

## lin111 List of Questions

*Latex formatted questions may not properly render*

**Q1** p in [pʔt] and [sphʔt] are \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ phones
- ☐ phonemes
- ☐ morphemes
- ☒ allophones

**Q2** Competence is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- ☒ Linguistic knowledge
- ☐ Communicative knowledge
- ☐ Semantic knowledge
- ☐ Academic knowledge

**Q3** \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of a language involves knowledge of its phonetics, phonology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.

- ☐ Communicative
- ☐ Native speaker
- ☒ Linguistic
- ☐ Interlocutory

**Q4** A \_\_\_\_\_ is one who possesses competence and performance

- ☐ Communicative
- ☒ native speaker
- ☐ Linguistic
- ☐ homogenous speaker

**Q5** /m/ and /n/ as in / ʔ??laneʔ?? and ʔ??lameʔ?? are sounds in English because they ʔ?ʔʔʔʔʔ?..

- ☐ ,make no difference in meaning
- ☐ make no difference in meaning
- ☐ make for denotation in meaning
- ☒ make for a difference in meaning

**Q6** In English the plural allomorph for ʔ??canoeʔ?? is ʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔ

- ☐ /s/
- ☐ /iz/
- ☒ /z/
- ☐ /es/

**Q7** One of the following is the correct syntactic structure for English

- ☐ Noun + determiner + adjective
- ☐ Det + noun + adjective
- ☒ Det + adj + noun
- ☐ determiner + adjective+ adverb

**Q8** The study of brain mechanisms and anatomy is called \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Psycholinguistics
- ☒ Neurolinguistics

- ☐ Cognitive linguistics
- ☐ sociolinguistics

**Q9 One of the following is an indication of the brain's involvement in production of language:**

- ☐ Ability to generate an infinite number of sentences,
- ☐ Ability to generate a finite number of sentences
- ☐ Ability to generate appropriate responses to stimuli
- ☐ Inability to generate an infinite number of sentences

**Q10 All speech is dependent on \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ knowledge of a specific language
- ☐ knowledge of several languages
- ☐ Knowledge of language structures
- ☐ knowledge of a general structure of all languages

**Q11 What must be realised in history?**

- ☐ Cosmos
- ☐ death
- ☐ The Kingdom of God
- ☐ The act OF God

**Q12 The other name for gray matter where memory resides is \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Cutex
- ☐ Cortex
- ☐ Cortice
- ☐ Forex

**Q13 \_\_refers to any cognitive functions that are primarily localised to one side of the brain or the other**

- ☐ Lateralisation
- ☐ Vocalisation
- ☐ Localisation
- ☐ implementation

**Q14 Which side of the brain receives and processes linguistic information?**

- ☐ Central side
- ☐ Right side
- ☐ All sides
- ☐ Left side

**Q15 The part of the brain that accounts for speech comprehension problems when damaged is called**

**\_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Broca's area
- ☐ Artcuare fasciculus
- ☐ All areas
- ☐ Wernicke's area

**Q16 One of the following is not correct about malapropism, spoonerism, and aphasia**

- ☐ They are speech errors due to brain malfunction
- ☐ They are evidence of malfunctioning of language ability
- ☐ They are evidence of malfunctioning of neuroability

- ☐ They are speech errors due to inadequate linguistic ability

**Q17 A speech error like "gabbage" instead of "cabbage" is an example of**

- ☐ Malapropism
- ☒ Spoonerism
- ☐ Aphasia
- ☐ Alexia

**Q18 The bow-wow theory attributes the origin of language to**

- ☐ Natural sounds of emotion
- ☐ Natural sounds of physical and oral gestures
- ☒ Natural sounds of physical exertion
- ☐ Natural sounds of psychological exertion

**Q19 The theory of the origin of language that is attributed to the biological constitution of humans is called..**

- ☐ divine theory
- ☒ glossogenetic theory
- ☐ biological theory
- ☐ linguistic theory

**Q20 The notion that closely related languages share common features supports**

- ☐ divine theory
- ☒ glossogenetic theory
- ☐ biological theory
- ☐ linguistic theory

**Q21 Neurolinguistics is the study of brain mechanisms and**

- ☒ anatomy
- ☐ delivery
- ☐ instruction
- ☐ construction

**Q22 According to Chomsky, a speaker's knowledge of his/her language is called**

- ☐ performance
- ☒ competence
- ☐ parole
- ☐ langue

**Q23 According to Saussure, knowledge of language that resides in the brain is called**

- ☐ performance
- ☐ competence
- ☐ parole
- ☒ langue

**Q24 \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of language comprises knowledge of its phonetic system, phonological system, syntactic system, semantics and pragmatics**

- ☐ Communicative
- ☐ Native speaker
- ☒ Linguistic

- ☐ Cognitive

**Q25 One who has competence and performance is considered a \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☒ native speaker
- ☐ ideal speaker
- ☐ homogenous speaker
- ☐ communicative speaker

