



ENG502

Quiz for Mid-Term

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

Maha Malik

Introduction to Linguistics

Quiz 1

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, chemical 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.
 - a. Economic cycle
 - b. People's migration
 - c. One corporate language
 - d. **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)**

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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)**

Quiz 2

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

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- '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)**

Quiz from Mid-Term Papers

53. New functional morphemes cannot normally be _____. (coined)
54. The main three branches of phonetics are articulatory, _____ and auditory. (acoustic)
55. In traditional grammar, a _____ is a category of words that 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 reject _____. (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)

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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. **(learned)**
79. The intra-disciplinary branch of 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.

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(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)**

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- 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 ____ 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)**

Quiz from
Assessments

1. According to Sapir, language is a purely human and _____ method of communicating ideas, desires and emotions. **(correct)**
2. Language is described as a learnt behavior by the _____ involving a stimulus and a response. (structuralists, anthropologist, linguists, **behaviourists**)
3. According to Sapir's definition of language; 'language is not inherited from the parents by the child'. **(correct)**
4. According to Hall, 'language symbols' are the vocal signals that are actually transmitted from the sender to receiver in the process of communication and interaction. **(correct)**

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5. It is the job of a _____ to differentiate between sentence and non sentence sequences. (Educationist, Socialist, Capitalist, **Linguist**)
6. Communication is a process whereby there is an exchange of information between the sender and the encoder. (**Incorrect**)
7. Chomsky is a rationalist rather than empiricist. (**correct**)
8. According to Chomsky's belief, a child is born with an _____ capacity to learn a language. (organic, genetic, environmental, **innate**)
9. The scientific study of language and its structure is called _____. (Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, **Linguistics**, Neurolinguistics)
10. Bloch and Trager's definition of language focuses on the property of _____ in language while having no appeal to its communication system. (agreement, organization, structure, **arbitrariness**)
11. In linguistics, _____ communication refers to the fact that some chemicals are emitted from the bodies of animals in order to communicate. (elemental, natural, **chemo**, material)
12. A classification of a language is based on _____ and dissimilarities in words and grammatical elements. (deformity, depravity, **similarities**, mutation)
13. 'Bekos' is a Phrygian word which means _____. (egg, **bread**, banana, butter)
14. If great apes had physically been able to speak, their 'speech' would have been similar to how we understand today. (**Incorrect**)
15. There are three reasons for linguistic similarity: genealogical sharing, areal diffusion and chance typological commonality. (**correct**)
16. The three general classes of script include _____, syllabic and alphabetic. (sequential, **logographic**, polygraphic, serial)
17. When was the first Chinese dictionary compiled? (**1100-900 BC**, 700 500 BC, 1400-1200 BC, 900-700 BC)
18. Bipedals were the type of apes that could not talk but were able to _____. (speak, fight, struggle, **walk**)
19. Initially, _____ grammarians discussed word as a linguistic unit of sentence and also studied form versus substance. (American, **Indian**, African, Russian)
20. The world's earliest known linguistic studies were produced in China between around 800 and 150 BC in an attempt to preserve the oral literature of India's much earlier Vedic period. (**Incorrect**)
21. The most basic model of written language acknowledges three general classes of scripts, with many transitional variants and combinations. (**correct**)
22. Most other creatures appear to communicate both below and above the range which humans consider normal. (**correct**)
23. One of the Internet's most widely used resources is language teaching and learning. (**correct**)
24. The airstream which originates in the lungs is called a _____ airstream. (pentimento, glottal, cuchifrito, **pulmonic**)

