated with a stricture of _____
- Close approximation
 - Partial closure
 - Intermittent closure
 - None of these
50. The initial sound in the English word 'Sheep' is produced with a stricture of
- Complete oral closure
 - Close approximation
 - Open approximation
 - Partial closure
51. The initial sound in the English word 'jam' is produced with a stricture of
- Complete oral closure
 - Complete closure and slow release
 - Close approximation
 - Intermittent closure
52. The initial sound in the English word 'live' is an example of
- Plosive
 - Fricative
 - Affricate

- d. Lateral
53. Approximants are sounds that are produced with a stricture of _____.
- a. Close approximation
 - b. Open approximation
 - c. Partial closure
 - d. Complete closure and sudden release
54. How many semi-vowels are there in English RP?
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
55. Approximants consist of
- a. Semi-vowels
 - b. Frictionless continuants
 - c. Semi-vowels and laterals
 - d. Semi-vowels and frictionless continuants
56. The initial sound in English word 'yes' is an example of
- a. Semi-vowel
 - b. Lateral
 - c. Frictionless continuants
 - d. Glottal
57. The active articulator in the initial sound of the English word 'fit' is
- a. Lower lip
 - b. Upper lip
 - c. Upper teeth
 - d. Lower teeth
58. Which is the active articulator in dental sound?
- a. Lower teeth
 - b. Lower lip
 - c. Tip of the tongue
 - d. Blade of the tongue
59. Which acts as the passive articulator while the production of the initial sound in the English word 'tin'?
- a. Upper lip
 - b. Upper teeth
 - c. Teeth ridge
 - d. Hard palate
60. Which acts as the passive articulator while the production of the initial sound in the English word 'thin'?
- a. Upper front teeth
 - b. Teeth ridge
 - c. Upper lip
 - d. Hard palate
61. The sound represented by the letter 'r' in the English word 'dry' is an example of
- a. Alveolar
 - b. Post-alveolar
 - c. Palato-alveolar
 - d. Retroflex
62. Which is the active articulator in the post-alveolar sound?
- a. Tip of the tongue
 - b. Blade of the tongue
 - c. Front of the tongue

- d. None of these
63. Pick out the word whose initial sound is not palato-alveolar.
- a. Sheep
 - b. Cheap
 - c. Jeep
 - d. Peep
64. Sounds produced by curling the tip of the tongue and raising it against the roof of the mouth are called
- a. Retroflex
 - b. Uvular
 - c. Glottal
 - d. Velar
65. The only palatal sound in the English RP is
- a. /j/
 - b. /w/
 - c. /r/
 - d. /l/
66. Which is the active articulator in the production of palatal sound?
- a. Tip of the tongue
 - b. Blade of the tongue
 - c. Back of the tongue
 - d. Front of the tongue
67. Which is the passive articulator in the production of palatal sound?
- a. Teeth ridge
 - b. Hard palate
 - c. Soft palate
 - d. Upper lip
68. Which is the only glottal sound in English?
- a. /h/
 - b. /l/
 - c. /r/
 - d. /w/
69. Which acts as the active articulator in the production of velaric sounds?
- a. Tip of the tongue
 - b. Front of the tongue
 - c. Back of the tongue
 - d. Blade of the tongue
70. The initial sound in the English word 'hut' is an example of
- a. Lateral sound
 - b. Velar sound
 - c. Glottal sound
 - d. Palatal sound
71. The three-term label for /z/ is
- a. Voiced alveolar fricative
 - b. Voiceless alveolar fricative
 - c. Voiced dental fricative
 - d. None of the above
72. Which is voiced labio-dental fricative?
- a. /z/
 - b. /f/
 - c. /v/
 - d. /w/
73. The three-term label for /w/ is
- a. Voiced bilabial semi-vowel

