

## LIN112 List of Questions

*Latex formatted questions may not properly render*

**Q1** In the study of two languages, L1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_ language

- ☐ Source
- ☐ Target
- ☐ Foreign
- ☐ Borrowed

**Q2** In the study of two languages, L2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_ language

- ☐ Source
- ☐ Target
- ☐ Foreign
- ☐ Borrowed

**Q3** [fe??] faith and [fet] is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ interference

- ☐ Phonic
- ☐ Semantic
- ☐ Phonological
- ☐ Lexical

**Q4** 'There is go slow' is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ interference

- ☐ Phonic
- ☐ Semantic
- ☐ Phonological
- ☐ Lexical

**Q5** Technology that allows a machine to perform human language tasks is called \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ language machine
- ☐ machine translation
- ☐ artificial intelligence
- ☐ Parsers

**Q6** All except one of the following refers to machine translation

- ☐ SALT
- ☐ HLT
- ☐ SLE
- ☐ CMD

**Q7** The main articulator in the production of vowels is the \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ tongue
- ☐ lips
- ☐ lungs
- ☐ teeth

**Q8** The difference in the production of the vowels in \_\_\_\_\_leave\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_live\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ vowel height
- ☐ vowel length
- ☐ part of the tongue being raised
- ☐ the alveolar ridge

**Q9** The difference in the production of the vowels in \_\_\_\_\_school\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_skill\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ vowel height
- ☐ vowel length
- ☐ part of the tongue being raised
- ☐ back of the tongue

**Q10** The difference in the production of the vowels in \_\_\_\_\_bit\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_bat\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ vowel height
- ☐ vowel length
- ☐ part of the tongue being raised

- ☐ vowel tongue being raised

**Q11 The vowel /u:/ is a**

- ☐ low back unrounded short vowel
- ☐ High front rounded short vowel
- ☐ Low back rounded short vowel
- ☒ high back rounded long vowel

**Q12 The vowel /ɜ:/ is a**

- ☒ Central unrounded long vowel
- ☐ Central unrounded short vowel
- ☐ Central, unrounded, long vowel
- ☐ front unrounded long vowel

**Q13 The vowel /u:/ is a**

- ☐ Low back unrounded long vowel
- ☒ High back rounded long vowel
- ☐ High back unrounded long vowel
- ☐ Low back rounded long vowel

**Q14 One of the following is NOT true**

- ☐ The output of Phonetics is the input to phonology
- ☐ Phonology is concerned about the organization, combination, and patterns of sounds
- ☒ Phonetics and Phonology are concerned about the physical properties of sounds
- ☐ Phonology is concerned about the articulation of sounds

**Q15 One of the following is NOT true of the phoneme**

- ☐ Phonemes change the meaning of a word
- ☐ Phonemes may not occur in phonetic contexts different from one another.
- ☐ Phonemes may occur in phonetic contexts different from one another.
- ☒ Phonemes are phonetically very similar to one another

**Q16 One of the following is NOT true of allophones**

- ☒ allophones change the meaning of a word
- ☐ allophones are phonetically very similar to one another
- ☐ allophones may occur in phonetic contexts different from one another
- ☐ allophones are sounds of the same phoneme

**Q17 As far as their manner of articulation is concerned, these consonants /f, v, θ, ð, s, z/ are called**

- ☐ Sonorants
- ☐ Sibilants
- ☐ Continuants
- ☒ fricatives

**Q18 One of the following is TRUE of most Nigerian languages**

- ☐ Consonants can occur at the end of the word
- ☐ Consonant clusters can occur at the beginning middle or end of the word
- ☒ Vowels can occur as single syllables
- ☐ Vowels cannot occur as single syllables

