

ENG502 Quizzes

for Mids

1. In linguistics, the _____ of language does not change but the lexical items are inclined to change. **(structure)**
2. Primitive words could have been _____ of the natural sounds. **(imitation)**
3. Physical effort and interaction among people could be source of early language learning experience. This statement refers to _____ theory. **(yo-he-ho)**
4. The human quality of being able to communicate at two levels is called _____ or double articulation. **(duality)**
5. Teeth, lips, mouth, larynx, and pharynx are the examples of _____. **(physical adaptation source)**
6. Linguistics is the scientific study of _____. **(language)**
7. In linguistics, chemo communication refers to the fact that animals emit certain _____ from their bodies in order to communicate. **(chemicals)**
8. After thousands of years of development, human have honed this message-building. The term 'honed' means _____. **(improved)**
9. Factors like _____ are going to influence language of the future.
 - Economic cycle
 - People's migration
 - One corporate language
 - **All of the given options**
10. The general classes of script include logographic, syllabic and _____. **(alphabetic)**
11. Old English is derived from the West Germanic family of language and Modern English is derived from _____ Germanic family of language. **(West)**
12. An adverb inflects _____. **(Neither case nor tense)**
13. Panini, the first known grammarian of the world, was from _____. **(India)**

14. All languages require the organization and combining of sounds of ____ in specific arrangements. **(signs)**
15. According to Bloch and Trager, a language is a system of ____ vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates. **(arbitrary)**
16. The connection between the word 'dog' and the creature it refers to is not natural. It seems quite _____. **(arbitrary)**
17. Sapir and Hall treat language as a purely _____ institution. **(human)**
18. Behaviorists usually define language as a _____ behavior that involves a stimulus and a response. **(learned)**
19. The quality of productivity in human beings can also be termed as open-endedness or _____. **(creativity)**
20. The pre-existing natural languages are named as _____. **(Esperanto)**
21. Genetically, with the passage of time, the brain develops and larynx _____. **(descends)**
22. In linguistics, chemo communication refers to the fact that animals emit certain _____ from their bodies in order to communicate. **(chemicals)**
23. In linguistics, Chomsky believes that language learning is _____. **(innate)**
24. Dravidian language family contains _____. **(Tamil & Kanada)**
25. Animals can only talk about their _____. **(immediate environment)**
26. The human history begins with the _____ pathway of great apes. **(neural)**
27. According to Behaviorists, _____ refers to language utterances or words or phrases of which they are composed. **(symbol)**
28. Segment or forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another from are called _____ Morphemes. **(Bound)**
29. Juncture, in linguistics, is the manner of moving (transition) or mode of relationship between two _____ sounds. **(consecutive)**
30. The sounds /l/, /r/, /n/ stands as the _____ syllables. **(weak)**
31. In morphology, a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is called a _____. **(morpheme)**
32. English is a _____ language. **(stress timed)**
33. A segment is "any _____ unit that can be identified, either physically or auditory, in the stream of speech." **(discrete)**

34. In phonology, the two types of stress include primary and _____ stress.
(secondary)
35. Lexical morphemes are longer and, with the exception of 'ox' and American English's 'ax', are spelt with a minimum of _____ graphemes. (three)
36. If the second syllable is strong, it is stressed in _____ such as arrive or apply.
(verbs)
37. Consonants like /m/ and /b/ occurring together in a word but belonging to two different syllables are called _____ consonants. (abutting)
38. Lexical morphemes are _____ class words. (open)
39. In phonology, the words such as in, of and at are the examples of _____ syllables.
(closed)
40. A phoneme is a basic unit of phonology. It is the _____ unit which causes a change in meaning. (smallest)
41. In the word 'helped' the sound 'p' is _____. (final)
42. In phonology, _____ is relative emphasis or prominence given to a certain syllable in a word? (stress)
43. The morpheme that can stand alone as a single word by itself is called ____ Morpheme. (free)
44. In morphology, the difference between dog and dogs is that of _____ form.
(word)
45. The words 'female' and 'frozen' have _____ syllables. (open)
46. In phonology, a minimum syllable is a syllable which has no onset and no _____.
(coda)
47. New functional morphemes cannot normally be _____. (coined)
48. Segmental phonology is not interested in the production, the physical properties, or the perception of these sounds, but in the _____ and possible combinations of sounds within the sound system. (function)
49. In phonology, no word ends with more than _____ consonants. (four)
50. In phonology, accent on certain words within a sentence is called _____ stress.
(sentence)
51. In syllable timed languages, there is _____ in stress. (little variation)
52. Choose the word with two syllables. (painted)
53. New functional morphemes cannot normally be _____. (coined)

