

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BA ENGLISH

(2011 & 2012 Admission Onwards)

V Semester

CORE COURSE

Language and Linguistics

QUESTION BANK

1. Which among the following statements is not true?
 - a. Language is a means of communication
 - b. Language is symbolic
 - c. Language is structural
 - d. Language is the only means of communication
2. Who defined language as “a set or (finite or infinite) sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements”
 - a. Noam Chomsky
 - b. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - c. Edward Sapir
 - d. None of the above
3. Who defined language as “a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols” ?
 - a. Noam Chomsky
 - b. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - c. Edward Sapir
 - d. None of the above
4. Which among the following is not a characteristic feature of language?
 - a. Language is systematic
 - b. Language is arbitrary
 - c. Language is dynamic
 - d. Language is instinctive.

5. The theory which is based on the assumption that language originated as a result of human instinct to imitate sounds:
 - a. Ding Dong theory
 - b. The Bow-vow theory
 - c. The Pooh-pooh theory
 - d. The Gesture theory
6. The theory which is based on the assumption that language originated in the sense of rhythm innate in man:
 - a. Ding Dong theory
 - b. The Bow-vow theory
 - c. The Pooh-pooh theory
 - d. The Gesture theory
7. The theory which is based on the assumption that language originated as a result of the involuntary exclamations of pain, surprise, pleasure or wonder:
 - a. Ding Dong theory
 - b. The Bow-vow theory
 - c. The Pooh-pooh theory
 - d. The Gesture theory
8. The theory which is based upon the assumption that language has been formed from the words uttered by groups of persons engaged in joint burdensome labour:
 - a. The Yo-He-Ho Theory
 - b. The Gesture theory
 - c. The Poo-Pooh theory
 - d. Ding-Dong theory.
9. The Ding-Dong theory of the origin of language was advanced by:
 - a. Wilhelm Wundt and Sir Richard Paget
 - b. Noire
 - c. Max-Muller
 - d. Otto Jepsen
10. The Yo-He-Ho Theory of the origin of language was advanced by:
 - a. Wilhelm Wundt and Sir Richard Paget
 - b. Noire
 - c. Max-Muller
 - d. Otto Jepsen
11. The Musical Theory of the origin of language was advanced by:
 - a. Wilhelm Wundt and Sir Richard Paget
 - b. Noire
 - c. Max-Muller
 - d. Otto Jespersen
12. Words like 'Buzz', 'Hiss', 'thud' etc. which represents the sounds of their referents are known as -----
 - a. Onomatopoeia
 - b. Homophones
 - c. Homonyms
 - d. Portmanteau
13. Find the odd one out
 - a. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - b. Edward Sapir
 - c. Leonard Bloomfield
 - d. Herman Gundert

14. Which among the following is an exception to the property of arbitrariness of language?
- a. Onomatopoeia
 - b. Homophones
 - c. Homonyms
 - d. Portmanteau
15. Human language is structured at the levels of phonemes and morphemes and at the level of words. This property of language is called-----
- a. Duality of structure
 - b. Recursiveness
 - c. Displacement
 - d. Transference.
16. Using a finite set of rules a speaker can produce innumerable grammatical utterances. This property of language is called-----
- a. Duality of structure
 - b. Recursiveness
 - c. Displacement
 - d. Transference.
17. Human beings can talk about experiences, objects and events which are not present at the time and place of speaking. This property of language is called-----
- a. Duality of structure
 - b. Recursiveness
 - c. Displacement
 - d. Transference.
18. It is possible to write down spoken language and read aloud the written material. This property of language is called-----
- a. Duality of structure
 - b. Recursiveness
 - c. Displacement
 - d. Transference.
19. Language is never static. It goes on changing. This property of language is called-----
- a. Dynamic
 - b. Recursiveness
 - c. Displacement
 - d. Transference.
20. There is no positive relationship between a speech and sound. This property of language is referred to as-----
- a. Arbitrariness.
 - b. Recursiveness
 - c. Displacement
 - d. Transference.
21. The type of study of the changes in language over a span of time is called-----
- a. Synchronic
 - b. Diachronic
 - c. Semiotic
 - d. Onomatopoeic
22. The type of study which focus on the analysis of the systematic interrelation of the elements of a single language at a particular time is called-----
- a. Synchronic
 - b. Diachronic
 - c. Semiotic
 - d. Onomatopoeic
23. The systematic study of signs is called-----
- a. Semiotics
 - b. Semiology
 - c. Both "a" & "b"
 - d. Neither "a" not "b"

