Choose the correct answer from the options:

1. Which among the following statements is not true?

   a. Language is a means of communication
   
   b. Language is symbolic
   
   c. Language is structural
   
   d. Language is the only means of communication
2. Who defined language as “a set or (finite or infinite) sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements”

a. Noam Chomsky  
b. Ferdinand de Saussure  
c. Edward Sapir  
d. None of the above

3. Who defined language as “a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols”?

a. Noam Chomsky  
b. Ferdinand de Saussure  
c. Edward Sapir  
d. None of the above

4. Which among the following is not a characteristic feature of language?

a. Language is systematic  
b. Language is arbitrary  
c. Language is dynamic
d. Language is instinctive.

5. The theory which is based on the assumption that language originated as a result of human instinct to imitate sounds:

a. Ding Dong theory
b. The Bow-vow theory
c. The Pooh-pooh theory
d. The Gesture theory

6. The theory which is based on the assumption that language originated in the sense of rhythm innate in man:

a. Ding Dong theory
b. The Bow-vow theory
c. The Pooh-pooh theory
d. The Gesture theory

7. The theory which is based on the assumption that language originated as a result of the involuntary exclamations of pain, surprise, pleasure or wonder:

a. Ding Dong theory
b. The Bow-vow theory
c. The Pooh-pooh theory

d. The Gesture theory

8. The theory which is based upon the assumption that language has been formed from the words uttered by groups of persons engaged in joint burdensome labour:

a. The Yo-He-Ho Theory

b. The Gesture theory

c. The Poo-Pooh theory

d. Ding-Dong theory.

9. The Ding-Dong theory of the origin of language was advanced by:

a. Wilhelm Wundt and Sir Richard Paget

b. Noire

c. Max-Muller

d. Otto Jepersen

10. The Yo-He-Ho Theory of the origin of language was advanced by:

a. Wilhelm Wundt and Sir Richard Paget

b. Noire
11. The Musical Theory of the origin of language was advanced by:
   a. Wilhelm Wundt and Sir Richard Paget
   b. Noire
   c. Max-Muller
   d. Otto Jespersen

12. Words like ‘Buzz’, ‘Hiss’, ‘thud’ etc. which represents the sounds of their referents are known as -------
   a. Onomatopoeia
   b. Homophones
   c. Homonyms
   d. Portmanteau

13. Find the odd one out
   a. Ferdinand de Saussure
   b. Edward Sapir
   c. Leonard Bloomfield
14. Which among the following is an exception to the property of arbitrariness of language?

a. Onomatopoeia
b. Homophones
c. Homonyms
d. Portmanteau

15. Human language is structured at the levels of phonemes and morphemes and at the level of words. This property of language is called------

a. Duality of structure
b. Recursiveness
c. Displacement
d. Transference.

16. Using a finite set of rules a speaker can produce innumerable grammatical utterances. This property of language is called------

a. Duality of structure
b. Recursiveness
c. Displacement

d. Transference.

17. Human beings can talk about experiences, objects and events which are not present at the time and place of speaking. This property of language is called———

a. Duality of structure

b. Recursiveness

c. Displacement

d. Transference.

18. It is possible to write down spoken language and read aloud the written material. This property of language is called———

a. Duality of structure

b. Recursiveness

c. Displacement

d. Transference.
19. Language is never static. It goes on changing. This property of language is called—

a. Dynamic

b. Recursiveness

c. Displacement

d. Transference.

20. There is no positive relationship between a speech and sound. This property of language is referred to as——

a. Arbitrariness.

b. Recursiveness

c. Displacement

d. Transference.