54. The main three branches of phonetics are articulatory, _____ and auditory.
(acoustic)
55. In tradition grammar, a _____ is a category of words have similar grammatical properties. (Part of speech)
56. Recursive rules have the capacity to repeat or generate the _____ of a sentence more than once. (structure)
57. Except only in certain educational contexts, modern linguists utterly rejects _____. (prescriptivism)
58. The word 'syntax' literally means 'putting together' or _____.
(arrangement)
59. In Latin, each of the verb forms of different, according to the categories of person and _____. (number)
60. In phonology, no word ends with more than _____ consonants. (four)
61. Lexical morphemes are _____ class words. (open)
62. Which of the given words is pronounced as a single word? (NASA)
63. One of the properties of generative grammar is that grammar has _____ number of rules but is capable of producing _____ number of sentences. (finite, infinite)
64. The most important practical issue that _____ deals with is the learning of second or foreign languages. (applied linguistics)
65. Linguistics can be defined as the _____ study of language. (scientific)
66. In morphology, the difference between dog and dogs is that of _____ form.
(lexeme)
67. The study of language in general is often referred to as _____. (linguistics)
68. Which of the following branches of linguistics discusses the way in which language is represented and processed in the brain? (psycholinguistics)
69. The branch of linguistics named _____ is mainly concerned with the analysis of the distribution patterns and spatial structures of languages in contact. (geographical linguistics)
70. In linguistics, _____ is the set of structural rules governing the composition of clauses, phrases, and words in any given natural language? (grammar)
71. A simple way to understand both phonetics and phonology is that phonetics is considered the physics of sound, and phonology is considered the _____ of sound.
(psychology)

72. According to _____ approach of grammar, a sentence is considered grammatical if a native speaker produces that in speaking. **(descriptive)**
73. In English morphology, fast-food comes under the heading of compounding and _____ comes under the heading of blending.
Smaze smog smurk **all of the given**
74. A group of different morphs, all version of one _____ are called allomorphs. **(morpheme)**
75. In English, a _____ phrase consists of a preposition and a noun phrase. **(prepositional)**
76. Sound waves can be described in terms of _____ properties such as cycle, period, frequency, and amplitude. **(physical)**
77. The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as _____. **(clipping)**
78. The mentalistic approach by Piaget states that all languages must be _____ by the child. **(learnt)**
79. The intra-disciplinary branch linguistics entitled _____ linguistics is mainly interested in general patterns that shape each and every language, both in their current structure and in their historical developments. **(descriptive)**
80. A phoneme is a basic unit of phonology. It is the _____ unit which causes a change in meaning. **(smallest)**
81. Segmental phonology is not interested in the production, the physical properties, or the perception of these sounds, but in the _____ and possible combinations of sounds within the sound system. **(function)**
82. In morphology, a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is called a _____. **(morpheme)**
83. In morphology, phone is actual realization of the phonemes and morphs are actual forms to realize _____. **(morphemes)**
84. If the second syllable is strong, it is stressed in _____ such as arrive or apply. **(Verbs)**
85. English is a _____ language. **(stress timed)**
86. Segment or forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another from are called _____. Morphemes. **(Bound)**
87. Phonology is the study of the sound system of languages. It studies how sounds categories are manipulated in the processing of language. **(abstract)**

88. Closed classes of words take no ____ affixes in English. **(inflectional)**
89. In phonology, a minimum syllable is a syllable which has no onset and no _____.
(coda)
90. Affixes added to the end of a word are called _____. **(suffixes)**
91. The truth of a proposition is determined by ____ sense reference to experience.
(common)
92. Choose the word with two syllables. **(painted)**
93. Juncture, in linguistics, is the manner of moving (transition) or mode of relationship between two ____ sounds. **(consecutive)**
94. The pronoun must be in comparative case after comparative adjective is the subject matter of _____. **(descriptivism)**
95. Grate-ciel is an example of loan-translation or a direct translation of the elements of a word into the _____ language. **(borrowing)**
96. The branch of linguistics in which the technique of computer science are applied to the analysis and synthesis of language and speech is titled as ____ linguistics.
(computational)
97. The term “adjective” and “noun” are used to label forms in the language as the _____ or parts of speech. **(word classes)**
98. The word ‘transformation’ is a/an _____. **(noun)**
99. Instrumental phonetics is a _____ approach. **(quantitative)**
100. Old is an adjective and older is a/an _____. **(adjective)**
101. The language studies involving two or more distinct academic disciplines are named as _____ studies. **(interdisciplinary)**
102. Derivational morphemes often change the part of _____. **(speech)**
103. The branch of linguistics that relies heavily on biology and also on anatomy and physiology is named as ____ phonetics.
Acoustic **auditory** instrumental none of the given option
104. Consonants like /m/ and /b/ occurring together in a word but belonging to two different syllables are called _____ consonants. **(abutting)**
105. The set of derivational affixes is open-ended; that is, there are potentially number of them.

Precise finite both of the above give n option **none of the given option**

106. In phonology, the two types of stress include primary and ____ stress.
(secondary)
107. In phonology, accent on certain words within a sentence is called ____ stress.
(word)
108. In English language, natural gender is based on sex (male and female), while grammatical gender is based on the type of ____ and is not tied to sex. (noun)
109. In English ____ is the form of a verb in which we 'to' to the basic form of verb.
(infinitive)
110. In syntax, ____ are used to mark the constituents of a sentence. (labeled brackets)
111. The branch of historical linguistics concerned with comparing language is named as ____u linguistics. (comparative)
112. _Historical linguistics, also called _____ linguistics, is the scientific study of language change over time. (diachronic)
113. In phonology, _____ is relative emphasis or prominence given to a certain syllable in a word? (Stress)

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