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 being 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) Morpheme
   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. I-language which is taken to be the object of study in linguistics theory is
   a) International          b) Internal
   c) Inferior               d) Instructional

14. E-language refers to
   a) Extra                 b) Efficient
   c) External              d) Emphatic

15. Which is considered to be the origin language of Buddhism
   a) Shahnamah             b) Pali
   c) Panini                d) Sanskrit

16. The principle language of East Teutonic is
   a) Gothic                b) Scandinavia
   c) Low German            d) High German

17. English language belongs to the
   a) West Teutonic          b) Anglo Saxon
   c) Wessex                d) Celtic

18. Teutonic belong to
   a) Satem group           b) Centum group
   c) In both group         d) None

19. Jacob Grimm, analysed the consonant change from to
   a) German to Latin        b) Latin to English
   c) Latin to German        d) German to English

20. The change of the consonant is called
   a) Great Consonant Shift  b) Fricative shift
   c) Change in Meaning      d) Lingua Frangia

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
   a) Bloomsfield            b) Karl Verner
   c) Shakespeare            d) C.C. Fries

22. The change took place in Old English in the vowel sound is called
   a) Gradation              b) i-mutation
   c) Middle English         d) Umlaut

23. Umlaut is otherwise called is
   a) Gradation              b) i-mutation
   c) Middle English         d) Syncopation

24. English borrowed words related to the field of commerce, military and religion
   a) Latin                  b) Greek
   c) Danish                 d) Old Norse

25. The first translator of the Bible is in (1526)
   a) John Wycliff           b) William Tyndale
   c) James I                 d) Martin Luther King

26. The Authorised version of the Bible came into existence in 1611 by the leadership of
   a) James I                 b) William Caxton
   c) Tyldale                 d) Wycliff

27. ignored traditional grammar
   a) Aristotle              b) Palmer
   c) Noamsky                d) Shakespeare

28. The standard English is derived from
   a) Wessex                 b) Teutonic
   c) Midland dialect        d) Anglosaxon

29. The term or a figures of speech Onomatopoeia is introduced by
   a) John Lyly               b) Milton
   c) Spenser                 d) Nomadic tribe

30. The word “Pandemonium”, as in the form of All devils land was introduced by
   a) Milton                  b) Spenser
   c) Dr. Johnson             d) Palmer
31. Who is the lexiographer 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) Genuine

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 -------------- rule
   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) Bloomsfield  
   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 Technique  
   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 analysis  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 pronouncing 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 Genetive Grammer

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 ‘medeare’ 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 Ihl 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) Fulfilled 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 ---------------- in English
   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) Phonons    d) Texeme

78. Language is ---------------- of communication
   a) Orbitary    b) Absolute form
   c) Oxly moded d) Form authentic

79. T.G. gramer 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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