24. The term semiotics was introduced by
a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Ferdinand de Saussure
c. Noam Chomsky
d. Edward Sapir
25. The term semiology was introduced by
a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Ferdinand de Saussure
c. Noam Chomsky
d. Edward Sapir
26. Who introduced in linguistics the concept of Langue and Parole?
a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Ferdinand de Saussure
c. Noam Chomsky
d. Edward Sapir
27. Who introduced in linguistics the concept of Competence and Performance?
a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Ferdinand de Saussure
c. Noam Chomsky
d. Edward Sapir
28. Who introduced in linguistics the concept similar to Saussure's Langue and Parole?
a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Leonard Bloomfield
c. Noam Chomsky
d. Edward Sapir
29. Who introduced in linguistics the concept similar to Chomsky's competence and Performance?
a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Leonard Bloomfield
c. Ferdinand de Saussure
d. Edward Sapir
30. Which among the following implies the underlying rules governing the combination and organization of the elements of language?
a. Language
b. Parole
c. Competence
d. Both langue and Competence
31. Which among the following implies the actual meaningful utterance of the individual speaking or writing a given language?
a. Language
b. Parole
c. performance
d. Both parole and performance
32. -----refers to the linguistic norm specific to a geographical area, social class or status affecting mutual intelligibility
a. Dialect
b. Idiolect
c. Register
d. Slang
33. -----is the totality of the speech habits of an individual
a. Dialect
b. Idiolect
c. Register
d. Slang
34. A collection of similar Idiolect make up -----
a. Dialect
b. Idiolects
c. Register
d. Slang

35. The language variety which has certain features which are typical of certain disciplines, topics, fields, occupations and social roles played by the speaker, is called-----
- a. Dialect
 - b. Idiolect
 - c. Register
 - d. Slang
36. A person who has the ability to use only one language is called-----
- a. Monologue
 - b. Monolingual
 - c. Monological
 - d. None of the above
37. A person who can use two languages is called-----
- a. Biolingual
 - b. Bilingual
 - c. Duo-lingual
 - d. Duo-lingual
38. A person who can use more than two languages:
- a. Multilingual
 - b. Poly-lingual
 - c. Bilingual
 - d. Poly-lingual
39. -----refers to an individual's equal and native command of two or more languages
- a. Bilingualism
 - b. Poly-glotism
 - c. Multilingualism
 - d. None of the above
40. -----is the study of how the mentally represented grammar of language is employed in the production and comprehension of speech
- a. Socio-linguistics
 - b. Psycho-linguistics
 - c. Neuron-linguistics
 - d. Physio -linguistics
41. -----is the discipline where the methodological perspectives of both linguistics and sociology converges
- a. Linguistics of sociology
 - b. Socio-linguistics
 - c. Sociology of linguistics
 - d. None of these
42. Which among the following does not constitute the scientific nature of linguistics
- a. Systematic gathering and analysis of data
 - b. Determination of causal relationship between facts
 - c. Chronological presentation of data
 - d. Verification, validation and generalization.
43. Which among the following does not constitute the general methodology of science
- a. Controlled observation
 - b. Hypothesis formulation
 - c. Analysis, generalization and prediction
 - d. Speculation

