قائمة الاسئلة
مدخل الي اللغويات - (125)- المستوى الثاني -قسم الإنجليزي - النظام الدراسي :- - كلية الاداب والعلوم الإنسانية - الفترة الاولي- درجة الامتحان (0
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1) Statistics is Not a subdiscipline of Linguistics.
   1) + 1
   2) - 0
   3) - I don't know
   4) - None of the above

2) Computational linguistics is Not a subdiscipline of Linguistics.
   1) - 1
   2) + 0
   3) - I don't know
   4) - None of the above

3) Sociolinguistics is Not a subdiscipline of Linguistics.
   1) - 1
   2) + 0
   3) - I don't know
   4) - None of the above

4) Ethnolinguistics is Not a subdiscipline of Linguistics.
   1) - 1
   2) + 0
   3) - I don't know
   4) - None of the above

5) Semiotics is a subdiscipline of Linguistics.
   1) + 1
   2) - 0
   3) - I don't know
   4) - None of the above

6) Psychology is Not a subdiscipline of Linguistics.
   1) + 1
   2) - 0
   3) - I don't know
   4) - None of the above

7) Cryptology is Not a subdiscipline of Linguistics.
   1) - 1
   2) + 0
   3) - I don't know
   4) - None of the above

8) Applied linguistics is a subdiscipline of Linguistics.
   1) + 1
   2) - 0
   3) - I don't know
   4) - None of the above

9) Onomastics is Not a subdiscipline of Linguistics.
   1) - 1
   2) + 0
   3) - I don't know
   4) - None of the above

10) Neurolinguistics is a subdiscipline of Linguistics.
   1)   +   1
   2)   -   0
   3)   -   I don't know
   4)   -   None of the above

11) Sign Language is a NOT subdiscipline of Linguistics.
   1)   -   1
   2)   +   0
   3)   -   I don't know
   4)   -   None of the above

12) Historical linguistics is a subdiscipline of Linguistics.
   1)   +   1

   2)   -   0
   3)   -   I don't know
   4)   -   None of the above

13) This embraces aspects of both syntax and phonetics. It also provides the special relation between the voiced and voiceless sounds.
   1)   -   Phonetics
   2)   -   Lexicology
   3)   -   Morphology
   4)   +   Phonology

14) This is the branch of theoretical linguistics that corresponds to the applied science of lexicography and is thus concerned with the question of a language's repertory of words or lexicon.
   1)   -   Phonetics
   2)   +   Lexicology

   3)   -   Morphology
   4)   -   Phonology

15) This is the branch of linguistics that studies the nature and mechanisms of human speech sounds independently of the meanings that those sounds are used to convey.
   1)   +   Phonetics

   2)   -   Lexicology
   3)   -   Morphology
   4)   -   Phonology

16) This might be characterized as the branch of linguistics that studies, the patterns internal to a word; unlike syntax that examines the relations among words in a sentence.
   1)   -   Phonetics
   2)   -   Lexicology
   3)   +   Morphology

   4)   -   Phonology

17) This might be characterized as the branch of linguistics that specifies how humans encode meanings into sounds through symbols called words, which enter into combinations called sentences.
   1) + Syntax

   2) - Lexicology
   3) - Morphology
   4) - Semantics

18) This might be characterized as the branch of linguistics that specifies how the meanings of words combine within sentences to give a general meaning.
   1) - Phonetics
   2) - Lexicology
   3) - Morphology
   4) + Semantics

19) An example of the difference between the synchronic and diachronic or historical perspectives of linguistics is provided by the English word Went.
   1) + 1
   2) - 0

   3) - none of the above
   4) - I don't know

20) Went is synchronically the past tense of Wend, but it is diachronically or historically the past tense of Go.
   1) - 1
   2) + 0
   3) - none of the above
   4) - I don't know

21) In general, Linguistics is the scientific study of …………..
   1) + language
   2) - meaning and sounds
   3) - sound and music
   4) - human culture