21. The type of study of the changes in language over a span of time is called——

a. Synchronic

b. Diachronic

c. Semiotic

d. Onomatopoeic
22. The type of study which focus on the analysis of the systematic interrelation of the elements of a single language at a particular time is called--------

   a. Synchronic
   b. Diachronic
   c. Semiotic
   d. Onomatopoeic

23. The systematic study of signs is called-----

   a. Semiotics
   b. Semiology
   c. Both “a” & “b”
   d. Neither “a” not “b”

24. The term semiotics was introduced by

   a. Charles Sanders Pierce
   b. Ferdinand de saudure
   c. Noam Chomsky
   d. Edward Sapir
25. The term semiology was introduced by

a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Ferdinand de Saussure
c. Noam Chomsky
d. Edward Sapir

26. Who introduced in linguistics the concept of Langue and Parole?

a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Ferdinand de Saussure
c. Noam Chomsky
d. Edward Sapir

27. Who introduced in linguistics the concept of Competence and Performance?

a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Ferdinand de Saussure
c. Noam Chomsky
d. Edward Sapir
28. Who introduced in linguistics the concept similar to Saussure’s Langue and Parole?

a. Charles Sanders Pierce 

b. Leonard bloom Field. 

c. Noam Chomsky 

d. Edward Sapir 

29. Who introduced in linguistics the concept similar to Chomsky’s competence and Performance?

a. Charles Sanders Pierce 

b. Leonard bloom Field. 

c. Ferdinand De Saussure. 

d. Edward Sapir 

30. Which among the following implies the underlying rules governing the combination and organization of the elements of language?

a. Language 

b. Parole 

c. Competence
d. Both langue and Competence

31. Which among the following implies the actual meaningful utterance of the individual speaking or writing a given language?

a. Language
b. Parole
c. performance
d. Both parole and performance

32. ------refers to the linguistic norm specific to a geographical area, social class or status affecting mutual intelligibility

a. Dialect
b. Idiolect
c. Register
d. Slang

33. ------is the totality of the speech habits of an individual

a. Dialect
b. Idiolect
c. Register
d. Slang

34. A collection of similar Idiolect make up ------

a. Dialect 

b. Idiolects 

c. Register 

d. Slang 

35. The language variety which has certain features which are typical of certain disciplines, topics, fields, occupations and social roles played by the speaker, is called------

a. Dialect 

b. Idiolect 

c. Register 

d. Slang 

36. A person who has the ability to use only one language is called-----

a. Monologue 

b. Monolingual 

c. Monologal
37. A person who can use two languages is called-----

a. Biolingual
b. Bilingual
c. Duo-lingual
d. Duo-langual

38. A person who can use more than two languages:

a. Multilingual
b. Poly-lingual
c. Bilingual
d. Poly-langual

39. ------refers to an individual’s equal and native command of two or more languages

a. Bilingualism
b. Poly-glotism
c. Multilingualism
d. None of the above
40. ------------ is the study of how the mentally represented grammar of language is employed in the production and comprehension of speech

a. Socio-linguistics
b. Psycho-linguistics
c. Neuron-linguistics
d. Physio-linguistics

41. ------- is the discipline where the methodological perspectives of both linguistics and sociology converges

a. Linguistics of sociology
b. Socio-linguistics
c. Sociology of linguistics
d. None of these

42. Which among the following does not constitute the scientific nature of linguistics

a. Systematic gathering and analysis of data
b. Determination of causal relationship between facts
c. Chronological presentation of data
d. Verification, validation and generalization.
43. Which among the following does not constitute the general methodology of science

a. Controlled observation
b. Hypothesis formulation
c. Analysis, generalization and prediction
d. Speculation

44. Which among the following is not an aim of linguistics

a. To study the nature of language
b. To establish a theory of language
c. To propound stories of the origin of language
d. To describe a language and all languages

45. Which among the following is not a branch of linguistics

a. Phonology
b. Morphology
c. Semantics
d. Philology
46. The older term used to designate the study of languages is-----

a. Philology  
b. Haplology  
c. Phonology  
d. Semiology

47. The study of elementary speech sounds is called-----

a. Phonology  
b. Morphology  
c. Syntax  
d. Semantics

48. The study ordering of speech sounds into the smallest meaningful groups is called-----

a. Phonology  
b. Morphology  
c. Syntax  
d. Semantics
49. The study of the way that sequences of words are ordered into phrases, clauses, and sentences is called——

a. Phonology
b. Morphology
c. Syntax
d. Semantics

50. The study of meaning is called——

a. Phonology
b. Morphology
c. Syntax
d. Semantics

51.——— is the basis of all sounds in English language and in most languages in India.