44. Which among the following is not an aim of linguistics
- To study the nature of language
 - To establish a theory of language
 - To propound stories of the origin of language
 - To describe a language and all languages
45. Which among the following is not a branch of linguistics
- Phonology
 - Morphology
 - Semantics
 - Philology
46. The older term used to designate the study of languages is-----
- Philology
 - Haplology
 - Phonology
 - Semiology
47. The study of elementary speech sounds is called----
- Phonology
 - Morphology
 - Syntax
 - Semantics
48. The study ordering of speech sounds into the smallest meaningful groups is called----
- Phonology
 - Morphology
 - Syntax
 - Semantics
49. The study of the way that sequences of words are ordered into phrases, clauses, and sentences is called-----
- Phonology
 - Morphology
 - Syntax
 - Semantics
50. The study of meaning is called----
- Phonology
 - Morphology
 - Syntax
 - Semantics
51. -----is the basis of all sounds in English language and in most languages in India.
- The pulmonic air stream mechanism
 - The glotalic air stream mechanism
 - The velaric air stream mechanism
 - None of the above.
52. -----is a monosyllabic vowel combination of a diphthong and a the weak vowel
- Triaphthong
 - Triaphone
 - Triphthong
 - Triology
53. -----are gliding sounds during the articulation of which, the speech organs glide from one vowel position to another
- Diphthongs
 - Triphthongs
 - Semi-vowels
 - Minimal pairs
54. -----are words which differ only in one phoneme

- a. Diphthongs
b. Triphthongs
- c. Semi-vowels
d. Minimal pairs
55. -----are the different concrete phonetic variation of the same phoneme
- a. Allophones
b. Triphthongs
- c. Semi-vowels
d. Minimal pairs
56. ---- is a unit of speech which is at a level higher than the speech sound or phoneme
- a. Syllable
b. Stress
- c. Intonation
d. Pitch.
- 57----is the process by which one speech sound gets changed to another under the influence of another
- a. Onomatopoeia
b. Assimilation
- c. Regression
d. Progression
58. IPA stands for
- a. International political alphabet
b. International phonetic association
c. Indian phonetic alphabet
d. All the above
59. Sounds articulated by two lips are called -----
- a. Dental
b. Bilabial
- c. Labio-dental
d. Alveolar
60. Sounds articulated by the lower lip placed against the upper teeth are called----
- a. Dental
b. Bilabial
- c. Labio-dental
d. Alveolar
61. Sounds articulated by the tip of the tongue placed against the upper teeth are called---
- a. Dental
b. Labio-dental
- c. Bilabial
d. Alveolar
62. Sounds articulated with the tip of the tongue or the blade of the tongue against the teeth ridge are called----
- a. Dental
b. Bilabial
- c. Labio-dental
d. Alveolar
63. -----are produced involving the tip of the tongue and the back part of the teeth ridge.
- a. Post-alveolar
b. Palate-alveolar
- c. Palatal
d. Velar
64. -----articulated by the tip and the blade of the tongue against the teeth ridge with raising of the front of the tongue towards the palate

- a. Post-alveolar
b. Palate-alveolar
- c. Palatal
d. Velar
65. -----are articulated by raising the front of the tongue towards the hard palate
a. Post-alveolar
b. Palate-alveolar
c. Palatal
d. Velar
66. ----are articulated by raising the back of the tongue towards the soft palate
a. Post-alveolar
b. Palate-alveolar
c. Palatal
d. Velar
67. -----are sounds articulated in the glottis
a. Glottal
b. Velar
c. Palatal
d. None of the above
68. /p/, /b/, /m/ and /w/ are-----
a. Bilabial
b. Dental;
c. Velar
d. Glottal
69. /f/and /v/ are-----
a. Dental
b. Labio-dental
c. Bilabial
d. Alveolar
70. /t/. /d/, /n/, /l/, /s/ are -----
a. Alveolar
b. Post-alvoelar
c. Palatal
d. Dental;
71. The initial sounds in the words 'ship', 'church' and 'judge; are examples for----
a. Palato-alveolar
b. Palatal
c. Velar
d. Bilabial
72. The initial consonant in 'Young' is a -----sound
a. Palatal
b. Velar
c. Dental
d. Glottal
73. /K/and /g/ are examples for ----sounds
a. Velar
b. Glottal
c. Palatal
d. Bilabial
74. /h/ in the word 'he' is a ----sound
a. Velar
b. Glottal
c. Palatal
d. Alveolar
75. The special features which affect speech sounds such as stress, pitch intonation and juncture are called-----
a. Supra-segmental phonemes
b. Secondary phonemes
c. Prosodic features
d. All the above.

