

12. ... are made up of phonemes
 a. Phonetics b. Syntax c. Morphemes d. Sentences
13. Linguistics is the branch of anthropology
 a. cultural b. symmetric c. systematic d. arbitrariness
14. Comparative and historical linguistics is said to have begun in
 a. 1768 b. 1876 c. 1678 d. 1786
15. A study of a language in a given time is called as ...
 a. synchrony b. static c. diachrony d. semiotic
16. Which is the largest in language family?
 a. Indo-American b. Dravidian c. Indo -European d. Semetic
17. Latin, Greek and are the be daughter languages of the parent language Proto-Indo-European.
 a. Sanskrit b. Syriac c. Arabic d. Hebrew
18. Who is the author of *Sabdanusasāna*.
 a. Sapir b. Chomsky c. Ramanujan d. Hemachandra
19. With whom Indian linguistic science reached its definite form? ...
 a. Radhakanta b. Patanjali c. Kali Krishna d. Sethupathi
20. The ... is the little box that is popularly called the Adam's apple.
 a. larynx b. syntax c. sign d. dynamic
21. The major role of the is that of a vibrator in the production of voice or phonation.
 a. tongue b. uvula c. vocal cord d. palatine arch
22. There are two kinds of diphthongs. Which are they?
 a. Closing & Centring b. Opening & Centring
 c. Closing & Opening d. Opening & Closing
23. "Phonology is the organisation of sounds into patterns." Whose statement is this?
 a. Sapir b. Noam c. Saussure d. Bloomfield

24. ... is the grammar of sentence.
a. Phonetic b. Syntax c. Morphemes d. Larynx
25. How many morphemes are there in “telephones”?
a. 3 b. 4 c. 2 d. 5
26. A morpheme has been called ‘a grammatical moneme’ by ...
a. Noam b. Sapir c. Martinet d. Bloomfield
27. The word syntax is derived from
a. Latin b. Hebrew c. Sanskrit d. Greek
28. Aspects of the *theory of Syntax* written by
a. Noam Chomsky b. Edward Sapir
c. Ferdinand de Saussure d. Bloomfield
29. Who used the terms langue and parole?
a. Sapir b. Saussure c. Chomsky d. Bloomfield
30. Why linguistic is scientific? ...
a. because of its methods and analysis
b. each component can be analysed and studied
c. because of its objectivity d. all of the above
31. Which is the smallest unit in a language?
a. syntax b. morpheme c. discourse d. sound
32. The minimal meaningful unit is
a. syntax b. morpheme c. syllable d. sound
33. ... is the part of linguistics relating to the study of relationship between language and cultural behaviour.
a. Socio-linguistic b. Psycholinguistics
c. Ethno linguistic d. Neuro-linguistic
34. Synchronic and diachronic approaches were introduced by
a. Chomsky b. Saussure c. Bloomfield d. Sapir
35. According to Saussure the rule or the system that forms a language is
a. performance b. langue c. parole d. synchronicity

36. Where are the vocal cords situated?
a. in the roof of the mouth b. in the larynx
c. in the lungs d. in the chest
37. The voiced sounds are produced when the
a. vocal cords vibrate b. glottis opened
c. air goes freely d. the cords are drawn wide apart
38. In the word 'Eight', the initial sound is
a. /e/ b. /ai/ c. /ei/ d. /i/
39. Two or more words spelled alike, but differ in meaning is called ...
a. Homograph b. Lexeme c. Allophone d. Phonics
40. The word with one syllable is called
a. Monophthong b. Monometer
c. Monosyllable d. Disyllable
41. How many diphthongs are in English?
a. 8 b. 12 c. 20 d. 24
42. Which among the following statement is not true?
a. language is a means of communication b. language is symbolic
c. language is structural d. language is the only means of communication
43. Which among the following is not of characteristics feature of language?
a. systematic b. arbitrary c. dynamic d. instinctive
44. Find out the odd one out of the following.
a. Ferdinand de Saussure b. Edward Sapir
c. Leonard Bloomfield d. Herman Gundert
45. Language is never static. It goes on changing. This property of language is called
a. dynamic b. recursiveness c. displacement d. transference

