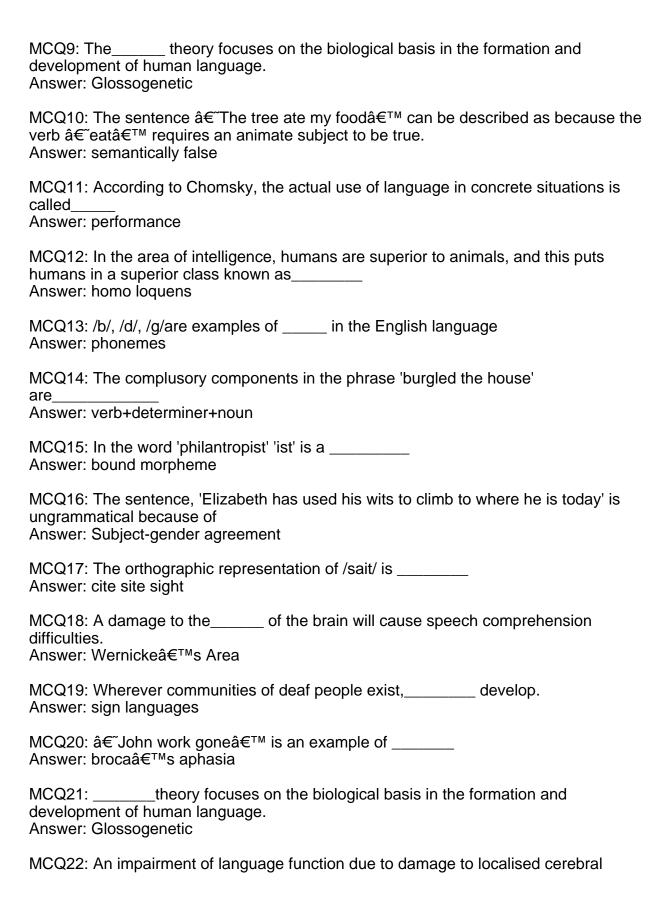


FBQ16: language. Answer: Noam	defined grammar as a native speakers' competence of his/her  Chomsky	
	cient corpus of description of words in a language can constitute a	
Answer: dictionary		
FBQQ18: Every language has a set of that determine word order Answer: rules		
FBQ19: A morp Answer: free	pheme that can stand on its own is called a morpheme	
FBQ20: Anothe Answer: classic	er name for traditional grammar islinguistics.	
FBQ21: The fu Answer: And	nction word in the sentence, "My sister and I are close" is	
	_is a reduced language that results from extended contact between le with no language in common.	
	the language variety of speakers differs only in pronunciation or ctions, they are called its	
	lual speakers sometimes use language forms that are unique to them; are referred to asÂcts	
	re varieties of language used by groups defined according to class, , sex, and other social parameters.	
	ostulation that specific functions of language ability are linked to specific brain is called of the brain.	
FBQ27:in h Answer: sound	uman language represent the smallest unit of description.	
FBQ28: The he BUSHES' is a Answer: prepo	ead of the capitalised part of the sentence 'The hunter hid IN THE sition	
FBQ29: Answer: Sauss	is the father of structural linguistics sure	

Answer: varieties
FBQ31: The word, "impracticable" has morphemes Answer: 3
FBQ32: The root morpheme of the word "impracticable" is Answer: practical
FBQ33: English in the United Kingdom and French in France are examples of languages Answer: national
FBQ34: The statement, "I am coming" instead of "I'll be back" is an example of language language Answer: interference
FBQ35: is a result of difficulty in understanding and in producing speech forms. Answer: aphasia
MCQ1: Sound segments that make for a differences in the meaning of pairs of words are called Answer: syntax
MCQ2: The branch of linguistics that is concerned with the internal structure of words and how words are formed in a language is called  Answer: morphology
MCQ3: Phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics are aspects of
Answer: microlinguistics
MCQ4: What a medical doctor is to the human body is what a linguist is to human
Answer: language
MCQ5: Linguistics is thestudy of language. Answer: scientific
MCQ6: Language is non-instinctive, meaning it is Answer: Scientific
MCQ7: is the study of the effect of useage and context on language.  Answer: sociolinguistics
MCQ8: The tendency to generalize by using grammatical forms which are acceptable in one language to prescribe for another language is often associated with Answer: Prescriptive Grammar



cortex is called Answer: Aphasia
MCQ23: To say "consult†instead of "insult†is an example of Answer: Malapropism
MCQ24: Damage to theof the brain can result in problems with speech production. Answer: broca's area
MCQ25: refers to the actual use of language in concrete situations.  Answer: Performance
MCQ26: In language study, competence means Answer: Knowledge
MCQ27:was able to combine some forms to produce sentences.  Answer: Sarah
MCQ28:is concerned with the mental mechanism underlying speech acquisition. Answer: Psycholinguistics
MCQ29: is the study of the effect of usage and context on language. Answer: Sociolinguistics
MCQ30:grammar is characterised by the use of the terms of parts of speech to identify words in sentences.  Answer: Traditiona
MCQ31: Research findings have shown that damage to the of the brain can result to difficulty in speech production. Answer: Broca's Area
MCQ32:refers to native speaker knowledge of words and word formation processes of the speaker's language., Answer: Morphological knowledge
MCQ33:postulated that language is an innate ability and is specie-specific. Answer: Noam Chomsky
MCQ34: The label homo sapiens was first used to refer to humans by in his classification of the animal kingdom.  Answer: Linnaeus
MCQ35: The English statement 'He's a fair weather friend' can be only be understood in Answer: pragmatic terms