76. Assimilation is mainly of -----types
a. Four
b. Two
c. Three
d. Only one
77. The preceding sound influencing the following sound is an instance of ----assimilation
a. Progressive
b. Regressive
c. Reciprocal
d. None of the above
78. The following sound influencing the preceding one is an instance of ---assimilation
a. Progressive
b. Regressive
c. Reciprocal
d. None of the above
79. The two sounds influencing each other and combine to produce a third sound is an instance of -----assimilation
a. Progressive
b. regressive
c. reciprocal
d. Regressive
e. None of the above
80. The voiced sound /z/ denoting the plural morpheme in the word 'dogs' is an instance of -----assimilation
a. Progressive
b. Regressive
c. reciprocal
d. none of the above.
81. In the pronunciation of the word 'ink' the alveolar /n/ becoming a velar sound is an instance of -----
a. Progressive
b. Regressive
c. Reciprocal
d. None of the above
82. The American pronunciation of the word 'issue' is an instance of ----- --type of assimilation
a. Progressive
b. Regressive
c. Reciprocal
d. None of the above
83. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in declarative sentences uttered as ordinary statements
a. The falling
b. The rising
c. The fall-rise
d. None of the above
84. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in W.Hquestions?
a. The falling
b. The rising
c. The fall-rise
d. None of the above
85. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in commands
a. The falling
b. The rising
c. The fall-rise
d. None of the above

86. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in tag questions which imply that the speaker is certain about what is said
- a. The falling
 - b. The rising
 - c. The fall-rise
 - d. None of the above
87. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in listing the items
- a. The falling
 - b. The rising
 - c. The fall-rise
 - d. None of the above
88. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in declarative sentences uttered as questions
- a. The falling
 - b. The rising
 - c. The fall-rise
 - d. None of the above
89. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in polite requests
- a. The falling
 - b. The rising
 - c. The fall-rise
 - d. None of the above
90. Which of the following patterns of intonation, is used in W.H. questions asked in a warm and friendly way indicating extra politeness.
- a. The falling
 - b. The rising
 - c. The fall-rise
 - d. None of the above
91. Which of the following patterns of intonation, is used to indicate that the speaker implies things which are not explicitly expressed
- a. The falling
 - b. The rising
 - c. The fall-rise
 - d. None of the above
92. /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, and /g/ are examples for -----
- a. Plosives
 - b. Affricates
 - c. fricatives
 - d. Trill
93. The initial sound in 'chair' and 'jam' are examples for-----
- a. Plosives
 - b. Affricates
 - c. fricatives
 - d. Trill
94. /s/, /z/ are called -----
- a. Plosives
 - b. Affricates
 - c. Fricatives
 - d. Trill
95. /f/ and /v/ are called
- a. Plosives
 - b. Affricates
 - c. fricatives
 - d. Trill
96. The consonant /l/ is called -----
- a. Sibilant
 - b. Lateral
 - c. Nasal
 - d. Semi-vowel

