

АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ МОВОЗНАВСТВА

1. **Which of these terms refers to the study of speech sounds of a given language and their function within the sound system of that language?**

phonetics

phonology

syntax

morphology

2. **Which of these finds out how a certain set of people use a language at a given time?**

Diachronic Linguistics

Comparative Linguistics

Synchronic Linguistics

Historical Linguistics

3. **It is a branch of Linguistics that studies how languages are related to society. Select one of the following:**

Psycholinguistics

Sociolinguistics

Sociology of language

Dialectology

4. **Semantics is...:**

the study of word formation

the study of meaning of words, phrases, and sentences

the study of word building

the study of the sound system of language

5. **The following are levels of linguistics structure at which contrastive description can occur except:**

Dialects

Speech sounds

Word meaning

Written symbols

6. **Which of these is not a differential description in which contrastive linguistics can be applied?:**

Dialects

Style

Registers

Sounds

7. **The following are levels of linguistics structure at which contrastive description can occur except:**

Speech sounds

Dialects

Word meaning

Written symbols

8. **Which of these is not related to contrastive linguistics:**

Sign linguistics

Conversation analysis

Language differentiation

Language assessment

9. **Who was considered the 'Father of Linguistics', a Swiss guy, who authored the seminal book entitled 'Course in General Linguistics'?**

William James

Noam Chomsky

Leonard Bloomfield

Ferdinand de Saussure

10. **What is the name of the linguistic school which attempted to uncover 'Discovery Procedures' that are internally imbedded, and compose the underlying units of language:**

structuralists

transformationalists

deconstructionists

phenomenologist

11. **Since language is arbitrary, but contains 'Permitted Moves', what term best describes this view of communicational systems?**

games

structured

deviant

random

12. **What three components, generally, make up a system of a typical language:**

phonology syntax semantics

frames semantics utterances

semiosis syntax frames

sign sign signs

13. **What is the smallest segment of sound, that comprises the basic building blocks of a language?**

phoneme

morpheme

metameme

terameme

14. **Which of the following is not a kind of morpheme that is found in most languages?**

strange

free

inflectional

derivational

15. **What are the two main structures found when deconstructing a sentence into a tree-diagram?**

noun phrase and verb phrase

verb clause and prepositional

determiners and deictics

prepositions

16. **The morpheme is the smallest syntactical unit. How many morphemes would the word 'antidisestablishmentarianism' have?**

6

5

2

11

17. In the sentence 'I took my big brown cat to the vet yesterday', which of the following does not appear?

Conjunction

Adjective

Preposition

Adverb

18. What is defined as 'the study of sentence structure'?

Morphology

Syntax

Semantics

Phonology

19. In dialectology, what is the line on a map called which divides areas with different forms of a word?

Isogloss

Isotherm

Isomer

Isobar

20. The sounds of a language change over time. English spelling does not always reflect this change: how was the 'gh' in 'night' originally pronounced?

Like German 'ch' in 'ich', but voiced

Like English 'ch' in 'church'

Like Chinese 'ch' in 'ich'

Like German 'ch' in 'ich'

21. Which of these words describes the changing of the form of a verb in order to reflect person, number, tense and mood?

Declension

Inversion

Subordination

Conjugation

22. Who was one of the most influential linguists in the field of syntax?

Paul Broca

Carl Wernicke

Noam Chomsky

William Shakespeare

23. In the sentence "The fat man ate food," which part is the noun phrase?

Man

Ate

The fat man

Ate food

24. Open class or content words are defined as:

the words that convey conceptual meaning

words that are open to interpretation

words that cannot be added to a language

words that do not carry conceptual meaning

25. What is NOT an example of a content word?

a noun

a pronoun

a verb

an adverb

26. What is the most important word or a head in the NP?

preposition

verb

novel word

noun

27. Which of the following definitions best describes "language acquisition"?

The process by which a society's vernacular varies

The process by which linguistics are applied to sociology

The process by which the linguistic ability develops in a human

The process by which a human generates an utterance

28. Which of the following does the study of sociolinguistics not include?

The context in which the discourse is used

Cultural norms/expectations of languages

The context in which language is used

Original development of languages

29. Which of the following is NOT an area that cognitive linguistics focuses on?

Autonomous linguistic faculty

Word evolution over time

Conceptualization

Language use

30. Which of the following is another name for historical linguistics?

Diachronic linguistics

Paleoinguistics

Histolinguism

Linguistics of the 12-th

31. Which of the following is the study of languages as spoken/written in samples of real text, rather than of grammar rules?

