

ENG502 Quizzes

for Finals

1. In syntax, connotative meaning is also called _____ meaning. **(associative)**
2. The set of possible expressions in a given language may or may not be infinite; the actual set of all expressions ever uttered is going to be _____. **(finite)**
3. Deep and surface structures are often used as terms in a simple _____ opposition. **(binary)**
4. The deep structure is a/an _____ level of structural organization in which all the elements determining structural are represented. **(abstract)**
5. In semantics, the associative or _____ meaning of an expression has to do with individual mental understandings of the speaker. **(connotative)**
6. A sentence has a noun phrase and a _____ phrase. **(verb)**
7. Curly brackets in syntactic analysis indicate that only _____ of the elements enclosed within the curly brackets must be selected. **(one)**
8. In semantics, the study of the tune and rhythm of speech is called _____. **(prosody)**
9. In the sentence 'Mary put out the fire.' particle movement is _____. **(optional)**
10. Phrases can also be structurally _____. **(ambiguous)**
11. One of the properties of generative grammar is that grammar has _____ number of rules but is capable of producing _____ number of sentences **(finite, infinite)**
12. The grammar must be capable of showing how a single underlying abstract representation can become different _____ structures. **(surface)**
13. Recursive rules have the capacity to repeat or generate the _____ of a sentence more than once. **(structure)**
14. In grammar, a phrase or a clause that violates some grammar rule of a particular language is called a/an _____ phrase or clause. **(ill-formed)**
15. In semantics, _____ meaning is the type of meaning that comes from the context within which the sentence is used. **(propositional)**

16. In linguistics, _____ feature may indicate the attitude or mental state of the speaker. **(paralinguistic)**
17. In syntax, a _____ diagram is a static representation of the structure of the sentence shown at the bottom of the diagram. **(tree)**
18. In linguistics, prosody is concerned with the properties of _____ and larger units of speech. **(syllables)**
19. Phrases can also be structurally _____. **(ambiguous)**
20. In syntax, the most common way to create a visual representation of syntactic structure is _____ diagram. **(tree)**
21. The rules that relate the spoken form of sentence to their underlying meaning are called _____ rules. **(transformational)**
22. The sentence 'John believed that Cathy knew that Mary helped George.' Is tediously _____. **(recursive)**
23. De Saussure explained that the relationship between the signifier and _____ is an arbitrary one. **(signified)**
24. The set of possible expressions in a given language may or may not be infinite; the actual set of all expressions ever uttered is going to be _____. **(finite)**
25. In English, a _____ phrase consists of a preposition and a noun phrase. **(prepositional)**
26. In prosody, non-linguistic may indicate something about a _____ vocal physiology, state of health or emotional state. **(speaker's)**
27. In syntax, _____ grammar discusses rules which transform sentences from deep level to surface level. **(transformational)**
28. The symbol “()” used in syntactic description of a sentence indicate elements in a sentence. **(optional)**
29. In syntax, IC analysis stands for _____ analysis. **(Immediate Constituent)**
30. The word 'syntax' literally means 'putting together' or _____. **(arrangement)**
31. In Semantics, the concept is a minimal unit of meaning which could be called a/an _____ in the same way as the unit of sound is called a 'phoneme' in Phonology. **(sememe)**
32. According to researchers by age three children from privileged families have heard _____ million more words than children from underprivileged families. **(30)**
33. Uttering the words 'make a long shory stort' instead of "make a long story short" is an example of _____ of the tongue. **(slip)**

34. A variety of a language that developed for some practical purpose, such as trading is called _____. (**pidgin**)
35. One-word stage (better one morpheme or one unit) or _____ stage starts between 9-18 months. (**holophrastic**)
36. Analytic processing, such as recognizing the smaller details of sound, words and phrase structures in rapid sequence, is done with the _____. (**left brain**)
37. The native language or native dialect (usually colloquial or informal) of a specific population is called _____ language. (**vernacular**)
38. An impairment of language function due to localized brain damage that leads to difficult in understanding and producing linguistic forms is termed as _____. (**Aphasia**)
39. The symptoms such as a substantially reduced amount of speech, distorted articulation and slow, often effortful speech characterize the disease _____. (**motor aphasia**)
40. By the age of _____ the child's vocabulary expands rapidly. (**two-and-a-half**)
41. The shared principles, values and behaviors of a social group can be termed as _____. (**culture**)
42. During childhood, there is a period when the human brain is most ready to receive input and learn a particular language. This is called the _____ period. (**critical**)
43. A manner of pronunciation peculiar to a particular individual, location, or nation is called _____. (**accent**)
44. The coexistence of two or more languages or distinct varieties of the same language, within a speech community is termed as _____. (**polyglossia**)
45. The earliest use of speech-like sounds has been described as _____. (**cooing**)
46. The general view is that the critical period for first language acquisition lasts from to puberty. (**birth**)
47. "it differs from sociology of language, which focuses on the effect of language on society." This statement is about _____. (**sociolinguistics**)
48. The features of grammar and vocabulary as well as the aspects of pronunciation characterize _____ of a language. (**dialect**)
49. In language acquisition process, single terms such as 'cookie', 'cat', 'cup' uttered for everyday objects such is characterized as _____. (**one word sage**)