**Q19 One of these suprasegmental features does not occur in Nigerian languages**

- ☐ Tone
- ☐ Vowel harmony
- ☒ Stress
- ☐ Tone marks

**Q20 The following example from Yoruba is an example of the process of** ile + iwe → ilèwè **school**

- ☒ Assimilation
- ☐ Epenthesis
- ☐ Elision
- ☐ Emission

**Q21** The expression, "She is a guru" meaning "an expert" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ meaning

- ☐ connotative
- ☐ denotative
- ☐ associative
- ☐ contextualisation

**Q22** The word "grave" meaning "burial site" and "grave" meaning "serious" are examples of

- ☐ Antonyms
- ☐ Homonyms
- ☐ synonym
- ☐ Homophones

**Q23** The sentence, "I will pick you up at 9am tomorrow" is an example of

- ☐ Perlocutionary act
- ☐ Locutionary act
- ☐ acoustic acts
- ☐ Illocutionary act

**Q24** The concepts of cohesion and coherence are attributed to

- ☐ Semantics
- ☐ Pragmatics
- ☐ Discourse analysis
- ☐ Syntax

**Q25** The analysis of variation in speech events is the domain of

- ☐ Discourse analysis
- ☐ Semantics
- ☐ Pragmatics
- ☐ Psycholinguistics

**Q26** The production of English consonants is determined by the place of articulation, the manner of articulation and the \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ state of the glottis
- ☐ the position of the lips
- ☐ the position of the lungs
- ☐ the position of the teeth

**Q27** The \_\_\_\_\_ is the main articulator in the production of vowels

- ☐ lips
- ☐ tongue
- ☐ lungs
- ☐ nose

**Q28** The difference in the production of the vowels in "feet" and 'fit' is \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Vowel height
- ☐ vowel length
- ☐ part of the tongue involved
- ☐ lip rounding

**Q29** The difference in the production of the vowels in "school" and "skill" is \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Vowel height
- ☐ vowel length
- ☐ part of the tongue involved
- ☐ lip rounding

**Q30** The difference in the production of the vowels in 'mean' and 'man' is \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Vowel height
- ☐ vowel length
- ☐ part of the tongue involved
- ☐ lip rounding

**Q31** The difference in the production of the vowels in 'bit' and 'boat'

- ☐ Vowel height

- ☐ vowel length
- ☐ part of the tongue involved
- ☐ lip rounding

**Q32 The vowel [ʊ] is a \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Front mid unrounded short vowel
- ☐ Non-high, back, rounded long vowel
- ☐ Non-high, back, rounded short vowel
- ☐ Front, high, unrounded, short vowel

**Q33 The vowel [ʊ] is a \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Front mid unrounded short vowel
- ☐ Non-high, back, rounded long vowel
- ☐ Non-high, back, rounded short vowel
- ☐ Non-high, back, rounded short vowel

**Q34 The vowel [o:] is a \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Front mid unrounded short vowel
- ☐ Non-high, back, rounded long vowel
- ☐ Non-high, back, rounded short vowel
- ☐ Non-high, back, rounded long vowel

**Q35 The vowel [ʊ] is a \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Front mid unrounded short vowel
- ☐ Non-high, back, rounded long vowel
- ☐ Non-high, back, rounded short vowel
- ☐ Non-high, back, rounded long vowel

**Q36 One of the following is NOT true of phonology**

- ☐ The output of Phonetics is the input to phonology
- ☐ Phonetics and Phonology are concerned about the physical properties of sounds
- ☐ Phonology is concerned with the organisation, combination, and patterns of sounds
- ☐ Through phonological study, a language's inventory of sound segments is identified

**Q37 One of the following is NOT true of phonemes**

- ☐ phonemes change the meaning of a word
- ☐ phonemes are phonetically very similar to one another
- ☐ phonemes may occur in phonetic contexts different from one another
- ☐ phonemes are the basic unit of phonological study

**Q38 One of the following is NOT true of allophones**

- ☐ allophones change the meaning of a word
- ☐ allophones are phonetically very similar to one another
- ☐ allophones may occur in phonetic contexts different from one another
- ☐ allophones are variants of phonemes