- b. Voiceless bilabial semi-vowel
 - c. Voiceless labio-dental fricative
 - d. None of these
74. Which is voiced alveolar plosive?
- a. /t/
 - b. /d/
 - c. /v/
 - d. /b/
75. The initial sound in the English word 'leap' is
- a. Voiced alveolar lateral
 - b. Voiceless alveolar lateral
 - c. Voiceless alveolar fricative
 - d. Voiced palate-alveolar fricative
76. The three-term label for /j/ is
- a. Voiced palatal lateral
 - b. Voiced bilabial semi-vowel
 - c. Voiceless bilabial semi-vowel
 - d. Voiceless post-alveolar frictionless continuant
77. Vowels are produced with a stricture of
- a. Close approximation
 - b. Open approximation
 - c. Partial closure
 - d. Intermittent closure
78. The vowel in the word 'bid' is an example of
- a. Front vowel
 - b. Back vowel
 - c. Central vowel
 - d. Open vowel
79. The vowel sound in the word 'mad' is an example of
- a. Back vowel
 - b. Central vowel
 - c. Front vowel
 - d. Close vowel
80. Pick out the word which do not have a front vowel.
- a. Bee
 - b. Bid
 - c. Bad
 - d. But
81. Pick out the word which do not have a back vowel.
- a. Shot
 - b. Short
 - c. Should
 - d. Shed
82. The vowel sound in the word 'pool' is an example of
- a. Back vowel
 - b. Front vowel
 - c. Central vowel
 - d. Open vowel
83. The vowel sound in the word 'cup' is an example of
- a. Front vowel
 - b. Back vowel
 - c. Central vowel
 - d. Close vowel
84. Pick out the word which has an unrounded vowel.

- a. Bird
 - b. Hot
 - c. Shore
 - d. Tool
85. How many pure vowels are there in English RP?
- a. 20
 - b. 24
 - c. 8
 - d. 12
86. How many diphthongs are there in English RP?
- a. 8
 - b. 12
 - c. 10
 - d. 5
87. Pick out the word which do not have the central vowel.
- a. Cut
 - b. Curl
 - c. Purse
 - d. Cat
88. How many closing diphthongs are there in English RP?
- a. 4
 - b. 3
 - c. 5
 - d. 8
89. How many centring diphthongs are there in English RP?
- a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 8
 - d. 3
90. Pick out the word which do not have a centring diphthong?
- a. Hoar
 - b. Here
 - c. Hair
 - d. Cure
91. How many primary cardinal vowels?
- a. 8
 - b. 6
 - c. 18
 - d. 10
92. How many secondary cardinal vowels?
- a. 8
 - b. 10
 - c. 18
 - d. 12
93. We cannot ascertain the _____ of a vowel from a vowel quadrilateral.
- a. The part of the tongue raised
 - b. The height to which it is raised
 - c. The position of the lips
 - d. None of these
94. What is IPA?
- a. International Phonetic Alphabet
 - b. International Phonetic Association
 - c. International Phonemic Association
 - d. None of the above

95. IPA is based on
- Roman alphabet
 - Greek alphabet
 - Sanskrit
 - English
96. How many phonemes are there in English RP?
- 44
 - 40
 - 24
 - 20
97. Minimal distinctive sound unit of a language is called
- Phoneme
 - Morpheme
 - Allophone
 - Allomorph
98. Pick out the set of words which is not a minimal pair.
- Meat, neat
 - Seat, feet
 - Leave, love
 - Spin, pin
99. A set of two words which differ from each other in one sound is called
- Minimal pair
 - Allophones
 - Phonemes
 - Morphemes
100. Clear /l/ has a _____ vowel resonance
- Back
 - Front
 - Central
 - None of the above
101. The consonant that begins a syllable is called
- Releasing consonant
 - Arresting consonant
 - Coda
 - None of the above
102. The consonant that ends a syllable is called
- Releasing consonant
 - Coda
 - Onset
 - Closed syllable
103. The coda in the word 'sleep' is
- /s/
 - /l/
 - /p/
 - /i:/
104. The vowel in a syllable is called
- Marginal
 - Onset
 - Coda
 - Nucleus
105. Pick out the word which do not have three releasing consonants.
- Scream
 - Spleen