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25. According to researchers, primitive words could have been imitation of the _____ sounds. (natural, apotic, artifical, mechanical)
26. 'Innateness hypothesis' means language capacity is _____ hard-wired in the newborn human. (mechanically, artificially, genetically, instrumentally)
27. At birth, the baby's brain is only a _____ of its eventual weight. (quarter, one third, ounce, half)
28. How many million years ago did humans develop right-handedness and became capable of making stone tools? (Four, One, Three, Two)
29. Human sounds may not have had any principled use within the life and social interaction of early human groups. (Incorrect)
30. Even children who are born deaf become fluent sign language users given appropriate circumstances. (correct)
31. All languages do not require the organizing and combining of sounds or signs in specific arrangements. (Incorrect)
32. Another theory called 'Bow-wow theory' claims that languages have some words with pronunciations that seem to echo naturally occurring sounds. (correct)
33. We have to wait until about 35,000 years ago for features in reconstructions of fossilized skeletal structures that begin to resemble those of modern humans. (correct)
34. Sounds of a person involved in _____ effort could be the source of our language. (physical, illusive, mechanical, perfunctory)
35. Animals do inherit communication calls from their parents. (correct)
36. How many other properties does 'reflexivity' have? (Six, Four, Seven, Five)
37. At physical level, we cannot produce individual sounds, like n, b, i; none of these discrete forms have any intrinsic meaning. (Incorrect)
38. Cicadas have _____ signals to choose from and vervet monkeys have thirty-six vocal calls. (five, four, seven, six)
39. 'Humans can refer to past and future time.' What is this property of human language called? (Arbitrariness, Productivity, Displacement, None of the given)
40. Animal message is not produced according to immediate time and place. (Incorrect)
41. Humans cannot create new expressions and novel utterances by using their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. (Incorrect)
42. No 'natural' connection between a linguistic form and its meaning exists. (Correct)
43. When we talk about distinctions between human language and animal communication, we are considering both in terms of their potential as a means of intentional communication. (correct)
44. The relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as _____. (Productivity, None of the given, Displacement, Arbitrariness)
45. Which is one of the most economical features of human language? (Duality of levels, Displacement, Arbitrariness, Discreteness)
46. The process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next is described as _____. (Arbitrariness, Cultural Transmission, Productivity, Displacement)

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47. Verbal communication is the use of sounds and words to express, especially in contrast to using gestures or mannerisms. (True)
48. You have to use language clearly and be accountable for what you say in order to be seen as trustworthy. (True)
49. We cannot use humour to disclose information about ourselves. (False)
50. We can withhold verbal communication or use it in a critical, aggressive, or hurtful way as a form of negative reinforcement. (correct)
51. The written language intersects with spoken language as _____ advocate for particular interpretations of the written law. (none of the given, poets, lawyers, writers)
52. Newly coined words are those that are just brought into linguistic existence. (correct)
53. Which is a form of word play that produces slang words like sick, wicked, and bad that refer to the opposite of their typical meaning? (Inversion, Persistence)
54. Communication can be categorized into three basic types: verbal, nonverbal and _____. (written, spoken)
55. When we express thoughts, we draw conclusions based on what we have _____. (listened, experienced)
56. 'Only if words are felt, bodily presences like echoes or waterfalls, can we understand the power of spoken language to influence, alter, and transform the perceptual world'. Who gave this statement? (Judith Butler, William James, John Rawls, David Abram)
57. Pitch, volume, speaking rate, etc are aspects of paralanguage. (Yes)
58. Universal recognizability means some nonverbal communication has the _____ meaning across cultures. (altered, varied, same, different)
59. In interactions where information exchange is the focus, at a briefing at workplace, for example, _____ communication probably accounts for much more of the meaning generated. (verbal, nonverbal)
60. Although we can rely on verbal communication to fill in the blanks sometimes left by nonverbal expressions, we often put more trust into what people do over what they say. (True)
61. One have to rely more on _____ signals in situations where verbal and nonverbal messages conflict. (nonverbal, verbal)
62. Nonverbal communication is _____. (embryonic, nascent, irrepressible, invisible)
63. Our behaviors become more _____ in stress or danger. (dramatic, forced, instinctual, conscious)
64. In terms of _____, nonverbal communication tends to do the work of communicating emotions more than verbal. (content)
65. We implicitly learn norms of nonverbal communication, which leads to greater alteration. (True)
66. An example of the innateness of nonverbal signals can be found in children who have been blind since birth but still exhibit the same facial expressions as other children. (Yes)
67. The voluntary nature of much nonverbal communication makes it more difficult to control or 'fake'. (False)

