



قائمة الاسئلة

مدخل لعلم اللغويات - المستوى الثاني - قسم انجليزي - عام - كلية التربية-صنعاء - الفترة - درجة الامتحان (50)

أروى السياغي

- 1)is concerned with how a listener perceives the speech sounds.
 - 1) - articulatory
 - 2) auditory
 - 3) - phonology
 - 4) - acoustic
- 2) Both bilabial and labiodental sounds are produced using
 - 1) lip(s)
 - 2) - teeth
 - 3) - alveolar ridge
 - 4) - velum
- 3) The place of articulation for the sound /h/ is
 - 1) - uvular
 - 2) - velar
 - 3) glottal
 - 4) - pharyngeal
- 4) /m/ & /n/ are sounds mannered with going the airflow out from cavity to..... cavity.
 - 1) - oral, pharyngeal
 - 2) oral, nasal
 - 3) - nasal, oral
 - 4) - pharyngeal, nasal
- 5) Diphthong is a combination of two.....
 - 1) vowels
 - 2) - consonants
 - 3) - semi-vowels
 - 4) - semi-consonants
- 6)is the study of the system of speech sounds of a language.
 - 1) - phonetics
 - 2) phonology
 - 3) - morphology
 - 4) - syntax
- 7) The number of syllables is determined by the number of.....
 - 1) vowels
 - 2) - consonants
 - 3) - semi-vowels
 - 4) - semi-consonants
- 8) The part of a syllable that precedes the vowel is called.....
 - 1) - coda
 - 2) - nucleus
 - 3) onset
 - 4) - cluster
- 9) The part of a syllable that follows the vowel is called.....
 - 1) coda
 - 2) - nucleus
 - 3) - onset
 - 4) - cluster





- 10)is the study of the structure of words.
- 1) - phonetics
 - 2) - phonology
 - 3) morphology
 - 4) - syntax
- 11) The word “boy” is amorpheme.
- 1) - inflectional
 - 2) - derivational
 - 3) lexical
 - 4) - bound
- 12) The word “unbelievable” comprisesmorpheme(s).
- 1) - one
 - 2) - two
 - 3) three
 - 4) - four
- 13)is a word element that can be added to the end of a word.
- 1) - prefix
 - 2) suffix
 - 3) - root
 - 4) - infix
- 14)is a word element that can be added to the beginning of a word.
- 1) prefix
 - 2) - suffix
 - 3) - root
 - 4) - infix
- 15)is a word element that contains the basic meaning.
- 1) - prefix
 - 2) - suffix
 - 3) root
 - 4) - infix
- 16)is a word element that is inserted in the middle.
- 1) - prefix
 - 2) - suffix
 - 3) - root
 - 4) infix
- 17) The meaning of any word is represented by themorpheme.
- 1) - inflectional
 - 2) - derivational
 - 3) lexical
 - 4) - bound
- 18)is the study of the pattern of words.
- 1) - phonetics
 - 2) - phonology
 - 3) - morphology
 - 4) syntax
- 19) Auxiliary verbs function as.....
- 1) pre-modifiers
 - 2) - post modifiers
 - 3) - head words





- 4) - main word
- 20) The auxiliary verb "did" in the sentence "I did buy the book yesterday." is a(n)auxiliary.
- 1) - passive
 - 2) - progressive
 - 3) + emphatic
 - 4) - perfective
- 21) The object in the sentence "The student wrote the letter." is a(n)object.
- 1) + direct
 - 2) - indirect
 - 3) - benefactive
 - 4) - object complement
- 22) The object 'me' in the sentence "The student wrote me the letter." is a(n)object.
- 1) - direct
 - 2) + indirect
 - 3) - benefactive
 - 4) - object complement
- 23) The object 'me' in the sentence "The student wrote the letter for me." is a(n)object.
- 1) - direct
 - 2) - indirect
 - 3) + benefactive
 - 4) - object complement
- 24) The object 'hot' in the sentence "I like the tea hot." is a(n)object.
- 1) - direct
 - 2) - indirect
 - 3) - benefactive
 - 4) + object complement
- 25) The pattern of the sentence "She looks smart." is
- 1) - Su + V
 - 2) - Su + V + DO
 - 3) + Su + V + SC
 - 4) - Su + V + OC
- 26) The pattern of the sentence "She sleeps." is
- 1) + Su + V
 - 2) - Su + V + DO
 - 3) - Su + V + SC
 - 4) - Su + V + OC
- 27) The pattern of the sentence "She bought a car." is
- 1) - Su + V
 - 2) + Su + V + DO
 - 3) - Su + V + SC
 - 4) - Su + V + OC
- 28) The stress in the verb "insult" is in thesyllable.
- 1) - first
 - 2) + second
 - 3) - third
 - 4) - fourth
- 29) All vowel sounds aresounds.
- 1) - rounded
 - 2) - back





- 3) - high
4) syllabic
- 30)is what remains after taking out the last derivational morpheme.
1) base
2) - stem
3) - root
4) - bound
- 31)is what remains after taking out the last inflectional morpheme.
1) - base
2) stem
3) - root
4) - bound
- 32)is taking over of words from other languages.
1) borrowing
2) - clipping
3) - conversion
4) - blending
- 33)is shortening the word without changing in the meaning or the grammatical category.
1) - borrowing
2) clipping
3) - conversion
4) - blending
- 34)is using the same word in different grammatical categories, such as "water" is used as N & V
1) - borrowing
2) - clipping
3) conversion
4) - blending
- 35)is taking the beginning of the first word and joining it with the end of the second word to produce a new word.
1) - borrowing
2) - clipping
3) - conversion
4) blending
- 36) The type of the antonymous words "alive - dead" is
1) complementary
2) - gradable
3) - relational
4) - multiple
- 37) The words "night-knight" are.....
1) - synonymous
2) - polysemous
3) homonyms
4) - hyponyms
- 38) The sentence "Asma'a cannot bear children." hasmeaning(s).
1) - one
2) - two
3) three
4) - four
- 39)is the study of the implied meaning using the context.





- 1) - semantics
 - 2) pragmatics
 - 3) - syntax
 - 4) - morphology
- 40) The word "springs" is.....
- 1) - CCVCC
 - 2) - CVCCC
 - 3) CCCVCC
 - 4) - CCCVCCC