46. ... is the totality of the speech habits of an individual.
a. Dialect b. Register c. Idiolects d. Slang
47. The study of the changes in language over a span of time is called
a. synchronic b. diachronic c. semiotic d. onomatopoeic
48. The systematic study of signs is called
a. semiotics b. semiology c. neither a nor b d. both a & b
49. A person who can use two languages is called
a. bioligual b. bilingual c. duo-lingual d. duo-lingual
50. The term semiotics was introduced by ...
a. Charles Sanders Pierce b. Chomsky c. Edward Sapir d. Saussure
51. Who introduced in linguistics the concept of competence and performance?
a. Pierce b. Noam c. Bloomfield d. Sapir
52. ... refers to the linguistic norm specific to a geographical area, social class or status affecting mutual intelligibility.
a. Dialect b. Register c. Idiolect d. Slang
53. The initial sound in the word *thin* is a
a. alveolar b. dental c. glottal d. velar
54. What is a free morpheme?
a. the smallest sound unit b. a morpheme that cannot stand alone
c. morpheme that can stand on its own d. it is a kind of affixation
55. The theory of transformation and generative was proposed by ...
a. Sapir b. Bloomfield c. Chomsky d. Max
56. The number of nasal sounds in English is ...
a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5

57. The study of signs is called
a. syntax b. semiology c. phonology d. morphology
58. Which of these is a historical approach to language?
a. synchronic b. comparative c. diachronic d. philosophical
59. Which of these refers to the sound feature of a language?
a. syntax b. phonetic substances c. morphemic d. semantics
60. An affix that is attached at the beginning of a root word is called ...
a. prefix b. suffix c. infix d. bound morpheme
61. is concerned with understanding the fundamental nature of language.
a. Applied linguistics b. Synchronic Linguistics
c. Theoretical Linguistics d. Diachronic Linguistics
62. What is lexicography?
a. Formation of phrase b. Making a dictionary
c. Acrostic style of writing d. Studying classical language
63. The words which differ only in one phoneme is
a. syntax b. syllable c. stress d. minimal pairs
64. What can be called the nucleus of a syllable?
a. consonants b. diphthong
c. vowel d. none of the above
65. The rounded vowels are classified on the basis of
a. the position of lips b. part of the tongue raised
c. part of the tongue descended d. syllable is accented
66. Identify a subordinating conjunction among the following
a. and b. but c. since d. yet

67. ... is the scientific study of language.
a. Philology b. Phonetics c. Phonology d. Linguistics
68. Words composed of two or more elements that are identical or slightly different are called
a. re-duplicate b. duplicate c. acronym d. conversation
69. The classification of vowels into close vowels and open vowels is based on
a. position of the lips b. part of tongue that is raised
c. the height to which the tongue is raised d. all the above
70. The classification of vowels into half-close vowels and half-open vowels is based on
a. the height to which the tongue is raised b. part of tongue that is raised
c. position of the lips d. all the above
71. ... is the system of phonetic notation composed of symbols and letters devised by the International Phonetic Association.
a. International Phonetic Script b. International Phonetic Alphabet
c. Intelligible Phonetic Script d. Intelligible Phonetic Alphabet
72. The IPA came into existence in the year
a. 1889 b. 1898 c. 1789 d. 1798
73. The pronunciation of English practiced by the educated people at the public schools came to be called
a. standard English b. received pronunciation
c. standard pronunciation d. recognized pronunciation
74. Which among the following dimensions can the vowels in English be classified?
a. the position of lips b. part of tongue raised
c. height of tongue raise d. none
75. According to the position of lips vowels can be divided into ...
a. round & unround vowels b. front & back vowels

c. High & Low vowels d. Tense & lax vowels

76. The 'ing' in *sleeping* an example of ...

- a. a free morpheme b. free variation
c. bound morpheme d. none of these

77. How many classes of morphemes can be identified in a language?

- a. one b. two c. three d. four

78. ... is concerned with the selection and organization of speech sounds in a language.

- a. Phonology b. Semantics c. Morphology d. Syntax

79. ... refers to the phenomenon of pauses in speech.

- a. Pitch b. Stress c. Juncture d. Intonation

80. ... refers to significant changes of pitch and stress pertaining to sentences.

- a. Pitch b. Stress c. Juncture d. Intonation

81. ... is the accent on certain words within the sentence.