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68. Nonverbal communication is considered even more _____ than symbolic and abstract nature of language. (viable, explicit, **unclear**, vibrant)
69. Nonverbal communication competence can be _____ by becoming more aware of how it operates in specific channels. (**increased**)
70. Which of the following refers to touch behaviors that convey meaning during interactions? (**Haptics**)
71. Vocalic cues cannot substitute verbal or nonverbal cues. (**False**)
72. Vocalics refers to the vocalized but NOT verbal aspects of nonverbal communication. (**True**)
73. In polychronic time system, a wider view of time is exhibited and time is perceived in large fluid sections. (**True**)
74. 'Public distance' is one of the four zones of personal space. (**Yes**)
75. Vocalics _____ the meaning of verbal communication. (**reinforces**)
76. Nonverbal gestures often work in concert with each other, combining to repeat, modify, or contradict the verbal message being sent. (**True**)
77. Eye contact is studied under the category of _____. (**oculesics**)
78. The study of how different time cycles affect our communication is known as '_____'. (**Chronemics**)
79. Which of the following refers to the study of human use of space and the effects that population density has on behaviour, communication, and social interaction. (**Proxemics**)
80. According to researchers, among all the creatures only _____ spoken language has all 13 communication features. (**human**)
81. Creativity is also called the open-endedness of language. (**correct**)
82. Human language is a(n) _____ system of communication. (**open**)
83. The idea that speech sounds can be linked to specific meanings is a part of _____. (**semanticity**)
84. While using language, humans can make false or meaningless statements. This ability to lie or deceive by using language is called _____. (**'Prevarication'**)
85. Interchangeability refers to the idea that _____ can give and receive identical linguistic signals; they are not limited in the types of messages they can say/hear. (**humans**)
86. For spoken language, the sound perpetuates as a waveform that expands from the point of origin in _____ direction(s) (**all**)
87. In linguistics, the phonemes p and b, t and d are the _____ signs of language. (**discrete**)
88. In linguistics, the speaker's ability to both receive and broadcast the same signal is referred to as _____. (**interchangeability**)
89. Semanticity is NOT a fundamental aspect of all communication systems. (**False**)
90. Hockett later added prevarication, reflexiveness, and learnability to the list as uniquely human characteristics making the list up to _____ features. (**16**)
91. Linguistic representations can be broken down into small non-discrete units, which combine with each other in rule-governed ways. (**False**)

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92. The field of linguistics that discusses human speech sounds is known as _____.
(phonetics)
93. According to Lyons, a _____ description of language is non historic whereas a diachronic description traces the historical development of a language. (synchronic)
94. Comparative language is a branch of _____ linguistics which is concerned with comparing languages. (historical)
95. Diachronic linguistics, also called _____ linguistics, is the scientific study of language change over time. (historical)
96. The branch of linguistics that is mainly interested in general patterns that shape each and every language is termed as _____ linguistics. (general)
97. The branch of linguistics known as _____ talks about the way in which language is represented and processed in the brain. (psycholinguistics)
98. Learning of second or foreign languages is the most important pragmatic issue that is dealt with in _____ linguistics. (applied)
99. The branch of linguistics known as _____ linguistics deals with the way the techniques of computer science are applied to the analysis and synthesis of language. (computational)
100. The branch of linguistics concerned with the examination of the distribution patterns and spatial structures of languages in contact is entitled _____. (geographical linguistics)
101. The term sociolinguistics is generally used for the study of the relationship between language and _____. (society)
102. The branches of linguistics involving two or more distinct academic disciplines are named as _____ linguistic studies. (interdisciplinary)
103. Phonetics is concerned with describing the _____ speech sounds that occur in the languages of the world. (human)
104. Linguistics can be briefly described as the science of language. (True)
105. Which of the following study of language is hindered by various cultural, social, and historical misconceptions about certain languages? (objective)
106. Linguists study individual human languages and linguistic behaviour in order to discover the _____ properties of this general human language. (fundamental)
107. In _____ language, much of the meaning is determined by the context. (spoken)
108. The main difference between scientific and non-scientific study of language is that linguistics is _____ rather than speculative or intuitive. (empirical)
109. Close to the property of empiricism is _____. and it considers all languages to be equal. (objectivity)
110. Descriptivism is a _____ approach to language that focuses on how it is actually spoken and written. (nonjudgmental)
111. In an English noun phrase, there must be an article (a/an), _____ and a noun. (adjective)