- c. Stream
 - d. School
106. Pick out the word which have more than three arresting consonants.
- a. Tenths
 - b. Bands
 - c. Texts
 - d. Tents
107. _____ is an example of open syllable.
- a. Bad
 - b. Crow
 - c. Out
 - d. Add
108. The syllabic structure of the word 'strange' is
- a. CCCVCCC
 - b. CCVCC
 - c. CCCVCC
 - d. CCVCCC
109. Strings of consonants at the beginning or the end of a syllable are called
- a. Abutting consonants
 - b. Syllabic consonants
 - c. Onset
 - d. Consonant clusters
110. The syllabic structure of the word 'queue' is_____.
- a. CVCC
 - b. CVC
 - c. CCV
 - d. CCVC
111. What are secondary phonemes?
- a. Segmental phonemes
 - b. Prosodic phonemes
 - c. Morphemes
 - d. Allophones
112. Pick out the compound word in which only one element is accented
- a. Bad-tempered
 - b. Afternoon
 - c. Homemade
 - d. Whenever
113. Find out the suffix which do not affect the accent
- a. -ic
 - b. -ial
 - c. -ity
 - d. -ess
114. Find out the suffix which affect the accent
- a. -age
 - b. -ance
 - c. -ish
 - d. -ious
115. Find out the content word
- a. An
 - b. The
 - c. You
 - d. Play
116. Function class words consist of

- a. Nouns
 - b. Question words
 - c. Demonstratives
 - d. Articles
117. Find out the content words in the sentence, "If you study well, you will get a first class."
a. If, well, You, First, Class
b. Study, Well, Get, First, Class
c. If, You, Will, First
d. None of the above
118. The existence of two or more pronunciation for the same word is known as
a. Isochronous
b. Gradation
c. Rhythm
d. Juncture
119. Pitch movement from a high to a low pitch is referred to as
a. Falling intonation
b. Rising intonation
c. Fall-rise intonation
d. Rise-fall intonation
120. Variant concrete realization of a morpheme, which occurs in certain definable environments is known as
a. Allophone
b. Allomorph
c. Prosodic phonemes
d. Secondary phonemes
121. Any phonetic shape or representation of a morpheme is called
a. Morph
b. Grapheme
c. Allomorph
d. None of the above
122. How many morphemes are there in the 'went'?
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4
123. Phonetic boundaries used to demarcate words or other grammatical units are known as
a. Junctures
b. Intonation
c. Elision
d. Assimilation
124. _____ refers to the pronunciation of a normally silent consonant at the end of word immediately before another word commencing with a vowel in such a way that the consonant is taken over as the initial sound of the following word
a. Liasion
b. Elision
c. Assimilation
d. Juncture
125. If the features of a phoneme affect the phoneme preceding it is called _____ assimilation.

- a. Regressive
 - b. Progressive
 - c. Reciprocal
 - d. None of the above
126. If the features of a phoneme affect the phoneme following it is called _____ assimilation.
- a. Regressive
 - b. Progressive
 - c. Reciprocal
 - d. Liasion
127. If the adjacent sounds affect mutually it is called _____ assimilation.
- a. Regressive
 - b. Progressive
 - c. Reciprocal
 - d. Liasion
128. /k/ in words like 'key' and 'keep' is an example of
- a. Regressive assimilation
 - b. Progressive assimilation
 - c. Reciprocal assimilation
 - d. Elision
129. /l/ in 'please' is an example of
- a. Regressive assimilation
 - b. Progressive assimilation
 - c. Reciprocal assimilation
 - d. Historical elision
130. The use of a word from a different root to complete a paradigm, a grammatically related set of forms is called
- a. Liasion
 - b. Assimilation
 - c. Suppletion
 - d. Elision
131. The phenomenon where a specific morpheme determines the choice of the allomorph is known as
- a. Phonological conditioning
 - b. Morphological conditioning
 - c. Suppletion
 - d. Zero morph
132. How many morphemes are there in 'deglobalisation'?
- a. 5
 - b. 4
 - c. 3
 - d. 2
133. In the word 'undo', un- is the
- a. Prefix
 - b. Suffix
 - c. Infix
 - d. Circumfix
134. In 'illogical' the suffix is
- a. ll-
 - b. -logic-
 - c. -al
 - d. None of these
135. The affix inserted within a stem is known as