50. According to researchers, the child's vocabulary moves beyond approximately fifty words in _____. (two word stage)
51. Hearing "great ape" instead of "gray tape" is an example of _____ of the ear. (slip)
52. The two language areas in brain are called Wernicker's area and _____ area. (Broca's)
53. A variety of a language that developed for some practical purpose, such as trading is called _____. (pidgin)
54. During childhood, there is a period when the human brain is most ready to receive input and learn a particular language. This is called _____ period. (critical)
55. CDA is characterized by the common interests in _____ ideologies and power through the systematic investigation of semiotic data. (de-mystifying)
56. Hearing "great ape" instead of "gray tape" is an example of _____ of the ear. (slip)
57. The initial understanding of the discipline of Applied linguistics was called _____ which assumed that anyone working within this field simply took insights from theoretical linguistics. (Linguistics applied)
58. In critical Discourse Analysis, _____ and inequality are widely discussed. (power)
59. The features of grammar and vocabulary as well as the aspects of pronunciation characterize _____ of a language. (dialect)
60. An area that generally controls movement of the muscle of arms, hands and feet is called _____. (Motor Cortex)
61. Specific aspects of language ability can be accorded specific location of the brain; this is named as _____ view. (localization)
62. In linguistics, the study of the relationship between language and the brain is called _____. (Neurolinguistics)
63. In discourse, _____ is/are always embedded within social, historical, political, and ideological contexts. (meanings)
64. The symptoms such as substantially reduced amount of speech, distorted articulation and slow, often effortful speech characterize the disease. (motor aphasia)
65. The researcher of critical discourse analysis would all embrace the concept of methodological _____ as they freely admit that their methods are drawn from a wide range of scholarship. (hybridity)

66. A manner of pronunciation peculiar to a particular individual, location, or nation is called _____. (**Accent**)
67. A practice oriented linguistic approach that seeks to describe the differences and similarities between a pair of languages is known as _____ linguistics. (**contrastive**)
68. The shared principles, values and behaviors of a social group can be termed as _____. (**culture**)
69. The native language or native dialect (usually colloquial or informal) of a specific population is called _____ language. (**vernacular**)
70. The assumption that truth is a result of science and logic is termed as _____. (**rationally**)
71. The coexistence of two or more languages or distinct varieties of the same language, within a speech community is termed as _____. (**polyglossia**)
72. A social semiotic approach is concerned with how meanings are made-in both the outward and inner _____ of signs. (**representation**)
73. The central concept in critical discourse analysis is _____. (**power**)
74. We can also refer to things when are not sure (**call**)
75. An appropriate number of (**cohesive ties**)
76. The maxim of quantity asks one to be (**brief**)
77. According to research in developing morphology the acquisition of the plural marker (**overgeneralization**)
78. Emotional reaction or affect (**all of the given**)
79. Vocabulary lists and sets of grammar rules are used (**grammar Translation Method**)
80. For lexicographers indispensable resources (**dictionaries**)
81. Specific aspects of language ability can be accorded (**localization**)
82. In the quantitative research we use (**static**)
83. Oung and Jun (**Chinese**)
84. According to Grim law p of Latin has been change into f in (**English**)
85. Verb phrase cannot consist (**D+N**)
86. In the sentence Charlie broke the window and The window was broken by Charlie. Which thing distinguishes both sentences? (**SURFACE**)
87. Near London is example of **PREPOSITIONAL** phrase

88. He drew the picture with a crayon; here crayon IS **INSTRUMENT**
89. **Applied** linguistics is an interdisciplinary field of linguistics which identifies, investigates, and offers solutions to language-related real-life problems
90. Semantic role is the **UNDERLYING** relationship that a participant has with the main verb in a clause.
91. **Anaphora** can be defined as subsequent reference to an already introduced entity
92. Semantic development in a child's use of words is usually a process of **OVEREXTENSION**
93. Sihia is the language of **JAPAN**
94. Young, Lichun and Jun (2001) analyzed contents of four **Chinese** journals of Applied Linguistics
95. **Psycholinguistics** is the study of the psychological and neurobiological factors that enable humans to acquire, use, comprehend and produce language.
96. Social-Cultural context still includes factors such as illiteracy rate, population geographic distribution, educational level and the **populations'** ethnic composition
97. The sources of lexicographers are **SECONDARY** fieldwork
98. The first component is **grammatical competence**, which involves the accurate use of words and structures.
99. The deep structure is an **abstract level** of structural organization in which all the elements determining structural interpretation are represented.
100. If an **agent** uses another entity in order to perform an action, that other entity fills the role of instrument.
101. The idea of 'the characteristic instance' of a category is known as the **Prototype**.
102. Semantic development in a child's use of words is usually a process of**OVEREXTENSION**
103. The sentence can be grammatically correct but **SEMANTICALLY** incorrect.
104. One of the tests used to check for the presuppositions underlying sentences involves negating a sentence with a particular presupposition and checking if the **presupposition** remains true.
105. The acquisition of the plural marker is often accompanied by a process of **OVERGENERALIZATION**
106. Two Word stage begins around eighteen to twenty months. The child's vocabulary moves beyond **FIFTY WORDS**.

- 107.** Electronic dictionary databases, especially those included with software dictionaries are often **extensive** and can contain up to 500,000 headwords and definitions, verb conjugation tables, and a grammar reference section
- 108.** Two word stage occurs between **18 to 24 month**.

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