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112. Which of the following is concerned with the abstract, grammatical characterization of the systems of sounds or signs? (Phonology)
113. Language is flexible; it changes from time to time. (correct)
114. Language is NOT an inherent function of man. (True)
115. Which of the following branches studies the physical properties of speech sounds i.e., the way in which the air vibrates as sounds pass from speaker to listener? (Acoustic Phonetics)
116. Mallet, Incus, and Stirrup are the names of three _____ of human ear. (bones)
117. Not all instrumental studies are experimental. (Correct)
118. In oral cavity, before palate comes the _____. (alveolar ridge)
119. A cycle is a sequence of one increase and one decrease in air pressure. (True)
120. Speech sounds produced while inhaling are called _____ sounds. (ingressive)
121. Hertz (Hz) is a unit to measure _____ of sound waves. (Frequency)
122. Cochlea is a little coil-like organ of the inner ear and is filled with liquid. (True)
123. Which of the following instruments are used for articulatory activity? (Palatography, Glottography, Radiography, All the given options)
124. Phonology has _____ branches. (2)
125. Which of the following branch of phonology is based on the segmentation of language into individual speech sounds provided by phonetics. (Segmental)
126. Phonetics describes the physics of sound whereas phonology discusses the psychology of sound. (Correct)
127. A _____ is 'any discrete unit that can be identified, either physically or auditorily, in the stream of speech'. (phone)
128. Features known as _____ are superimposed on the syllables. (supra-segmentals)
129. There are _____ phonemes in BBC English accent. (44)
130. Stress, pitch, tone and juncture are _____ features of sound. (supra segmental)
131. Difference in the words 'bake' and 'bade,' is of only one _____ that brings change in the meaning of the two. (consonant phoneme)
132. Phonetics and Phonology are closely related to each other, and therefore it is often recommended NOT to divide them on the basis of strict rules or points. (correct)
133. A word may have no consonant or up to four consonants in the beginning and up to three in the end. (Incorrect)
134. What do we call to a unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants, forming the whole or a part of a word? (Phoneme)
135. The vowel team syllable is a group of 2-4 letters, usually vowels, which make _____ vowel sound(s). (1)
136. If the first syllable of a word begins with a vowel, it is called zero _____. (onset)
137. When the power of vowel is transferred to the following consonants, it makes the consonant a syllabic consonant. (True)
138. The word 'baby' has two _____ syllables i.e. ba. by. (open)