97. The consonant /s/ is called ----
a. Sibilant
b. Lateral
c. Nasal
d. Semi-vowel
98. /m/ and /n/ are called----
a. Sibilant
b. Lateral
c. Nasal
d. Semi-vowel
99. How many nasal sounds are there in the English Language?
a. Two
b. Three
c. Four
d. Five
100. How many nasal sounds are there in the Malayalam language?
a. Two
b. Three
c. Four
d. Five
101. The 'r' in red is articulated as a-----
a. Trill
b. Lateral
c. Frictionless continuant
d. Semi-vowel
102. Semi-vowels are also known as----
a. Approximants
b. Laterals
c. Sibilants
d. Trills
103. The consonants /j/ and /w/ are called-----
a. Semi-vowels
b. Laterals
c. Sibilants
d. Trills.
104. The different concrete phonetic variation of the same phoneme are called-----
a. Allophones
b. Homophones
c. Homographs
d. Homonyms
105. The term-----is used to designate words which are spelt differently but pronounced alike and which are different in meaning.
a. Allophones
b. Homophones
c. Homographs
d. Homonyms
106. Certain morphemes have more than one meaning and can be understood in more than one way. They are called-----
a. Allophones
b. Homophones
c. Homographs
d. Homonyms
107. -----is used to designate words pronounced differently though identically.
a. Allophones
b. Homophones
c. Homographs
d. Homonyms
108. The words denoting the colour 'red' and the past-tense of the verb 'read' ; 'right' and 'write'; and 'site' and sight' are examples for-----

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Allophones | c. Homographs |
| b. Homophones | d. Homonyms |
109. The word 'bank' in 'on the banks on the river' and 'banks are financial institutions' is called a-----
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Allophones | c. Homographs |
| b. Homophones | d. Homonyms |
110. The present-tense form of the verb 'read' and its past-tense which is pronounced as 'red' is an example of-----
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Allophones | c. Homographs |
| b. Homophones | d. Homonyms |
111. Syllables in which the consonant functions as nucleus are called----
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Syllabic consonants | c. Suffixes |
| b. Sibilants | d. None of the above |
112. The final /l/ in the words 'bottle', 'cattle' and 'little' are examples of ----
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Syllabic consonants | c. Suffixes |
| b. Sibilants | d. None of the above |
113. The final /n/ in the words 'sudden' and 'mutton' are -----
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Syllabic consonants | c. Suffixes |
| b. Sibilants | d. None of the above |
114. The final /m/ in the word 'Prism' is an instance of -----
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Syllabic consonants | c. Suffixes |
| b. Sibilants | d. None of the above |
115. -----are also called secondary phonemes
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a. Suprasegmentals | c. Allomorphs |
| b. Morphemes | d. Allophones |
116. -----are also called prosodic features.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a. Suprasegmentals | c. Allomorphs |
| b. Morphemes | d. Allophones |
117. -----is the degree of force with which a sound of syllable is uttered.
- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| a. Stress | c. Intonation |
| b. Pitch | d. Juncture |
118. Stress is used for the sake of -----
- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| a. Emphasis | c. Double meaning |
| b. Loudness | d. None of the above |
119. How many stressed are generally marked
- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| a. Only one | c. Three |
| b. Two | d. Four |

120. -----is the accent on certain words within the a sentence
a. Semantics c. Sentence-stress
b. Syntax d. None of the above
121. -----refers to the phenomenon of pauses in speech.
a. Stress c. Intonation
b. Pitch d. Juncture.
122. -----refers to significant changes of pitch and stress pertaining to sentences.
a. Intonation c. Pitch
b. Stress d. Juncture.
123. The term-----refers to omissions of certain sounds, syllables or even words in continuous speech
a. Alliteration c. Elision
b. Assonance d. None of the above
124. IPA stands for-----
a. Inter National Phonetic Alphabet
b. International Phonetic Association
c. Both 'a' & 'b'
d. Neither 'a' nor 'b'
125. How many types of phonetic transcriptions are generally followed?
a. Only one c. Innumerable
b. Two d. None of the above
126. -----is concerned with the selection and organization of speech sounds in a language
a. Phonology c. Semantics
b. Morphology d. Syntax
127. /m/ is a -----consonant
a. Bilabial c. Velar
b. Bilabial-nasal d. Glottal
128. How many classes of morphemes can be identified in a language
a. Only one c. Three
b. Two d. Four
129. A minimal meaningful unit in the grammatical system of a language is called-----
a. Syllable c. Morpheme
b. Phoneme d. Allomorph
130. The 'ing' in sleeping is an example of -----
a. A free morpheme c. Bound morpheme
b. Free variation d. None of these