**Q39 Continuants are made up of \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ all consonants except stops and all vowels
- ☐ non nasal stops, fricatives, and affricates
- ☐ nasal stops, vowels, liquids, and glides
- ☐ all consonants except glides

**Q40 Obstruents are made up of \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ all consonants except stops and all vowels
- ☐ non nasal stops, fricatives, and affricates
- ☐ nasal stops, vowels, liquids, and glides
- ☐ all consonants except glides

**Q41 Sonorants are made up of \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ all consonants except stops and all vowels
- ☐ non nasal stops, fricatives, and affricates
- ☐ nasal stops, vowels, liquids, and glides
- ☐ all consonants except glides

**Q42 Consonantal sounds are made up of \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ all consonants except stops and all vowels
- ☐ non nasal stops, fricatives, and affricates
- ☐ nasal stops, vowels, liquids, and glides
- ☐ all consonants except glides

**Q43 One of the following is TRUE of most Nigerian languages**

- ☐ Consonants can occur at the end of a syllable
- ☐ Consonant clusters can occur at the beginning, middle or end of the word
- ☐ Consonants cannot occur together
- ☐ consonants can occur together

**Q44 One of these suprasegmental features does not occur in Nigerian languages**

- ☐ tone
- ☐ vowel harmony
- ☐ stress
- ☐ nasalisation

**Q45 The phrase 'sweet and sour' is an example of \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ hyponymy
- ☐ homonymy
- ☐ antonymy
- ☐ polysemy

**Q46 The statement 'I will see you in the morning' is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ locutionary act
- ☐ perlocutionary act
- ☐ illocutionary act
- ☐ felicity condition

**Q47 A \_\_\_\_\_ study provides an inventory of sounds of a language.**

- ☐ Phonological
- ☐ phonetic
- ☐ linguistic
- ☐ morphological

**Q48 \_\_\_\_\_ studies how listeners perceive sounds.**

- ☐ Spoken English
- ☐ morphology
- ☐ auditory phonetics
- ☐ articulatory phonetics

**Q49 There are many \_\_\_\_\_ in spelling of English words.**

- ☐ consistencies
- ☐ anomalies
- ☐ ambiguities
- ☐ inconsistencies

**Q50 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to when a word is written using phonetic symbols.**

- ☐ Orthography
- ☐ The IPA style
- ☐ Phonetic transcription
- ☐ Linguistic transcription

**Q51 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the action of air coming from the lungs.**

- ☐ Pnemoniac
- ☐ airstream
- ☐ pulmonic
- ☐ egressive

**Q52 \_\_\_\_\_ are produced by air being sucked into the mouth.**

- Clicks
- Ingressives
- Egressives
- Implosives

**Q53** When air is drawn from the mouth into the throat, \_\_\_\_\_ are produced.

- **implosive sounds**
- ingressive sounds
- ejective sounds
- egressive sounds

**Q54** The consonant *ǫ* is a ?

- ☐ velar stop
- ☐ velar fricative
- ☒ dental fricative
- ☐ alveolar fricative

**Q55** The sound [t] can be described as **? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ..**

- ☐ a velar fricative
- ☐ an alveolar fricative
- ☐ an alveolar stop
- ☒ a bilabial stop

**Q56** The sound [k] is ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?.

- ☐ a voiced velar stop
- ☒ a voiceless velar stop
- ☐ voiced velar fricative
- ☐ an approximant

**Q57** **?****?****?****?****?****?****?****?**...do not make use of the pulmonic egressive airstream mechanism.

- ☐ Implosives
- ☐ Egressives
- ☐ Clicks
- ☐ Ingressives

Q58     ....are produced with a partial obstruction in the flow of air such that air passes through a narrow passage with some noise.

