

ENG222 List of Questions

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 Performance is what the native speaker does with the knowledge of his/her language in -----.

- ☐ meaningful texts
- ☐ actual situations and contexts
- ☐ group discussion
- ☐ personal meditation

Q2 One of the judgements the native speaker can make about the sentences of his/her language is in terms of -----.

- ☐ literary/non-literary
- ☐ figurative/non-figurative
- ☐ possible/impossible
- ☐ grammatical/non-grammatical

Q3 Linguistic knowledge can operate at the levels of grammar, semantics or -----.

- ☐ structures
- ☐ sentences
- ☐ phonology
- ☐ meaning

Q4 Lexical categories can occupy ----- in a sentence.

- ☐ some syntactic positions
- ☐ few syntactic positions
- ☐ defined syntactic positions
- ☐ any syntactic positions

Q5 Language abilities are not only different in kind from other intellectual abilities, but they also become considerably ----- at a time when other intellectual abilities are still increasing.

- ☐ impaired
- ☐ enhanced
- ☐ scientific
- ☐ sharpened

Q6 Non-argument position is otherwise known as _____ position.

- ☐ argument
- ☐ minus A
- ☐ plus A
- ☐ A-bar

Q7 An empty category caused by movement is called _____

- ☐ node
- ☐ trace
- ☐ pronoun
- ☐ Pro

Q8 The main motivation for the Minimalist Program is _____ considerations.

- ☐ linguistic
- ☐ political
- ☐ economy
- ☐ economics

Q9 In a phrase, only the _____ is obligatory.

- ☐ head
- ☐ node
- ☐ marker
- ☐ modifier

Q10 The sister of X^0 is called:

- ☐ subject
- ☐ head

- ☐ complement
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Q12 A complete description of linguistic knowledge must invoke a number of different types of

- ☐ structure
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- ☐ intuition

Q13 The study of competence is the study of grammars which are ____ real.

- ☐ biologically
- ☐ contextually
- ☐ literarily
- ☐ psychologically

Q14 One of the judgements the native speaker can make about the sentences of his/her language is in terms of:

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Q16 I saw ____ boy we were discussing.

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Q17 Can you give me ____ orange.

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Q19 The work was done within ____ hour.

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Q21 Words that appear in the same position in a given sentence are said to belong to the same -----.

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Q23 Uniformity' as a very important principle of the X-bar theory is otherwise called -----.

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- ☐ concatenation
- ☐ embedding

Q24 Under the mango' tree is a ----- category.

- ☐ phrasal
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- ☐ clausal
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Q25 Transformational Generative Grammar consists of a set of phrase structure rules plus a set of ----- rules.

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Q26 There is a special programming for language acquisition as opposed to ----- approach.

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Q32 The phrase marker is a set of strings that assigns a phrase structure interpretation to ----- string.

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Q33 The noun phrase which ends a prepositional phrase is called its -----.

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Q36 The categories of nouns, adjectives and determiners can be abbreviated respectively as -----.

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Q40 The ----- q-role is an actor that performs the action in a sentence.

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Q42 The ----- category stands as the head of the phrasal category.

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- ☒ phrase
- ☐ node

Q43 Rules are said to be recursive when they produce an indefinite number of rules in a ----- manner.

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Q44 Phrase structure rules are -----.

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- ☒ descriptive
- ☐ formulative
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Q46 Performance is what the native speaker does with the knowledge of his/her language in -----.

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Q51 Inversion, movement and deletion rules are examples of ----- rules.

- ☐ syntactic
- ☐ grammatical
- ☐ transformative
- ☒ transformational

Q52 In X-bar theory, levels of projection are labelled in terms of ----- of bars.

- ☐ size

- ☐ length
- ☐ nature
- ☐ number

Q53 In the sentential structure, ----- is lower and immediately dominated by S.

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- ☐ word category
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Q54 In the sentence, "These books are my treasures", 'my treasures' could be described as -----.

- ☐ subject
- ☐ complement
- ☐ adjunct
- ☐ object

Q55 In 'a bad boy', boy is the ----- of the category.