22) Linguistics as a field of study that pursues mainly the knowledge about the phenomenon of…… …….. for its own sake.
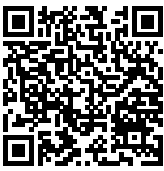   1) - alien language
   2) + human language
   3) - animal language
   4) - language learning

23) The subdiscipline of linguistics that research the histories and origins of languages is known as……..
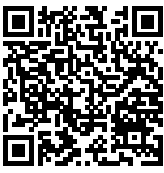   1) - sociolinguistics
   2) - applied linguistics
   3) + historical linguistics
   4) - ethnolinguistics

24) The subdiscipline of linguistics that focus analysis and researches on better understanding of foreign languages and the improved methods of teaching them, is known as ………..
   1) - historical linguistics
   2) - psycholinguistics

3)   -   sociolinguistics
4)   +   applied linguistics

25)   Implicit knowledge of a language is reflected in the inability to use the language competently whether you have a conscious understanding of its formal properties or not.
1)   -   1
2)   +   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

26)   Explicit linguistic knowledge, on the other hand, is the inability of understanding a language's formal properties, in addition to being unable to use the language competently.
1)   -   1
2)   +   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

27)   By the 1st century BC, Greek grammarians like Dionysius Thrax had worked out an elaborate system faithful to the structure and properties of Greek which was later named ….. ……..
1)   -   General grammar
2)   +   Traditional grammar
3)   -   Greek grammar
4)   -   Latin grammar

28)   Who adopted and adapted the Dionysius Thrax's elaborate system for their own language Latin during the 6th century AD?
1)   -   the French
2)   -   the Spanish
3)   -   the Italians
4)   +   the Romans

29)   Which parent language did Greek and Latin languages descended or originated from?
1)   -   Germanic
2)   -   Indian
3)   +   Indo-European
4)   -   Celtic

30)   Why the Roman grammarians Aelius Donatus and Priscian did adopt and adapt Dionysius Thrax's elaborate system for their own language Latin……………?
1)   +   because both languages were structurally quite similar
2)   -   because both languages were different structurally
3)   -   because both languages were phonologically similar
4)   -   because both languages were different phonologically

31)   Portuguese, French, Italian, Armenian and Spanish are examples of Roman languages.
1)   +   1
2)   -   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

32)   Linguistic prescriptivism unlike linguistic descriptivism, in traditional grammar, is the notion that prescribes the rules that govern the grammatical structure of a given language that should be violated.
1)   -   1
2)   +   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

33)   Linguistic descriptivism unlike linguistic prescriptivism, in traditional grammar, is the notion that only

describes the rules that govern the grammatical structure of Greek and Latin.
1)   -   1
2)   +   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

34) Universal grammar and Traditional grammar are not similar in dealing with the grammatical rules of new and exotic languages.
1)   +   1
2)   -   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

35) The English colonization of India during the 18th century uncovered the existence of Sanskrit, an ancient language of
1)   +   philosophy, literature and linguistics
2)   -   literature, linguistics and astrology
3)   -   technology
4)   -   psychology

36) Scottish Gaelic, Welsh, Irish and Breton are part of
1)   -   Sanskrit language
2)   -   English Language
3)   -   Romance language
4)   +   Celtic language

37) Sanskrit showed no resemblance to Greek and Latin's morphology and syntax.
1)   -   1
2)   +   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

38) In Sanskrit, the word mata, 'mother' is not similar in meaning to the Greek word meter.
1)   -   1
2)   +   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

39) In Latin the word mater, 'mother' is similar in meaning to the Sanskrit word mata.
1)   +   1
2)   -   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

40) In Greek the word meter, 'mother' is different in meaning to the Latin word mater.
1)   -   1
2)   +   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

