1. Find the usage refers to a variety of a language that is a characteristic of a particular group of language speaker
   a) Dialect    b) Idiolect
   c) Morpheme    d) Semantic
2. The dialect that is supported by institutions as government recognitions as beings the ‘Correct’ form of a language in schools is called as
   a) Regional dialect    b) Dialect
   c) Certified dialect    d) Standard dialect
3. By whom The Dialect Test was designed to compare different English dialect with each other
   a) Joseph wright    b) C.C.Fries
   c) A.C. bough    d) Bloomfield
4. Who define dialect as the specific form of a language used by a speech community and identify a particular dialect as the “standard” of ‘proper’ version of a language are seeking to make a social distinction
   a) A.C. bough    b) Anthropological linguists
   c) Noam Chomsky    d) Bloomfield
5. In linguistics a variety of language that is unique to a person as manifested by the patterns of vocabulary grammer and pronunciation that he or she uses.
   a) Idiolect    b) Dialect
   c) Wessex    d) Regional lingua
6. The linguistics the identification analysis and description of the structure of a given language is
   a) Morpheme    b) Phoneme
   c) Phonetics    d) Morphology
7. The minimal meaningful unit of a language is called
   a) Morphology    b) Morpeme
   c) Semantics    d) Syntax
8. In which century phicylogist devised a new classic classification of language according to their morphology
   a) Old English period    b) Middle English period
   c) 19th century    d) 20th Century
9. A branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds on language
   a) Phonology    b) Phonetics
   c) Semantics    d) Free morpheme
10. Who developed the idea that each sentence in a language has two levels of representation, a deep structure and a surface structure
    a) Bloomsfield    b) Noam Chomsky
    c) C.C. Fries    d) C.L. wren
11. In linguistics a transformational grammer or transformational generative grammer (TGG) is a generative grammer especially of a natural language, developed by
    a) Chomsky    b) Blooms field
    c) Aristotle    d) Dr. Johnson
12. Who is the advisor of Chomsky who took transformations to be relations between sentences
    a) Blooms field    b) Aristotle
    c) C.L. Wren    d) Zellig Harris
13. The word “Pandemonium”, as in the form of All d evils land was introduced by

14. The term or a figures of speech Onomatophiea is introduced by

15. Which is considered to be the origin language of buddhism

16. The principle language of East Teutonic is

17. English language belongs to the

18. Teutonic belong to

19. Jacob grimm, analysed the consonant change from to

20. The change of the consonant is called

21. Who invented, in german language the stress was shifted to the first syllable, In Indo european Language the stress was on the middle or final syllable

22. The change took place in old english in the vowel sound is called

23. Umlaut is otherwise called is

24. English borrowed words related to the field of commerce, military and religion

25. The first translator of the bible is in (1526)

26. The Authorised version of the bible came into existence in 1611 by the leadership of

27. ignored traditional grammer

28. The standard english is derived from

29. The term or a figures of speech Onomatophiea is introduced by

30. The word “Pandemonium”, as in the form of All devils land was introduced by
31. Who is the lexicographer who compiled the English Dictionaries 1623
   a) Danial Jones  
   b) Dr. Johnson 
   c) Henry Cockeram  
   d) Thomas Elyot 

32. The first book of word Dictionary Published by
   a) Natheniel Bailey  
   b) Thomas Elyot 
   c) Henry Cockeram 
   d) Dr. Johnson 

33. Which is the first piece of dictionary to list all the words in the language
   a) Dr. Johnson’s A dictionary of the english language 
   b) Natheniel bailey’s Universal Etymological dictionary 
   c) Thomas Elyot’s Word dictionary 
   d) C.L. Wren “English language” 

34. Dr. Johnson’s dictionary of the English language is first published in
   a) 1754  
   b) 1755 
   c) 1748  
   d) 1749 

35. Bloomsfield called the Study of language
   a) Grammar  
   b) Science 
   c) Structure 
   d) Genuinue 

36. Generative Grammer is known by
   a) Chomsky  
   b) Bloomsfield 
   c) Aristotle 
   d) Palmer 

37. Bloomsfield wrote a famous book
   a) Structure and studies  
   b) Language 
   c) Anatomy 
   d) Strategies 

38. The Organisation of sounds into significan units is
   a) phoneme  
   b) Morpheme 
   c) Phonology 
   d) Syntax 

39. I.C means
   a) Immediate Constituents  
   b) Immediate Consonants 
   c) Immediate Correction 
   d) Immediate Communication 