**Q26 In modern linguistics, the object of study is the \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☒ speaker's knowledge of his/her language
- ☐ speaker's use of his/her language
- ☐ speaker's knowledge of all languages
- ☐ speaker's knowledge of language

**Q27 \_\_\_\_\_ theory formed the foundation for traditional grammar**

- ☐ Chomsky's
- ☒ Saussure's
- ☐ Bloomfield's
- ☐ Goldsmiths's

**Q28 \_\_\_\_\_ formed the focus of linguistic study in Nigeria**

- ☒ linguistic description
- ☐ structural description
- ☐ phonological description
- ☐ orthography description

**Q29 The most notable contribution of the Greeks to the development of linguistics was in the area of**

- ☐ phonology
- ☐ semantics
- ☒ syntax
- ☐ phonetics

**Q30 The \_\_\_\_\_ school of thought was responsible for the formalisation of distinction between form and meaning**

- ☐ Roman
- ☐ Greek
- ☐ Alexandrian
- ☒ Stoic

**Q31 The \_\_\_\_\_ developed the eight parts of speech**

- ☐ Roman
- ☒ Greek
- ☐ Alexandrian
- ☐ Stoic

**Q32 One of the aims of linguistics is to \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ describe specific languages
- ☐ describe language
- ☒ describe all known languages
- ☐ describe major languages

**Q33 The study of brain anatomy and mechanisms is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ psycholinguistics
- ☒ neurolinguistics
- ☐ cognitive linguistics
- ☐ clinical linguistics

**Q34 All languages have a means of indicating tense and aspect' is an example of**

- ☐ characteristic
- ☐ specific
- ☒ universal
- ☐ pattern

**Q35 One of the following indicates the involvement of the brain in the production of language**

- ☒ Ability to generate an infinite number of sentences
- ☐ Ability to generate a finite number of sentences
- ☐ Ability to generate appropriate responses to stimuli
- ☐ Ability to replicate responses to stimuli

**Q36 Gray matter' refers to \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ where brain resides
- ☒ where the memory resides
- ☐ where the nerves reside
- ☐ where language resides

**Q37 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the localisation of cognitive functions**

- ☐ vocalisation
- ☐ verbalisation
- ☒ lateralisation
- ☐ generalisation

**Q38 The \_\_\_\_\_ side of the brain receives and processes linguistic information**

- ☐ right
- ☒ left
- ☐ horizontal
- ☐ vertical

**Q39 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the part of the brain that accounts for problems of speech comprehension as a result of brain damage**

- ☐ Broca's area
- ☐ Arcuate fasciculus
- ☐ Visual cortex
- ☒ Wernicke's area

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- ☐ Arcuate fasciculus
- ☐ Visual cortex
- ☐ Wernicke's area

**Q41 A speech error like 'tups of tea' instead of 'cups of tea' is an example of \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Malaporism
- ☐ Spoonerism
- ☐ Aphasia
- ☐ Dementia

**Q42 When you can speak more than one language, you are called a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- ☐ Linguist
- ☐ Psycholinguist
- ☐ Monoglot
- ☐ Multilingual

**Q43 \_\_\_\_\_ specialists who are equipped to analyze any language to study any language whether they speak the language or not.**

- ☐ Polyglots
- ☐ Multilingual
- ☐ Monolinguals
- ☐ Linguists

**Q44 The formulation of hypothesis, analysis of data and formulation of theory make Linguistics \_\_\_\_\_.**

- ☐ very analytical
- ☐ research based
- ☐ scientific
- ☐ very academic

**Q45 A linguist may not perform the task of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- ☐ developing a language
- ☐ creating a new language
- ☐ reviving a dead language
- ☐ analysing the structure of a language

**Q46 It has been observed that language planning, standardization, and language policies are areas that a linguist \_\_\_\_\_.**

- ☐ may not venture into
- ☐ leave for the psychologist to handle
- ☐ can also be involved in
- ☐ do not concern the linguist

**Q47 The many definitions of language there are, depends on the various \_\_\_\_\_.**

- ☐ schools of thought
- ☐ universities where languages are studied
- ☐ who is actually studying a language
- ☐ the number of linguists studying a particular language

**Q48 \_\_\_\_\_ defines language as a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced sounds.**

- ☐ Bolinger 1968
- ☐ Sapir 1921

- ☐ Chomsky 1957
- ☐ Christopherson 1964

**Q49 Language is said to be arbitrary and conventional because**

- ☐ it is sound specific
- ☐ each language expresses ideas using the same words
- ☐ each language expresses ideas using different words
- ☐ each language expresses the same words using different ideas.