131. The form 'dog' is a -----morpheme.
a. A free morpheme
b. Free variation
c. Bound morpheme
d. None of these
132. Morpheme alternants are called----
a. Allophones
b. Allomorphs
c. Minimal pairs
d. None of the above
133. The final consonants /s/, /z/ and /iz/ in the words 'cats', 'dogs' and 'boxes' are instances of -----
a. Allophones
b. Allomorphs
c. Minimal pairs
d. None of the above
134. The final sounds /t/, /d/, and /id/ in the words packed, bagged and patted are instances of-----
a. Allophones
b. Allomorphs
c. Minimal pairs
d. None of the above
135. The -ish in the word 'childish' is -----
a. An adjective forming morpheme
b. Plural morpheme
c. Possessive morpheme
d. Past morpheme
136. The -s in 'boys' is -----
a. An adjective forming morpheme
b. Plural morpheme
c. Possessive morpheme
d. Past morpheme
137. The -s in 'john's' is -----
a. An adjective forming morpheme
b. Plural morpheme
c. Possessive morpheme
d. Past morpheme
138. The final /t/ in walked is -----
a. An adjective forming morpheme
b. Plural morpheme
c. Possessive morpheme
d. Past morpheme
139. The -or in actor is
a. An adjective forming morpheme
b. Plural morpheme
c. Possessive morpheme
d. Noun forming morpheme

140. The -en in strengthen is a----
- An adjective forming morpheme
 - Plural morpheme
 - Possessive morpheme
 - Verb forming morpheme.
141. The - s in 'she sings well' is -----
- An adjective forming morpheme
 - Plural morpheme
 - Possessive morpheme
 - Morpheme signaling third person singular.
142. The shortened forms like 'photo' for photograph is an instance of-----
- Portmanteau
 - Onomatopoeia
 - Clipping
 - Metanalysis
143. -----is a method of word formation whereby one or more syllables are removed from longer words.
- Portmanteau
 - Onomatopoeia
 - Clipping
 - Metanalysis
144. -----is the process by which new words are coined by combining the segments of two different words.
- Portmanteau
 - Onomatopoeia
 - Clipping
 - Metanalysis
145. -----involves a different analysis of the structure of the word by attaching a consonant at the end of a word or a vowel at the beginning of the next word.
- Portmanteau
 - Onomatopoeia
 - Clipping
 - Met analysis
146. Words which represent the sounds of their referents are called-----
- Portmanteau
 - Onomatopoeia
 - Clipping
 - Metanalysis
147. The two great linguists who have contributed much to frame the device of Immediate Constituent analysis are:
- Leonard Bloomfield & Noam Chomsky
 - Leonard Bloomfield & Max-Muller
 - Max-Muller & Herman Gundert
 - Edward Sapir & Ferdinand de Saussure
148. ----- is the device used in modern linguistics for grouping together words and phrases so as to remove ambiguity of construction.
- Transformational Generative grammar
 - The phrase structure Grammar
 - Immediate Constituent Analysis
 - All the above.

149. The theory of Transformational Generative Grammar is contained in -----
a. Chomsky's "Syntactic Structures"
b. Chomsky's "Aspects of the theory of Syntax"
c. Leonard Bloomfield's "Language"
d. Both "a" & "b"
150. In transformational Generative Grammar, the 'Generative' means:
a. 'to produce' c. 'to predict'
b. 'to develop' d. All the above
151. Which among the following are the main properties of grammar?
a. To account by its rules for the infinite sentences of a language
b. To be explicit about the grammaticality of sentences
c. To predict all and the only possible grammatical sentences of a language
d. All the above.
152. Which among the following terms denotes the formal agreement between various constituent elements of a language?
a. Concord c. Phrase structure
b. Gerund d. None of the above
153. The clear /l/ and the dark /l/ may be considered to be the -----of the same phoneme /l/
a. Allophones c. Morpheme variants
b. Allomorphs d. Minimal pairs
154. In which of the following words, is the sound /k/ aspirated
a. Kill c. Skin
b. Skill d. Skit
155. The /k/ in 'kill' and 'skill' are -----
a. Allophones c. Morpheme variants
b. Allomorphs d. Minimal pairs
156. The initial /l/ and the final /l/ in the word 'little' are----
a. Allophones c. Morpheme variants
b. Allomorphs d. Minimal pairs
157. The word 'examination' is a -----word
a. Monosyllabic c. Try syllabic
b. Disyllabic d. Polysyllabic
158. A syllabic division is marked with-----
a. A slash c. A hyphen
b. An arrow mark d. A vertical bar
159. Words with more than three syllables are called -----words
a. Multisyllabic c. Try syllabic
b. Disyllabic d. Polysyllabic