Syntax

Corpus linguistics

Postulate linguistics

Legal document

32. Etymology is the study of the history of words. Which of the following does not deal with etymology?

How a word's meaning has changed over time

When a word entered a language

What source a word is from

These all deal with etymology

33. Which of these people perceives language as a means to interpret human experience?

Anthropologist

Sociologist

Philosopher

Students of literature

34. Which of these words is based on the phenomena, 'Onomatopoeia'?

Cuckoo

Book

Door

Blackboard

35. Which of these is not a type of linguistics?

Historical

Personal

Comparative

Synchronic

36. Which of these is the study of meaning of words, and the development of the meaning of words?

Morphemics

Phonetics

Semantics

Syntax

37. Fill in with correct degree of comparison: Platinum is ... than any metal.

precious

many precious/

more precious

most precious

38. Fill in the blank: Karan is ... than Miss Johns

older

eldest

elder

oldest

39. Choose the correct statement:

The quality of books were being poor

The quality of books were poor

The quality of books was poor

The quality of books are poor

40. Choose the correct statement:

Kalidas is the greatest of all poets

Kalidas is the greater than all poets

Kalidas is the greater of all poets

Kalidas is the greater all other poets

41. What is a sentence with one principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses called?

Complex sentence

Simple sentence

Principal sentence

Compound sentence

42. **The stages of acquisition through which a learner passes in acquiring specific grammatical features such as negatives or interrogatives are referred to as...**
Select one of the following:
order of development
route of development
sequence of development
interlanguage
43. **The concept of Universal Grammar embodies the idea that ...**
the child is born with an adult-like knowledge of grammar
The child acquires Universal Grammar regardless of their native language
certain aspects of grammar are universally acquired
certain aspects of grammar are innate
44. **For Chomsky, a trait is innate if its development does not involve...**
extraction of information from the environment
exposure to information in the environment
extraction of Universal Grammar from the environment
exposure to Universal grammar in the environment
45. **What is linguistics?**
It is the study of forming a cabinet
The study of how words are formed and meaning expressed through language.
The study of how different cultures have come to speak different languages
It is an evolutionary look at how the voice box and mouth developed to allow for complex speech
46. **All linguistic rules are structure dependent because they apply to...**
the linear order of sentence elements
the structures like the subject of a sentence
the first or second copula verb in a sentence
the first or second auxiliary verb in a sentence
47. **We started dying before the snow, and like the snow, we continued to fall. Which of the following is a noun in the sentence above?**
fall
snow
before
dying
48. **Ships at a distance have every man's wish on board. Which of the following is a verb in the sentence above?**
ships
distance
have
wish
49. **Unfortunately, I shut the door on my friend Clara's finger. Which of the following is the subject of the sentence above?**
unfortunately
I
the door
Clara

50. The novels of George Eliot continues to impress and delight readers today. Which of the following is the error in the sentence above?

The word readers is missing an apostrophe

To impress and delight" must be changed to "impressing and delighting"

The verb continues does not agree with the subject in number

The verb continues has the wrong tense

51. What is the thematic role that is the undergoer or receiver of an action ?

Subject

addressor

patient

theme

52. Consider the sentence below, in which the speaker refers to the testimony of another person in a court of law: "I heard the different versions (testimonies) of an eighty-nine-year-old person." In supplying the age of this person, the speaker provides too much information, thus violating which maxim?

relation

quantity

quality

manner

53. Which of the following is true of human languages?

They must have both a spoken and a written form

They have a set of grammar rules called a syntax

They are only spoken in one form or style

They can borrow words from one another

54. What does semantics determine?

Our reading comprehension

Our interpretation of a given passage

How we communicate with other people

All answers are correct

55. What is the best method of distinguishing between literal meaning and figurative meaning?

Context

Word choice

Level of vocabulary

Length of a given sentence

56. What is it called when two words, phrases or sentences have the same semantic meaning?

polisemi

homonimy

antonimy

hyponimy

57. What is it called when two words have exactly the opposite meanings?

synonyms

juxtaposition

antonyms

contradictions

58. What is the term given to words that have multiple but related meanings?

policemy

multifunctionalism

vagueness

option

59. What is the thematic role that describes the person or thing that does an action?

patient

agent

actor

addressee

60. Which of the following does not fall in the category of “determiner”?

This

Their

Those

Tall

61. Bruce has a very advanced sense of what is socially appropriate. He always knows what to say in every social context. He has which kind of linguistic competence?

Phonemic

Semantic

Syntactic

Pragmatic

62. Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian and Romanian...

Have nothing in common with English

Belong to the Romance Language family.

Are only spoken in Western Europe

Are mandatory classes in California high schools

63. Who first studied contrastive linguistics?

Mark Todd

Robert Lado

Alice Comb

Smith McCoy

64. In what century was the study of contrastive linguistics started?

17th century

18th century

21st century

20th century

65. Which of the following is not a branch of linguistics?

Syntax

Cognitive

Sociolinguistics

Anthropology

66. Syntax is the study of...

word formation

wordbuilding

How language is used to communicate within its situational context

Phrases, clauses, and sentences

67. It is the study of language from a cognitive and developmental law:

Psycholinguistics

Sociolinguistics

Comparative linguistics

Linguistics

68. What is the study of language as it pertains to social classes, ethnic groups, and genders?

Psycholinguistics

Comparative linguistics

Sociolinguistics

Linguistics

69. It is the study of the meaning of languages:

Phonetics

Syntax

Linguistics

Semantics

70. Which of these refers to sentence structure?

Syntax

Textology

Phraseology

Collocation

71. What is study of written symbols?

Lexicology

Phraseology

Phonology

Orthography

72. Which of the following is not a branch of linguistics?

Syntax

Cognitive

Sociolinguistics

Anthropology