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139. Consonants like /-m/ and /b-/ occurring together in a word but belonging to two different syllables like in the word 'number' are called _____. (abutting consonants)
140. In the word 'Split' the consonant sound _____ is at the initial position in the given consonant cluster at the onset of the syllable. (p)
141. Sequences of consonants occurring in the beginning or end of a syllable are called _____. (consonant cluster)
142. Some syllables especially unstressed after the stressed syllable happen to be _____ syllables. (weak)
143. Which of the following words has no onset but has a coda? (Ought)
144. The word 'Square' has _____ consonants at the onset. (3)
145. In lexical stress, which of the following categories of words is not stressed? (Article)
146. Which of the following types of words are the important words that carry the meaning or sense? (content words)
147. Stress-timed languages tend to give syllables approximately equal prominence, and generally lack reduced vowels. (False)
148. Turkish is a syllable timed language. (True)
149. Structure words give the sentence its correct form i.e., its structure, and they cannot be removed. (False)
150. The stress placed on syllables within words is called _____ stress. (lexical)
151. In syllable stress, one syllable in a word is pronounced louder and more clearly than adjacent syllables. (True)
152. In nouns, stress is positioned on the 2nd syllable unless it contains a short vowel. (True)
153. Rhyme of a strong syllable has a rhyme composed of: (a vowel + coda, diphthong, long vowel, all of the given options)
154. Which of the following branches of linguistics is essentially called the grammar of words and deals with the forms of words? (Morphology)
155. Segments or forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form are called Free Morphemes. (False)
156. It is HER book. In this example, 'HER' represents _____ morpheme. (Functional)
157. Affixes is another name for bound morphemes. (True)
158. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are typical kinds of _____ morphemes. (lexical)
159. Functional morphemes function to specify the relationship between one lexical morpheme and another. (True)
160. Functional morphemes belong to the ' _____ ' class of words. (closed)
161. The form of a word that is chosen conventionally to represent the canonical form of a word is called a lemma, or citation form. (True)
162. The word 'carpet' is a single morpheme. (True)
163. A morpheme is identical to a word. (False)

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164. A free morpheme can occur in isolation and cannot be divided into smaller meaningful units. (correct)
165. The morpheme that can stand alone as a single word by itself is called _____ morpheme. (free)
166. Bound morphemes can also be divided into _____ types. (2)
167. There are ONLY _____ inflectional affixes in English. (8)
168. Which type of morphemes often change the part of speech or grammatical category of the word? (Derivational)
169. Plural of the word 'sheep' follows the rule i.e. simple addition of the morpheme '-s'. (Incorrect)
170. Morphs are actual forms to realize morphemes. (True)
171. Derivational morphemes are of a large number while inflectional are a few in number. (True)
172. An inflectional morpheme is a suffix that is added to a word to assign a particular _____ property to that word. (grammatical)
173. Inflectional morphemes follows the derivational morpheme in the word that contains both types of morphemes. (True)
174. The word 'Croissant' is borrowed from _____ language. (French)
175. Smoke + fog = smog is an example of: (blending)
176. The kind of affixes which are added to the beginning of the word are called _____. (prefixes)
177. A type of affix not normally used in English is found in some other languages of the world is called _____. (infix)
178. Eponyms refer to _____ words based on the name of a person or a place. (new)
179. The origin of the word 'Tycoon' is _____. (Japanese)
180. Gas and flu are _____ forms of the words gasoline and influenza. (clipped)
181. The word 'scuba' is an _____ for self-contained underwater breathing apparatus. (acronym)
182. Words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words are called _____. (acronyms)
183. The collection of prescriptive rules and concepts about the structure of language that is commonly taught in schools is known as _____ grammar. (traditional)
184. The Sanskrit grammarian Yāska defined _____ main categories (6th century BC). (four)
185. Choose the correct option. (She loves her cat.; She love her cat.)
186. A vast majority of the information in the grammar is—at least in the case of one's native language—acquired by conscious study or instruction. (False)
187. 'Cathy loves her dog.' In this example, the words Cathy and her shows agreement of (gender, tense)
188. German language uses _____ grammatical genders. (three)

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189. Who gave the concept of eight parts of speech in 2nd century BC? (Dionysius Thrax)
190. The grammars of _____ languages were taken to be the model for other grammars especially in English language. (Latin and Greek)
191. The set of structural rules which regulate the composition of words, phrases, and clauses in a natural language is known as _____. (grammar)
192. Choose the correct expression as per prescriptive approach of grammar. (Mary runs faster than I.; Mary runs faster than me.)
193. According to _____ grammar, 'a sentence is grammatical' if a native speaker of the language would produce that sentence in speaking. (descriptive)
194. Structural analysis is a type of descriptive approach. (True)
195. It is designed to show how small constituents (or components) in sentences go together to form larger constituents. (Constituent Analysis)
196. V NP NP is the standard structure of a Gaelic sentence. (True)
197. Constituents in sentence structure can be marked off by using _____ brackets. (labeled)

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