- 160.----- is the system of phonetic notation composed of symbols and letters devised by the International Phonetic Association
- The international phonetic script
 - The international phonetic alphabet
 - The international phonemic script
 - The intelligible phonetic script.
161. The IPA came into existence in the year-----
- 1889
 - 1998
 - 1989
 - 1888
162. The IPA was established by a group of -----
- European Phoneticians
 - Greek phoneticians
 - Indian philologists
 - American linguists
163. The pronunciation of English practised by the educated people at the public schools came to be called-----
- Standard English
 - Received Pronunciation
 - Standard pronunciation
 - Recognized pronunciation
164. Phonemes which effect meaning change in the same linguistic environment are said to be in -----
- Contrastive distribution
 - Complementary distribution
 - Non-contrastive distribution
 - None of the above.
165. The phonemes which do not occur in the same linguistic environment and which when occur so, do not bring about a change in meaning are said to be in -----
- Complementary distribution
 - Contrastive distribution
 - Non-complementary distribution
 - None of the above.
166. The substitution of the aspirated /k/ for the un-aspirated /k/ in the word 'sky' does not alter the meaning of the word. It is an instance of -----
- Complementary distribution
 - Contrastive distribution
 - Non-complementary distribution
 - None of the above
167. Which among the following dimensions can the vowels in English be classified
- The position of the lips
 - The part of the tongue that is raised
 - The height to which the tongue is raised
 - All the above.
168. According to the position of lips vowels can be divided into-----
- Round vowels & unrounded vowels
 - Front vowels & back vowels

- c. High vowels & low vowels
 - d. Tense vowels & lax vowels
169. According to the part of the tongue that is raised, vowels can be classified into-----
- a. Round vowels & unrounded vowels
 - b. Front vowels & back vowels
 - c. High vowels & low vowels
 - d. Tense vowels & lax vowels
170. According to the height to which the tongue is raised, vowels can be classified into ---
- a. Round vowels & unrounded vowels
 - b. Front vowels & back vowels
 - c. High vowels & low vowels
 - d. Tense vowels & lax vowels
171. On the basis of the criterion of the state of the tension of the tongue, vowels can be classified into-----
- a. Round vowels & unrounded vowels
 - b. Front vowels & back vowels
 - c. High vowels & low vowels
 - d. Tense vowels & lax vowels
172. The classification of vowels into round vowels and unrounded vowels is based on -----
- a. The position of the lips
 - b. The part of the tongue that is raised
 - c. The height to which the tongue is raised
 - d. All the above.
173. The classification of vowels into front vowels and back vowels is based on -----
- a. The position of the lips
 - b. The part of the tongue that is raised
 - c. The height to which the tongue is raised
 - d. All the above.
174. The classification of vowels into front vowels, back vowels and center vowels is based on -----
- a. The position of the lips
 - b. The part of the tongue that is raised
 - c. The height to which the tongue is raised
 - d. All the above.
175. The classification of vowels into high vowels and low vowels is based on -----
- a. The position of the lips
 - b. The part of the tongue that is raised
 - c. The height to which the tongue is raised
 - d. All the above.