a. The pulmonic air stream mechanism
b. The glotalic air stream mechanism
c. The velaric air stream mechanism
d. None of the above.
52. ------is a monosyllabic vowel combination of a diphthong and a the weak vowel

a. Triaphthong

b. Triaphone

c. Triphthong

d. Triology

53. ---------are gliding sounds during the articulation of which, the speech organs

   glide from one vowel position to another

a. Diphthongs

b. Triphthongs

c. Semi-vowels

d. Minimal pairs

54. -------are words which differ only in one phoneme

a. Diphthongs

b. Triphthongs

c. Semi-vowels

d. Minimal pairs
55. _______are the different concrete phonetic variation of the same phoneme

a. Allophones
b. Triphthongs
c. Semi-vowels
d. Minimal pairs

56. ---- is a unit of speech which is at a level higher than the speech sound or phoneme

a. Syllable
b. Stress
c. Intonation
d. Pitch.

57----is the process by which one speech sound gets changed to another under the influence of another

a. Onomatopoeia
b. Assimilation
c. Regression
d. Progression
58. IPA stands for

a. International political alphabet

b. International phonetic association

c. Indian phonetic alphabet

d. All the above

59. Sounds articulated by two lips are called ------

a. Dental

b. Bilabial

c. Labio-dental

d. Alveolar

60. Sounds articulated by the lower lip placed against the upper teeth are called----

a. Dental

b. Bilabial

c. Labio-dental

d. Alveolar
61. Sounds articulated by the tip of the tongue placed against the upper teeth are called——
   a. Dental
   b. Labio-dental
   c. Bilabial
   d. Alveolar

62. Sounds articulated with the tip of the tongue or the blade of the tongue against the teeth ridge are called——
   a. Dental
   b. Bilabial
   c. Labio-dental
   d. Alveolar

63. ———are produced involving the tip of the tongue and the back part of the teeth ridge.
   a. Post-alveolar
   b. Palate-alveolar
   c. Palatal
d. Velar

64. ------articulated by the tip and the blade of the tongue against the teeth ridge with raising of the front of the tongue towards the palate

a. Post-alveolar

b. Palate-alveolar

c. Palatal

d. Velar

65. ------are articulated by raising the front of the tongue towards the hard palate

a. Post-alveolar

b. Palate-alveolar

c. Palatal

d. Velar

66. ------are articulated by raising the back of the tongue towards the soft palate

a. Post-alveolar

b. Palate-alveolar

c. Palatal

d. Velar
67. are sounds articulated in the glottis
   a. Glottal
   b. Velar
   c. Palatal
   d. None of the above

68. /p/, /b/, /m/ and /w/ are
   a. Bilabial
   b. Dental;
   c. Velar
   d. Glottal

69. /f/ and /v/ are
   a. Dental
   b. Labio-dental
   c. Bilabial
   d. Alveolar
70. /t/, /d/, /n/, /l/, /s/ are  

a. Alveolar  
b. Post-alveolar  
c. Palatal  
d. Dental;  

71. The initial sounds in the words ‘ship’, ‘church’ and ‘judge’ are examples for—  

a. Palato-alveolar  
b. Palatal  
c. Velar  
d. Bilabial  

72. The initial consonant in ‘Young’ is a ——— sound  

a. Palatal  
b. Velar  
c. Dental  
d. Glottal
73. /K/and /g/ are examples for ----sounds

a. Velar
b. Glottal
c. Palatal
d. Bilabial

74. /h/ in the word ‘he’ is a ----sound

a. Velar
b. Glottal
c. Palatal
d. Alveolar

75. The special features which affect speech sounds such as stress, pitch intonation and juncture are called------

a. Supra-segmental phonemes
b. Secondary phonemes
c. Prosodic features
d. All the above.
76. Assimilation is mainly of ------types

a. Four

b. Two

c. Three

d. Only one

77. The preceding sound influencing the following sound is an instance of

----assimilation

a. Progressive

b. Regressive

c. Reciprocal

d. None of the above

78. The following sound influencing the preceding one is an instance of —

----assimilation

a. Progressive

b. Regressive

c. Reciprocal

d. None of the above
79. The two sounds influencing each other and combine to produce a third sound is an instance of ______-assimilation

a. Progressive
b. regressive
c. reciprocal
d. Regressive
e. None of the above

80. The voiced sound /z/ denoting the plural morpheme in the word ‘dogs’ is an instance of ______-assimilation

a. Progressive
b. Regressive
c. reciprocal
d. none of the above.

e. None of the above.