**Q50 It has been observed that though humans communicate through language, animals communicate through**

- ☐ sign language
- ☐ vocal noises
- ☐ deep breathing
- ☐ sounds and signals

**Q51 Animal communication is**

- ☐ stimulus-based and is quite limited
- ☐ innate-based and limited
- ☐ stimulus-based and unlimited
- ☐ innate-based and very profound

**Q52 Which of the following statements is not true about language?**

- ☐ it has a shared set of symbols
- ☐ sentences are generated according to certain rules of a language
- ☐ it is innate-based
- ☐ it is stimulus-based

**Q53 Which of the following may not be studied by linguists?**

- ☐ semiotics
- ☐ phonetics
- ☐ semantics
- ☐ syntax

**Q54** may not be studied under 'form' in Theoretical linguistics.

- ☐ Semantics
- ☐ Syntax
- ☐ Phonology
- ☐ Phonetics

**Q55** accounts for the generation of sounds and how they are received by the hearers.

- ☐ Phonology
- ☐ Phonetics
- ☐ Morphology
- ☐ Semantics

**Q56** helps us to know the combination of sounds that are permissible in a language.

- ☐ Morphology
- ☐ phonetics
- ☐ Phonology

- ☐ syntax

**Q57 A \_\_\_\_\_ description will show which sounds can make a difference in meaning of words.**

- ☐ Semantics
- ☐ phonetic
- ☐ phonological
- ☐ syntactic

**Q58 The \_\_\_\_\_ can stand on its own in a sentence and still make sense.**

- ☐ phoneme
- ☐ bound morpheme
- ☐ free morpheme
- ☐ sound

**Q59 \_\_\_\_\_ have meaning only when they are affixed to the main word in a sentence.**

- ☐ prefixes
- ☐ suffixes
- ☐ morphemes
- ☐ bound morphemes

**Q60 \_\_\_\_\_ are the minimal units of study in syntax.**

- ☐ Bound and free morphemes
- ☐ sentences and clauses
- ☐ phrases and clauses
- ☐ phonemes and morphemes

**Q61 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the meaning of words in terms of their properties.**

- ☐ Sentence meaning
- ☐ Semantic meaning
- ☐ Phonological meaning
- ☐ Lexical meaning

**Q62 The study of Linguistics is scientific because it is \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ innate
- ☐ creative
- ☐ intuitive
- ☐ methodical

**Q63 A \_\_\_\_\_ is one who speaks more than one language**

- ☐ Linguist
- ☐ Translator
- ☐ Monoglot
- ☐ multilingual

**Q64 \_\_\_\_\_ have the knowledge and skills to study and analyse any language**

- ☐ Linguist
- ☐ Translator
- ☐ Monoglot
- ☐ multilingual



**Q65 The relationship between language and linguistics is that language is the \_\_\_\_\_ of study for linguistics**



- ☐ Subject
- ☒ Object
- ☐ Focus
- ☐ aim

**Q66 There is no one to one correspondence between sounds and meaning' means that language is a \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☒ system of arbitrary and conventional signs
- ☐ system of sound patterns
- ☐ system of conventional symbols
- ☐ system of arbitrary signs

**Q67 The standard system of symbols and rules for writing a language is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Alphabet
- ☒ Orthography
- ☐ Transcription
- ☐ Notation

**Q68 The term  linguistics  evolved in the \_\_\_\_\_ century**

- ☐ 16th
- ☐ 17th
- ☐ 18th
- ☒ 19th

**Q69 In its first phase of development, the study of linguistics focused on \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ speech sounds
- ☐ word structure
- ☒ grammar
- ☐ phrase structure

**Q70 All languages make gender distinctions' is an example of a language \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ characteristic
- ☐ specific
- ☒ universal
- ☐ pattern

**Q71 English adds morphemes to its verbs while Yoruba uses a separate morpheme to indicate pluralisation' is an example of a language \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ characteristic
- ☒ specific
- ☐ universal
- ☐ pattern

**Q72 Human languages are specie-specific because they are \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Used by all humans
- ☐ Limited and finite
- ☒ common to living creatures
- ☐ complex

**Q73 Humans have the capacity to produce new sentences because \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Humans are capable of producing new sentences because \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ They learn the rules of grammar
- ☐ The human language is non-finite
- ☐ The human language is finite

**Q74 Human language differs from animal language because human language is \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ complex
- ☐ simple
- ☐ difficult
- ☐ complicated

**Q75 While humans communicate using language, animals communicate using \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ sign language
- ☐ symbols
- ☐ signs and symbols
- ☐ noises

**Q76 Sign language differs from human language because sign language utilises \_\_\_\_\_ communication**

- ☐ verbal
- ☐ manual
- ☐ mechanical
- ☐ non-verbal

**Q77 Sign language makes use all except one of the following \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ hand shapes
- ☐ body gestures
- ☐ facial expressions
- ☐ non-verbal actions

**Q78 One of the following statements is NOT true**

- ☐ Sign languages use actions and not words
- ☐ All sign languages are mutually unintelligible
- ☐ Sign languages are dependent on spoken languages
- ☐ Sign languages were invented by hearing people

**Q79 Sign language is used by people who have a speech impairment like \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Aphasia
- ☐ Amnesia
- ☐ dementia
- ☐ autism

**Q80 One of the following statements is NOT true**

- ☐ Some animals can convey stimulated responses similar to humans
- ☐ Animals can communicate in the same way as humans
- ☐ Animals communicate with signs
- ☐ Animals communicate with vocal sounds