- Stops
- Velars
- Fricatives
- Bilabials

**Q59** The articulators for these sounds [ʔ] [ǝ] are the  ..

- ☐ lips and the upper teeth
- ☐ the lower lip and the alveolar ridge
- ☒ the teeth and the tongue
- ☐ the pharynx

**Q60** These sounds are known as

- ☐ bilabial stops
- ☐ alveolar fricatives
- ☐ labio-dental laterals
- ☒ Labio-dental fricatives

**Q61** These sounds [ʔ] [ʔ̤], also called **glottal stop**, are produced with the tongue and the hard palate.

- ☐ Palato-alveolar fricatives
- ☐ Labio-velar fricatives
- ☐ alveolar fricatives
- ☐ velar fricatives

**Q62** **???****???****???****???****???**...begin as stops and end as fricatives.

- Fricatives

- Affricates
- Stops
- Plosives

**Q63          are characterised by lack of friction or obstruction in their production**

- Affricates
- **Approximants**
- Labial fricatives
- Fricatives

**Q64** The sound [j] is called .

- ☐ a Bilabial approximant
- ☒ a Palatal approximant
- ☐ a velar approximant
- ☐ a plosive approximant

Q65 The **glottis** is the most important articulator in vowel production.

- ☐ oral cavity
- ☐ lips
- ☒ velar region
- ☐ teeth

Q66  $F_2$  is one of the parameters used in describing the production of vowels.

- ☐ Lip rounding
- ☐ voiceness
- ☐ length of tongue
- ☐ Size of mouth

**Q67** Phonetic study aims at the \_\_\_\_\_ properties of sounds

- ☐ physical
- ☐ structural
- ☐ physiological
- ☐ psychological

**Q68 In Linguistics, the distinctive sounds of a language are represented by \_\_\_\_\_ symbols**

- ☐ alphabetic
- ☒ phonetic
- ☐ orthographic
- ☐ notational

**Q69 Sound production involves the movement of air from the lungs through an opening called \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ pharynx
- ☐ larynx
- ☐ palate
- ☒ vocal cords

**Q70** The tube that runs from the lungs through the throat up into the mouth area is called the \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ pharynx
- ☐ larynx
- ☐ palate
- ☐ vocal cords

**Q71 The vocal cords and glottis is located in the \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ pharynx
- ☒ larynx
- ☐ palate
- ☐ vocal cords

**Q72** Air flows from the throat into the oral cavity, and further up to the

- ☐ pharynx
- ☐ larynx
- ☒ palate

- ☐ vocal cords

**Q73 Sounds produced by the action of pushing out of air are called \_\_\_\_\_ sounds**

- ☒ egressive
- ☐ ingressive
- ☐ ejective
- ☐ implosive

**Q74 Sounds produced by the action of a closed glottis forcing air pressure in the mouth and the sudden release of air are called \_\_\_\_\_ sounds**

- ☐ egressive
- ☐ ingressive
- ☒ ejective
- ☐ implosive

**Q75 Sounds produced by the action of air sucked into the mouth are called \_\_\_\_\_ sounds**

- ☐ egressive
- ☒ ingressive
- ☐ ejective
- ☐ implosive

**Q76 Sounds produced by the action of air is drawn from the mouth into the throat are called \_\_\_\_\_ sounds**

- ☐ egressive
- ☐ ingressive
- ☐ ejective
- ☒ implosive

**Q77 Pulmonic' refers to the action of \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ pushing air into the lungs
- ☒ pushing air out of the lungs
- ☐ pushing air through the lungs
- ☐ pushing air in the lungs

**Q78 English sounds are produced by the \_\_\_\_\_ airstream mechanism**

- ☒ pulmonic egressive
- ☐ pulmonic ingressive
- ☐ implosive egressive
- ☐ implosive egressive

**Q79 The technical name for the organ of speech responsible for voicing is \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ glotis
- ☐ gluten
- ☐ glottal
- ☒ glottis

**Q80 The production of consonants and vowels differ in the \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ passage of air from the lungs
- ☒ obstruction of air from the lungs
- ☐ flow of air from the lungs
- ☐ movement of air from the lungs