81. In the pronunciation of the word ‘ink’ the alveolar /n/ becoming a velar sound is an instance of ______

a. Progressive
c. Reciprocal
b. Regressive
d. None of the above
82. The American pronunciation of the word ‘issue’ is an instance of -------type of assimilation

a. Progressive 

b. Regressive 

c. Reciprocal 

d. None of the above 

83. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in declarative sentences uttered as ordinary statements 

a. The falling 

b. The rising 

c. The fall-rise 

d. None of the above 

84. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in W.H questions?

a. The falling 

c. The fall-rise 

b. The rising 

d. None of the above
85. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in commands

a. The falling

b. The rising

c. The fall-rise

d. None of the above

86. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in tag questions which imply that the speaker is certain about what is said

a. The falling

b. The rising

c. The fall-rise

d. None of the above

87. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in listing the items

a. The falling

b. The rising

c. The fall-rise

d. None of the above

88. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in declarative sentences uttered as questions

a. The falling

b. The rising

c. The fall-rise

d. None of the above
89. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in polite requests

a. The falling  
b. The rising  
c. The fall-rise  
d. None of the above

90. Which of the following patterns of intonation, is used in W.H. questions asked in a warm and friendly way indicating extra politeness.

a. The falling  
b. The rising  
c. The fall-rise  
d. None of the above

91. Which of the following patterns of intonation, is used to indicate that the speaker implies things which are not explicitly expressed

a. The falling  
b. The rising  
c. The fall-rise  
d. None of the above
92. /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, and /g/ are examples for ------

a. Plosives
b. Affricates
c. Fricatives
d. Trill

93. The initial sound in ‘chair’ and ‘jam’ are examples for------

a. Plosives
b. Affricates
c. Fricatives
d. Trill

94. /s/, /z/ are called ------

a. Plosives
b. Affricates
c. Fricatives
d. Trill
95. /f/ and /v/ are called
   a. Plosives    c. fricatives
   b. Affricates  d. Trill

96. The consonant /l/ is called
   a. Sibilant    c. Nasal
   b. Lateral     d. Semi-vowel

97. The consonant /s/ is called
   a. Sibilant    c. Nasal
   b. Lateral     d. Semi-vowel

98. /m/ and /n/ are called
   a. Sibilant    c. Nasal
   b. Lateral     d. Semi-vowel

99. How many nasal sounds are there in the English Language?
   a. Two        c. Four
   b. Three      d. Five

100. How many nasal sounds are there in the Malayalam language?
    a. Two        c. Four
    b. Three      d. Five
KEYS

1 D 41 B 81 B
2 A 42 C 82 C
3 C 43 D 83 A
4 D 44 C 84 A
5 B 45 D 85 A
6 A 46 A 86 A
7 C 47 A 87 A
8 A 48 B 88 B
9 C 49 C 89 B
10 B 50 D 90 B
11 D 51 A 91 C
12 A 52 C 92 A
13 D 53 C 93 B
14 A 54 D 94 C
15 A 55 A 95 C
16 B 56 A 96 B
17 C 57 B 97 A
18 D 58 B 98 C
19 A 59 B 99 B
20 A 60 C 100 D
21 B 61 A
22 A 62 D
23 C 63 A
24 A 64 B
25 B 65 C
26 B 66 D
27 C 67 A
28 C 68 A
29 C 69 B
30 D 70 A
31 D 71 A
32 A 72 A
33 B 73 A
34 A 74 B
35 C 75 D
36 B 76 C
37 B 77 A
38 A 78 B
39 C 79 C
40 B 80 A