176. The classification of vowels into tense vowels and lax vowels is based on -----
- The position of the lips
 - The part of the tongue that is raised
 - The height to which the tongue is raised
 - The state of the tension of the tongue
177. The classification of vowels into close vowels and open vowels is based on -----
- The position of the lips
 - The part of the tongue that is raised
 - The height to which the tongue is raised
 - All the above.
178. The classification of vowels into half-close vowels and half-open vowels is based on -----
- The position of the lips
 - The part of the tongue that is raised
 - The height to which the tongue is raised
 - All the above.
179. The classification of vowels into half-high vowels and half-low vowels is based on -----
- The position of the lips
 - The part of the tongue that is raised
 - The height to which the tongue is raised
 - All the above.
180. Which among the following are bi-labial plosive sounds in English
- /p/ & /b/
 - /m/ & /v/
 - /t/ & /d/
 - /k/ & /g/
181. Which among the following pairs are Alveolar plosives?
- /p/ & /b/
 - /m/ & /v/
 - /t/ & /d/
 - /k/ & /g/
182. Which among the following pairs are Velar plosives?
- /p/ & /b/
 - /m/ & /v/
 - /t/ & /d/
 - /k/ & /g/
183. The /k/ sound in 'act' and 'picture' is a-----
- Bilabial plosion
 - Alveolar plosion
 - Nasal plosion
 - Incomplete plosion.
184. The /p/ in 'top-most' is a -----
- Bilabial plosion
 - Alveolar plosion
 - Nasal plosion
 - Incomplete plosion.

196. Words such as 'UNESCO' and 'RADAR' are instances of -----
a. Compounding
b. Acronym
c. Re-duplicates
d. Conversion.
197. Words composed of two or more elements that are identical or slightly different are called-----
a. Compounding
b. Acronym
c. Re-duplicates
d. Conversion
198. Which among the following is an example for portmanteau
a. Smog
b. UNESCO
c. Buzz
d. Edit
199. Which among the following is an example for onomatopoeia?
a. Smog
b. UNESCO
c. Buzz
d. edit
200. Which among the following is an example acronym?
a. Smog
b. UNESCO
c. Buzz
d. Edit
201. -----is the scientific study of language
a. Philology
b. Phonology
c. Phonetics
d. linguistics

ANSWER KEYS

1 D	41 B	81 B
2 A	42 C	82 C
3 C	43 D	83 A
4 D	44 C	84 A
5 B	45 D	85 A
6 A	46 A	86 A
7 C	47 A	87 A
8 A	48 B	88 B
9 C	49 C	89 B
10 B	50 D	90 B
11 D	51 A	91 C
12 A	52 C	92 A
13 D	53 C	93 B
14 A	54 D	94 C
15 A	55 A	95 C
16 B	56 A	96 B
17 C	57 B	97 A
18 D	58 B	98 C
19 A	59 B	99 B
20 A	60 C	100 D
21 B	61 A	101 A
22 A	62 D	102 A
23 C	63 A	103 A
24 A	64 B	104 A
25 B	65 C	105 B
26 B	66 D	106 C
27 C	67 A	107 D
28 C	68 A	108 B
29 C	69 B	109 C
30 D	70 A	110 D
31 D	71 A	111 A
32 A	72 A	112 A
33 B	73 A	113 A
34 A	74 B	114 A
35 C	75 D	115 A
36 B	76 C	116 A
37 B	77 A	117 A
38 A	78 B	118 A
39 C	79 C	119 B
40 B	80 A	120 C

121	D	151	D	181	C
122	A	152	A	182	D
123	C	153	A	183	D
124	C	154	A	184	C
125	B	155	A	185	A
126	A	156	A	186	A
127	B	157	A	187	A
128	B	158	C	188	B
129	C	159	A	189	C
130	C	160	B	190	D
131	A	161	A	191	D
132	B	162	A	192	B
133	A	163	B	193	A
134	A	164	A	194	D
135	A	165	A	195	D
136	A	166	A	196	B
137	B	167	A	197	C
138	C	168	A	198	A
139	D	169	B	199	C
140	D	170	C	200	B
141	D	171	D	201	D
142	C	172	A		
143	C	173	B		
144	A	174	B		
145	D	175	C		
146	B	176	D		
147	A	177	C		
148	C	178	C		
149	D	179	C		
150	D	180	A		

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