- a. Infix
 - b. Suffix
 - c. Prefix
 - d. Transfix
136. The affixes which serve to indicate grammatical relations of the words in sentences are
- a. Derivational affixes
 - b. Inflectional affixes
 - c. Content words
 - d. None of the above
137. Which among them is not a characteristic of root?
- a. It is the core or nucleus of the word
 - b. It carries the principal semantic load
 - c. It is a free morpheme
 - d. It consists of more than a single morpheme
138. Which among them is not a characteristic of inflectional affix?
- a. Used to inflect words
 - b. Do not change the class of a word
 - c. They are closing morphemes
 - d. It can be prefix or suffix
139. The study of meaning in language is known as
- a. Syntax
 - b. Semantics
 - c. Morphology
 - d. Phonology
140. Words which have the same meanings are called _____
- a. Antonyms
 - b. Synonyms
 - c. Hyponyms
 - d. Reference
141. Pick out the example for synonym.
- a. Tall - short
 - b. Kingly - regal
 - c. Lion - animal
 - d. Male - female
142. The relationship between 'madman' and 'bedlamite' is an example of
- a. Synonymy
 - b. Hyponymy
 - c. Polysemy
 - d. Antonymy
143. The term used for 'oppositeness of meaning' is called
- a. Antonymy
 - b. Synonymy
 - c. Polysemy
 - d. Hyponymy
144. Table is a _____ of furniture
- a. Synonymy
 - b. Homonym
 - c. Hyponym
 - d. Antonym
145. Rose and Lily are _____ of flower
- a. Synonyms
 - b. Homonyms

- c. Hyponyms
 - d. Polysemy
146. A phenomenon of two or more words having the same spelling but different pronunciation and meaning is called _____.
- a. Homophony
 - b. Homonymy
 - c. Homography
 - d. Polysemy
147. A phenomenon of two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings or spellings is called _____.
- a. Homography
 - b. Homonymy
 - c. Homophony
 - d. Polysemy
148. Pick out the pair which is not an example for homophony.
- a. Knight and night
 - b. Write and right
 - c. Site and sight
 - d. Rest and rust
149. What are the two levels of language referred to by the term duality?
- a. Phonetics and phonology
 - b. Sound and meaning
 - c. Morphology and syntax
 - d. Structure and meaning
150. Which branch of linguistics that deals with the study of internal structure of words?
- a. Morphology
 - b. Phonology
 - c. Syntax
 - d. Semantics
151. What is the branch of linguistics that studies human sound making, transmission and reception?
- a. Phonology
 - b. Semantics
 - c. Phonetics
 - d. Graphology
152. What is the linguistic term for the study of pitch movement in language?
- a. Rhythm
 - b. Loudness
 - c. Intonation
 - d. Music
153. The property of human language to talk about real or imagined matters in the past, present or future is known as
- a. Creativity
 - b. Duality
 - c. Displacement
 - d. Interchangeability
154. The process of passing on language from one generation to the next is called
- a. Cultural transmission

- b. Arbitrariness
 - c. Interchangeability
 - d. Displacement
155. Which dialect has acquired the status of Standard English?
- a. Yorkshire
 - b. Kentish
 - c. Derby
 - d. South East of England
156. The linguistic strategy commonly used to make sense of reference by association is known as
- a. Connotation
 - b. Metonymy
 - c. Denotation
 - d. Polysemy
157. The repetition of the same word, phrase, statement or idea is known as
- a. Metonymy
 - b. Polysemy
 - c. Tautology
 - d. Collocation
158. All these are examples of tautology except
- a. Kith and kin
 - b. Null and void
 - c. By hook or by crook
 - d. To and fro
159. "They are washing machines" is an example of
- a. Polysemy
 - b. Tautology
 - c. Ambiguity
 - d. Collocation
160. The habitual co-occurrence or mutual selection of lexical items is defined as
- a. Tautology
 - b. Collocation
 - c. Polysemy
 - d. Ambiguity
161. All these are examples of binary antonyms except
- a. Male - Female
 - b. Dead- Alive
 - c. Wide-Narrow
 - d. Inside-outside
162. The object in the real world is
- a. Reference
 - b. Referent
 - c. Symbol
 - d. Word
163. The concept we have of an object in our minds is
- a. Reference
 - b. Referent
 - c. Symbol
 - d. Word
164. The rules and principles governing the arrangement of words into higher units is known as
- a. Semantics

