

FBQ1: The minimal sound unit that makes a difference in meaning is a _____

Answer: phoneme

FBQ2: Ability to process nonverbal information is located in the _____ hemisphere of the brain

Answer: right

FBQ3: In English, the sentence, "I has arrived" is said to be _____

Answer: ungrammatical

FBQ4: Sociolinguists study the interaction between language and _____

Answer: society

FBQ5: _____ is the part of grammar which represents a speaker's ability to produce grammatical sentences.

Answer: Syntax

FBQ6: A speakers' knowledge of his/her language is called _____

Answer: competence

FBQ7: In English, the sentence, "I has arrived" is said to be _____

Answer: ungrammatical

FBQ8: Grammar is a system of _____ structures

Answer: infinite

FBQ9: _____ is the presence in a language of two varieties used for distinct functions.

Answer: diglossia

FBQ10: "He passed on yesterday night" is an example of a _____

Answer: euphemism

FBQ11: _____ phonetics is the branch of linguistics that is concerned with perception of sounds

Answer: acoustic

FBQ12: A patient who has experienced a serious head injury but is able to respond to instructions is indication that the _____ side of the brain is still functioning.

Answer: left

FBQ13: "Sons of the soil" instead of "sons of the soil" is an example of a speech error called _____

Answer: spoonerism

FBQ14: The focus of Linguistics is to study and _____ how language is used

Answer: describe

FBQ15: _____ is otherwise called a "slip of tongue"

Answer: Spoonerism

FBQ16: _____ defined grammar as a native speakers' competence of his/her language.

Answer: Noam Chomsky

FBQ17: A sufficient corpus of description of words in a language can constitute a _____

Answer: dictionary

FBQ18: Every language has a set of _____ that determine word order

Answer: rules

FBQ19: A morpheme that can stand on its own is called a _____ morpheme

Answer: free

FBQ20: Another name for traditional grammar is _____ linguistics.

Answer: classical

FBQ21: The function word in the sentence, "My sister and I are close" is _____

Answer: And

FBQ22: A _____ is a reduced language that results from extended contact between groups of people with no language in common.

Answer: Pidgin

FBQ23: When the language variety of speakers differs only in pronunciation or phonetic distinctions, they are called _____

Answer: Accents

FBQ24: Individual speakers sometimes use language forms that are unique to them; such varieties are referred to as _____

Answer: Idiolects

FBQ25: _____ are varieties of language used by groups defined according to class, education, age, sex, and other social parameters.

Answer: Social dialects

FBQ26: The postulation that specific functions of language ability are linked to specific locations in the brain is called _____ of the brain.

Answer: localisation

FBQ27: _____ in human language represent the smallest unit of description.

Answer: sounds

FBQ28: The head of the capitalised part of the sentence 'The hunter hid IN THE BUSHES' is a _____

Answer: preposition

FBQ29: _____ is the father of structural linguistics

Answer: Saussure

FBQ30: American and British English are examples of _____ of English
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 _____
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 the _____ study 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

MCQ9: The _____ theory focuses on the biological basis in the formation and development of human language.

Answer: Glossogenetic

MCQ10: The sentence "The tree ate my food" can be described as because the verb "eat" requires an animate subject to be true.

Answer: semantically false

MCQ11: According to Chomsky, the actual use of language in concrete situations is called _____

Answer: performance

MCQ12: In the area of intelligence, humans are superior to animals, and this puts humans in a superior class known as _____

Answer: homo loquens

MCQ13: /b/, /d/, /g/ are examples of _____ in the English language

Answer: phonemes

MCQ14: The compulsory components in the phrase 'burgled the house' are _____

Answer: verb+determiner+noun

MCQ15: In the word 'philanthropist' 'ist' is a _____

Answer: bound morpheme

MCQ16: The sentence, 'Elizabeth has used his wits to climb to where he is today' is ungrammatical because of _____

Answer: Subject-gender agreement

MCQ17: The orthographic representation of /sait/ is _____

Answer: cite site sight

MCQ18: A damage to the _____ of the brain will cause speech comprehension difficulties.

Answer: Wernicke's Area

MCQ19: Wherever communities of deaf people exist, _____ develop.

Answer: sign languages

MCQ20: "John work gone" is an example of _____

Answer: Broca's aphasia

MCQ21: _____ theory focuses on the biological basis in the formation and development of human language.

Answer: Glossogenetic

MCQ22: An impairment of language function due to damage to localised cerebral

cortex is called_____

Answer: Aphasia

MCQ23: To say "consult" instead of "insult" is an example of _____

Answer: Malapropism

MCQ24: Damage to the_____of 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: Traditional

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