41) One way of studying a language independently of its own past history, as an object functioning at any given time or stage of its existence is named…
1)   -   applied linguistics
2)   -   Diachronic linguistics
3)   +   Synchronic linguistics
4)   -   historical language

42) Another way of studying a language with focusing on its past history is called…

1)   -   Applied linguistics
2)   -   Synchronic linguistics
3)   -   Historical language
4)   +   Diachronic linguistics

43)   Ferdinand de Saussure is a Swedish linguist.
    1)   +   1

    2)   -   0
    3)   -   none of the above
    4)   -   I don't know

44)   In the two decades after World War I, linguistic science showed rapid consolidation and development on both sides of the Atlantic; the science paid prime attention to diachronic linguistics.
    1)   -   1
    2)   +   0

    3)   -   none of the above
    4)   -   I don't know

45)   The most important European linguistic movement of the 1920s and '30s was Czechoslovakia's Prague School, led by Roman Jakobson, Nikolai Trubetzkoy, and others.
    1)   +   1

    2)   -   0
    3)   -   none of the above
    4)   -   I don't know

46)   Onomastics refers to the study of the names of
    1)   -   Animals
    2)   -   Trees
    3)   +   People and Places

    4)   -   None of the above

47)   During the 1920s synchronic linguistics underwent a profound development and wide expansion in the United States. American interest was fueled by the study and analysis of the rich variety of
    1)   +   American Indian Language
    2)   -   Australian English
    3)   -   British English
    4)   -   None of the Above

48)   Franz Boas, Edward Sapir, and Alfred L. Kroeber, for example, were all
    1)   -   anthropologists as well as psycholinguists
    2)   -   linguists as well as psycholinguists
    3)   +   linguists as well as anthropologists
    4)   -   none of the above

49)   In 1933, the American linguist Leonard Bloomfield wrote a book called Linguistics.
    1)   -   1

2)   +   0

□□□

3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

50)   During World War II, in the United States, applied linguists were very much busy preparing French language tourist guide materials in support of the Tourism in Europe.
1)   -   1
2)   +   0

□□□

3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

51)   Gesturemics, as a subdiscipline of linguistics, refers to
1)   +   communcation carried out through facial/body/hand gestures or movements.
2)   -   communcation carried out using sign language for hard-hearing people.
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

52)   In the 1950's M.A.K. Halliday, a British scholar, wrote functional linguistics in France.
1)   -   1
2)   +   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

53)   In the 1950's Andre Martinet, a French scholar wrote systemic linguistics in England.
1)   -   1
2)   +   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

54)   Bloomfield's Behaviorism unrefined theory was later named Neo-Bloomfieldian theory or structural linguistics and sometimes called American structuralism.
1)   +   1
2)   -   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

55)   Perhaps the single most serious limitation that the structuralists imposed on themselves was derived from their belief that
1)   +   meaning can not be scientifically studied
2)   -   meaning can be scientifically studied
3)   -   I don't know
4)   -   none of the above

56)   In the early 1950s, one of the most influential structuralists, Zellig Harris of the University of Pennsylvania developed formulas to capture systematic linguistic relations between sentences of different types--formulas that he called
1)   +   transformations
2)   -   traditional grammar
3)   -   structuralism
4)   -   active vs. passive forms

57)   A sentence in the active voice like Harry drank the beer was analyzed as being transformationally related to its passive-voice counterpart, the beer was drunk by Harry.

1)   +   1
2)   -   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

58)   Most structuralists had considered corresponding active and passive sentences of Harry drank the beer vs. the beer was drunk by Harry of being distinct in meaning but equivalent in structure.

1)   -   1
2)   +   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

59)   Noam Chomsky of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) was a former professor of Harris's.

1)   -   1
2)   +   0
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know

60)   Chomsky took over the concept of transformation and incorporated it into a new linguistic theory now commonly known as transformational-generative or simply generative linguistics.

1)   +   true
2)   -   false
3)   -   none of the above
4)   -   I don't know