- b. Morphology
 - c. Syntax
 - d. Phonology
165. Ferdinand de Saussure is a ----- linguist.
- a. Greek
 - b. Swiss
 - c. French
 - d. Roman
166. Who is referred to as the father of Modern Linguistics?
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Bloomfield
 - c. Chomsky
 - d. Saussure
167. Which work is considered as the Bible of the Structuralists ?
- a. *Course de Linguistique Generale*
 - b. *Language*
 - c. *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*
 - d. *Syntactic Structures*
168. The approach to the study of language through time is known as
- a. Diachronic
 - b. Synchronic
 - c. Prescriptive
 - d. Descriptive
169. The approach to the study of language at a particular time is known as
- a. Diachronic
 - b. Synchronic
 - c. Prescriptive
 - d. Descriptive
170. The term 'diachronic' means
- a. Across time
 - b. With time
 - c. Together time
 - d. Passing time
171. _____ is a collective linguistic pattern, which exists as a sum of impressions deposited in the brain of each individual.
- a. Langue
 - b. Parole
 - c. Competence
 - d. Performance
172. Langue and Parole are the terms introduced by
- a. Saussure
 - b. Bloomfield
 - c. Chomsky
 - d. Daniel Jones
173. _____ is the native speaker's knowledge of his language which enables him to create and understand an infinite number of actual and potential sentences.
- a. Langue
 - b. Parole
 - c. Competence
 - d. Diachronic
174. All these are features of Parole except
- a. It is concrete

- b. It is individual
 - c. It gives the data from which statement about the language are made
 - d. It is a set of principles which a person must possess in order to be a speaker of the language
175. A sentence which conforms to the norms of language is said to be _____
- a. Acceptable
 - b. Grammatical
 - c. Complex
 - d. Performance
176. Two types of relationships between linguistic units identified by Saussure
- a. Signifier and signified
 - b. Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic
 - c. Synchronic and Diachronic
 - d. Langue and Parole
177. _____ are the two types of approach in the study of language distinguished by Saussure.
- a. Signifier and signified
 - b. Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic
 - c. Synchronic and diachronic
 - d. Langue and Parole
178. The relationship between a sign in a sequence and a sign not present in the sequence but which is a part of the rest of the language is known as
- a. Synchronic
 - b. Diachronic
 - c. Syntagmatic
 - d. Paradigmatic
179. The relationship between the signs in a linear sequence is known as
- a. Syntagmatic
 - b. Paradigmatic
 - c. Synchronic
 - d. Diachronic
180. Syntagmatic is
- a. Vertical in absentia
 - b. Horizontal in presentia
 - c. Vertical in presentia
 - d. Horizontal in absentia
181. Paradigmatic is
- a. Vertical in absentia
 - b. Horizontal in presential
 - c. Vertical in presential
 - d. Horizontal in absentia
182. All these are characteristics of Prescriptive Grammar except
- a. It imposes its own norms and rules on language
 - b. It takes into account only the written form of language.
 - c. It is evaluative and it guides the reader as to what is correct or incorrect.
 - d. It describes the language as it is used by the native speaker.
183. Set of attitudes, procedures and precepts, which are characteristic of the pre-linguistic era in language is known as
- a. Descriptive Grammar