- a. Semantics b. Sentence-stress c. Syntax d. None of these

82. The word 'banks' in 'on the banks of the river' and 'banks are financial institutions' is called a

- a. allophones b. homophones
c. homographs d. homonyms

83. The present-tense form of the verb 'read' and its past-tense form 'read' which is pronounced as 'red' is in an example of

- a. allophones b. homophones
c. homographs d. homonyms

84. Syllables in which the consonant functions as nucleus are called

- a. syllabic consonants b. suffixes c. sibilants d. prefixes

85. are also called secondary phonemes

- a. Suprasegmentals b. Allomorphs
c. Morphemes d. Allophones

86. ... is the degree of force with which a sound of syllable is uttered.
a. Pitch b. Juncture c. Stress d. Intonation
87. Stress is used for the sake of ...
a. emphasis b. double meaning c. loudness d. above all
88. How many stresses are generally marked?
a. One b. Two c. Three d. Four
89. The consonant /ʃ/ is called
a. sibilant b. nasal c. lateral d. semi-vowel
90. /ɹ/ and /ɻ/ are called
a. sibilant b. nasal c. lateral d. semi-vowel
91. How many nasal sounds are there in English language?
a. One b. Two c. Three d. Four
92. The consonants /j/ and /w/ are called ...
a. sibilant b. trill c. lateral d. semi-vowel
93. The term ... is used to designate words which are spelt differently but pronounced alike and which are different in meaning.
a. allophones b. homophones
c. homographs d. homonyms
94. Assimilation is mainly of type(s).
a. four b. two c. three d. one
95. The voiced sound /z/ denoting the plural morpheme in the word 'dogs' is an example of assimilation
a. progressive b. regressive c. reciprocal d. none of these above
96. The American pronunciation of the word 'issue' is an instance of type of assimilation
a. progressive b. regressive c. reciprocal d. none of these
97. are articulated by raising the front of the tongue towards the hard palate
a. Post-alveolar b. Palatal c. Palate-alveolar d. Velar

98. are sounds articulated in the glottis.
a. Glottal b. Palatal c. Velar d. None of these
99. The initial sounds in the words 'ship', 'church' and 'judge' are examples for
a. palato-alveolar b. velar c. palatal d. dental
100. The study of meaning is called
a. phonology b. syntax c. semantics d. morphology

Answer Key

Qn. No.	Answer
1	(a). Henry Sweet
2	(a) Behaviour
3	(d). Language
4	(b). Evolution
5	(c). Acquired
6	(a). Repetitive
7	(b). Latin
8	(d). Scientific
9	(c). Phonetics
10	(b). Articulatory phonetics
11	(a). Grammar
12	(c). Morphemes
13	(a). Cultural
14	(d). 1786
15	(a). Synchrony
16	(c). Indo-European
17	(a). Sanskrit
18	(d). Hemachandra
19	(b). Patanjali
20	(a). Larynx
21	(c). Vocal cord
22	(a). Closing & Centring
23	(d). Bloomfield
24	(b). Syntax
25	(a). 3
26	(c). Martinet
27	(d). Greek
28	(a). Noam Chomsky
29	(d). Bloomfield
30	(d). all of the above
31	(b). Morpheme
32	(b). Morpheme
33	(c). ethno linguistic
34	(b). Saussure
35	(b). Langue
36	(b). In the larynx
37	(a). vocal cords vibrate
38	(c). /ei/

Qn. No.	Answer
39	(a). Homograph
40	(c). monosyllable
41	(a). 8
42	(d). language is the only means of communication
43	(d). instinctive
44	(d). Herman Gundert
45	(a). dynamic
46	(b). register
47	(b). diachronic
48	(d). Both a & b
49	(b). bilingual
50	(a). Charles Sanders Pierce
51	(b). Noam
52	(a). dialect
53	(b). dental
54	(c). a morpheme that can stand on its own
55	(c). Chomsky
56	(b). 3
57	(b). semiology
58	(c). diachronic
59	(b). phonetic substances
60	(a). prefix
61	(c). theoretical linguistics
62	(b). making a dictionary
63	(d). minimal pairs
64	(c). vowel
65	(a). the position of lips
66	(c). since
67	(d). linguistics
68	(a). re-duplicate
69	(c). the height to which tongue is raised.
70	(a). the height to which tongue is raised
71	(b). International Phonetic Alphabet
72	(a). 1889

73	(b). received pronunciation
74	(a). the position of lips
75	(a). round & unround vowels
76	(c). bound morpheme
77	(b). two
78	(a). phonology
79	(c). juncture
80	(d). intonation
81	(b). sentence-stress
82	(c). homographs
83	(d). homonyms
84	(a). syllabic consonants
85	(a). suprasegmentals
86	(c). stress

87	(a). emphasis
88	(b). two
89	(a). sibilant
90	(b). nasal
91	(c). three
92	(d). semi-vowel
93	(b). homophones
94	(c). three
95	(a). progressive
96	(b). regressive
97	(b). Palatal
98	(a). Glottal
99	(a). palato-aveolar
100	(c). semantics