- ☐ node
- ☐ D-branch
- ☐ root
- ☐ head

Q56 Every lexical category projects its own ----- category.

- ☐ maximal
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Q57 Categories that are enclosed in brackets are ____ categories.

- ☐ obligatory
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Q58 By 'generative', we mean to ____ all the grammatical sentences of a language.

- ☐ account for
- ☐ describe
- ☐ generalise
- ☐ appropriate

Q59 An NP in a subject position in a sentence is assigned a ____ case.

- ☐ accusative
- ☐ dative
- ☐ nominative
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Q60 Although the knowledge of a language must contain principles of sentence formation and interpretation, it is obvious that such knowledge also includes knowledge of its ____.

- ☐ sentence construction
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- ☐ synonyms

Q61 Although knowledge acquisition is an attribute of humans, it is useful to separate linguistic from ____ knowledge.

- ☐ literary
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Q62 Adjectival phrases perform attributive and ____ functions.

- ☐ imperative
- ☐ supportive
- ☐ predicative

- ☐ informative

Q63 Adhering to specific rules of the language makes it possible for the speaker to produce not only correct sentences of the language but also sentences ____ by other native speakers.

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Q64 A, 'an' and 'the' fall into the syntactic category of:

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Q67 ____ are used in linguistic analysis to capture the way native speakers acquire and use their language.

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Q68 * "He yesterday the book bought" is ill-formed because it does not follow the permissible way of ____ in English.

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- ☐ semantics
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Q69 "Watched the match in the morning" is a:

- ☐ noun phrase
- ☐ verb phrase
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Q70 "The lion frightened the man." "The man was frightened by the lion." The transformations in these sentences involve those of:

- ☐ movement and insertion
- ☐ deletion and insertion
- ☐ assimilation and movement
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Q71 "Akin, the help of angels" is a ____ category.

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Q72 "John's car is not a car" is well formed but it is:

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Q74 "John loves Mary and cares for her." The transformation in this sentence is that of:

- ☐ deletion
- ☐ inversion
- ☐ movement
- ☐ substitution

Q75 "Mary killed the sheep and Mary roasted it." In this example, the second occurrence of Mary would be said to be:

- ☐ appropriate
- ☐ significant
- ☐ redundant
- ☐ syntactic

Q76 "Mary killed the goat and Mary roasted it." "Mary killed the goat and roasted it." The transformation in these sentences is that of:

- ☐ inversion
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Q77 "Tamuno can swim." "Can Tamuno swim?" The transformation in these sentences is that of:

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Q78 X-bar provides for ____ which Phrase Structure Grammar cannot account for.

- ☐ intermediate categories
- ☐ constituents
- ☐ phrasal categories
- ☐ clausal elements

Q79 Although, knowledge acquisition is an attribute of humans, it is useful to separate linguistic from ____ knowledge.

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Q80 The word to which a relative pronoun relates is called its _____

- ☐ precedent
- ☐ reference
- ☐ antecedent
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- ☐ movement
- ☐ substitution

Q155 "Mary killed the sheep and Mary roasted it." In this example, the second occurrence of Mary would be said to be:

- ☐ appropriate
- ☐ significant
- ☐ redundant
- ☐ syntactic

Q156 "Mary killed the goat and Mary roasted it." "Mary killed the goat and roasted it." The transformation in these sentences is that of:

- ☐ inversion
- ☐ substitution
- ☐ movement
- ☒ deletion

Q157 "Tamuno can swim." "Can Tamuno swim?" The transformation in these sentences is that of:

- ☒ inversion
- ☐ deletion
- ☐ movement
- ☐ substitution

Q158 X-bar provides for ____ which Phrase Structure Grammar cannot account for.

- ☒ intermediate categories
- ☐ constituents
- ☐ phrasal categories
- ☐ clausal elements

Q159 Although, knowledge acquisition is an attribute of humans, it is useful to separate linguistic from ____ knowledge.

- ☐ literary
- ☐ mathematical
- ☐ accumulated
- ☒ non-linguistic

Q160 The word to which a relative pronoun relates is called its _____

- ☐ precedent
- ☐ reference
- ☒ antecedent
- ☐ object