- b. Traditional Grammar
 - c. Structural Grammar
 - d. Universal Grammar
184. All these are characteristics of Descriptive Grammar except
- a. It describes how language is used objectively, accurately, systematically and comprehensively
 - b. It describes the pattern of language
 - c. It describes the rules governing the usage of the native speaker of the language.
 - d. It does not take into account language change and stylistic variations.
185. The technique used by the structuralists for displaying sentence structure is
- a. Assimilation
 - b. IC Analysis
 - c. P-marker
 - d. T-rules
186. The grouping of meaningful units in an utterance is called
- a. Constituents
 - b. Ultimate constituents
 - c. Immediate constituents
 - d. Construction
187. The smallest indivisible units or constituents in IC analysis are called
- a. Ultimate constituents
 - b. Immediate constituents
 - c. Construction
 - d. Constituents
188. IC Analysis was introduced by
- a. Rulon Wells
 - b. C.C. Fries
 - c. Z. Harris
 - d. Bloomfield
189. Who is the author of *Syntactic Structures*?
- a. Chomsky
 - b. Saussure
 - c. Bloomfield
 - d. Harris
190. The representation of the phrase structure of a sentence is called
- a. Tree diagram
 - b. P-marker
 - c. Nodes
 - d. Bracketting
191. The points, which are joined by lines in a P-marker is known as
- a. Terminal nodes
 - b. Nodes
 - c. Stem
 - d. Tree diagram
192. *Syntactic Structures* was published in
- a. 1955
 - b. 1957
 - c. 1956
 - d. 1958
193. Who is the author of *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*?
- a. Saussure
 - b. Chomsky

- c. Bloomfield
 - d. Harris
194. *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax* was published in ____.
- a. 1933
 - b. 1966
 - c. 1957
 - d. 1965
195. In TG Grammar, the sentences which are active, positive, declarative and simple sentences are known as
- a. Simple sentence
 - b. Complex sentence
 - c. Kernel sentence
 - d. Active sentence
196. The structure that incorporates all the syntactic features of a sentence required to convert the sentence into a spoken or written communication is known as
- a. Deep structure
 - b. Surface structure
 - c. Phrase structure
 - d. Structural grammar
197. The three- term label for the consonant in the word 'church ' is
- a. Voiceless post-alveolar affricate
 - b. Voiceless palato-alveolar fricative
 - c. Voiceless palato-alveolar fricative
 - d. Voiceless palato-alveolar affricate
198. The abstract underlying structure that incorporates all the syntactic information required for the interpretation of a given sentence is called
- a. Surface structure
 - b. Deep structure
 - c. Phrase structure
 - d. Structural grammar
199. Who coined the term "differance"?
- a. Derrida
 - b. Barthes
 - c. Saussure
 - d. Chomsky
200. An insuperable deadlock, or "double bind", of incompatible or contradictory meanings which are undecidable is known as
- a. Trace
 - b. Presence
 - c. Aporia
 - d. Transcendental signified

Answer key

- 1. C Mouth
- 2. A Windpipe
- 3. A Pulmonic ingressive
- 4. D Sindhi
- 5. B Velaric air-stream mechanism
- 6. C Closed glottis
- 7. A Walls of the lungs
- 8. B Pulmonic egressive air-stream mechanism

- 9. C Glottalic ingressive
- 10.D Back of the tongue
- 11.D Larynx
- 12.A Larynx
- 13.B Larynx
- 14.A Vocal cords
- 15.A Wide-open glottis
- 16.B Voiceless sounds
- 17.C Vocal cords are loosely held together
- 18.D Mean
- 19.B Seed
- 20.D Lips
- 21.A Teeth ridge
- 22.A Bony concave surface in the roof of the mouth
- 23.B Soft palate
- 24.C Uvula
- 25.A Oral sounds
- 26.B Mud
- 27.D Such
- 28.D /r/
- 29.A /h/
- 30.C /n/
- 31.A The blade
- 32.A Hard palate
- 33.C The back of the tongue
- 34.C Complete closure and sudden release
- 35.A /t/
- 36.B /b/
- 37.C Affricates
- 38.A Affricate
- 39.A complete oral closure
- 40.C //
- 41.A Partial closure
- 42.A 1
- 43.C 9
- 44.B 2
- 45.C 3
- 46.D 6
- 47.C Rolled consonants
- 48.C Intermittent closure
- 49.A Close approximation
- 50.B Close approximation
- 51.B Complete closure and slow release
- 52.D lateral
- 53.B open approximation
- 54.B 2
- 55.D Semi-vowels and frictionless continuants
- 56.A Semi-vowel
- 57.A Lower lip
- 58.C Tip of the tongue
- 59.C Teeth ridge
- 60.A Upper front teeth
- 61.B Post-alveolar
- 62.A Tip of the tongue