40. The arrangement of words is called as
   a) Structure  
   b) Construction 
   c) Syntax 
   d) Format 

41. The rule of T.G. grammar is
   a) Traditional  
   b) Best 
   c) Rewrite 
   d) Oral 

42. Soft Palate is otherwise called as
   a) Larynax  
   b) urula 
   c) Nasal 
   d) Velum 

43. The total number of approximants in english
   a) 20  
   b) 24 
   c) 3  
   d) 2 

44. Cardinal Vowels are
   a) 12  
   b) 20 
   c) 8  
   d) 5 

45. Vowels glides are called as
   a) Diphtongues  
   b) montothongs 
   c) Change of Vowels 
   d) None 

46. The study of inflexion is
   a) Free Morpheme 
   b) Bound Morpheme 
   c) Accidence 
   d) Semantics 

47. The study of meanings of words is
   a) Accidence  
   b) Semantics 
   c) Syntax 
   d) Morpheme
48. The Founder of Structural grammar is
   a) C.C. Fries     b) Bloomfield
   c) Noam Chomsky  d) C.L. Wren
49. The windpipe is otherwise called as
   a) Vocal cards    b) Larinyx
   c) Uvula         d) Trachea
50. The small opening in the vocal card are called
   a) Glottis       b) Voiced
   c) Voiceless     d) Friction
51. In english language, all the vowels are ----------
   a) Voiceless     b) Voiced
   c) Fricatives    d) frictionless constituents
52. C.L.T means
   a) Communicative Language Teaching
   b) Communicative Linguistic Teaching
   c) Communicative Language Teaching
   d) Cultural Language Teaching
53. Which of the following theories of the origin of human speech is based on the imitation of sounds of creatures or objects?
   a) The Ding - dong theory b) The Pooh - pooh theory
   c) The Bow-bow Theory   d) The Gesture Theory
54. The Indo - European parent language has been split up into ----- groups
   a) 5
   b) 8
   c) 7
   d) 9
55. Which of the following dialect became the standard variety of the english language?
   a) East midland
   b) Southern
   c) West midland
   d) Northern
56. i-mutation occurred in
   a) Old english
   b) Middle english
   c) AngloNorman
   d) Modern English
57. The process, where by a vowels is elided an the consonants on either side of it are run together, with the result that a syllable is lost, is called
   a) Differentiation
   b) Syncopation
   c) Meta anaysis
   d) Telescoping
58. “To Pass Away” is an example of ---------- meaning “to die”
   a) Prudery
   b) Transference
   c) Euphemism
   d) Colouring
59. Who contributed the word “Pandemonium” to the english language?
   a) Spenser
   b) Shakespeare
   c) Milton
   d) Johnson
60. -------------- is defined as a minimal meaningful unit
   a) Phoeme
   b) Morpheme
   c) Allophone
   d) Allomorph
61. I don’t know where to go. Identify the sentence pattern
   a) SVOA
   b) SVOC
   c) SVIODO
   d) SVO
62. ---------- refers ti the variant of a language used by an individual
   a) Isoglass
   b) Idiolect
   c) Register
   d) Dialect
63. “Competence” and “Performance” are terms coined by
   a) Wilga Rivers
   b) Bloomfield
   c) Noam Chomsky
   d) Saussure
64. The english pronounciating dictionary was brought out by
   a) Johnson
   b) C.T. Onions
   c) Fowler
   d) Daniel Jones
65. Which of the following word is not of latin origin?
   a) Copper    b) Mint
   c) Wine      d) Dry

66. Noam Chomsky is associated with
   a) Morphology  b) Phonology
   c) Spelling reform  d) Transformative Genitive Grammar

67. Standardization of spelling was attempted by
   a) Dr. Johnson  b) Milton
   c) Spenser     d) caxton

68. The vocal cords are situated in
   a) Trachea  b) Larynx
   c) Pharynx   d) Mouth

69. The words ‘bruch’ and ‘medieare’ belong to the category of
   a) Telescope b) Back formation
   c) Portmanteau d) Syncopation

70. Find out the two characteristics of old english from the following
   a) Gradation and i-mutation  b) i-mutation and reduction of inflections
   c) Levelled inflections and gradation  d) Reduction of inflections and i-Mutation

71. The sound lh is a
   a) Velar sound  b) Glottal sound
   c) Palato alveolar d) alveolar

72. The sentence, If you had been there, I would have seen you - is an example of
   a) Fullfilled condition  b) Open condition
   c) Hypothetical condition d) Unfulfilled condition

73. Which is the non-modal question?
   a) Can he swim ?  b) Is he swimming ?
   c) Who can swim ? d) ordinary Vowels

74. The Great vowel shift is related to the simplification of  
   a) English grammar  b) English Vocabulary
   c) English Usage    d) Spelling

75. ‘a, e, i, o, u’ are  
   a) Consonants   b) Numerals
   c) Cardinal Vowels   d) Ordinary Vowels

76. Consonants cannot be pronounced without
   a) Practice   b) Vocabulary
   c) Vowels     d) Vacam

77. The minimal unit of sound is
   a) Morphone   b) Gratheme
   c) Phoneme   d) Texeme

78. Language is  
   a) Orimitary  b) Absolute form
   c) Oxly moded  d) Form authentic

79. T.G. grammar is
   a) Traditional grammar  b) Trained grammar
   c) Teacher’s grammar  d) Transformational generative grammar

80. The art of compiling dictionary is
   a) Calligraphy    b) Ethology
   c) Ornithology   d) Lexicography
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