- 63.C Jeep
- 64.A Retroflex
- 65.A /j/
- 66.D Front of the tongue
- 67.B Hard palate
- 68.A /h/
- 69.C Back of the tongue
- 70.C Glottal sound
- 71.A Voiced alveolar fricative
- 72.C /v/
- 73.A Voiced bilabial semi-vowel
- 74.B /d/
- 75.A Voiced alveolar lateral
- 76.B Voiced bilabial semi-vowel
- 77.B Open approximation
- 78.A Front vowel
- 79.C Front vowel
- 80.D But
- 81.D Shed
- 82.A Back vowel
- 83.C Central vowel
- 84.A Bird
- 85.D 12
- 86.A 8
- 87.D Cat
- 88.C 5
- 89.D 3
- 90.A Hoar
- 91.A 8
- 92.B 10
- 93.C The position of the lips
- 94.A International Phonetic Alphabet
- 95.A Roman alphabet
- 96.A 44
- 97.A Phoneme
- 98.C Leave, Love
- 99.A Minimal Pair

- 100.A Back
- 101.A Releasing consonant
- 102.B Coda
- 103. C /p/
- 104.D Nucleus
- 105.D School
- 106.C Texts
- 107.B Crow
- 108.C CCCVCC
- 109.D Consonant clusters

- 110.C CCV
- 111.B Prosodic Phonemes
- 112.D Whenever
- 113.D -ess
- 114.D -ious
- 115.D Play
- 116.D Articles
- 117.B Study,Well,Get,First,Class
- 118.B Gradation
- 119.A Falling intonation
- 120.B Allomorph
- 121.A Morph
- 122.B 2
- 123.A Junctures
- 124.A Liasion
- 125.A Regressive
- 126.B Progressive
- 127.C Reciprocal
- 128.A Regressive assimilation
- 129.B Progressive assimilation
- 130.C Suppletion
- 131.B Morphological conditioning
- 132.A 5
- 133.A Prefix
- 134. C -al
- 135.A Infix
- 136.B Inflectional affixes
- 137.D It consists of more than a single morpheme
- 138. D It can be prefix or suffix
- 139. B Semantics
- 140. B Synonyms
- 141. B Kingly - regal

- 142. A Synonymy
- 143. A Antonymy
- 144. C Hyponym
- 145. C Hyponyms
- 146. C Homography
- 147. C Homophony
- 148. D Rest and rust
- 149. B Sound and meaning
- 150. C Syntax
- 151.C Phonetics
- 152.C Intonation
- 153.C Displacement
- 154.A Cultural transmission
- 155.D South East of England
- 156.B Metonymy
- 157.C Tautology
- 158.D To and fro
- 159.C Ambiguity
- 160.B Collocation
- 161.C Wide-Narrow
- 162.B Referent
- 163.A Reference
- 164.C Syntax
- 165.B Swiss
- 166.D Saussure
- 167.A *Course de LinguistiqueGenerale*
- 168.A Diachronic
- 169.B Synchronic
- 170.A Across time
- 171.A Langue
- 172.A Saussure
- 173.C Competence

174.D It is a set of principles which a person must possess in order to be a speaker of the

Language

175.B Grammatical

176.B Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic

177.C Synchronic and diachronic

178.D Paradigmatic

179.A Syntagmatic

180.B Horizontal in presential

181.A Vertical in absentia

182.D It describes the language as it is used by the native speaker.

183.B Traditional Grammar

184.D It does not take into account language change and stylistic variations.

185.B IC Analysis

186.A Constituents

187.A Ultimate constituent

188. D Bloomfield

189. AChomsky

190. BP-Marker

191. BNodes

192. B1957

193. BChomsky

194. D 1965

195. CKernel sentence

196. BSurface structure

197. D Voiceless palato-alveolar affricate

198. BDeep structure

199. ADerrida

200. CAporia

