

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓	Question ↑	A ↑	B ↑	C ↑	D ↑	Answer ↑	Remark ↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Structural Grammar makes exactness a methodological requirements and insists that all definitions be verifiable or refutable publicly; so it is <input type="text"/> —.	empirical					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conjoining and embedding exemplify <input type="text"/> transformations.	generalised					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A complex sentence contains at least <input type="text"/> subordinate clause.	one					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A compound sentence contains at least <input type="text"/> main clauses.	two					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What modifies a noun <input type="text"/> __?	adjective					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What is the process of linking elements together by placng them in sequence to form strings <input type="text"/> __?	concatenation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Modern grammatical studies emphasize <input type="text"/> accuracy.	descriptive					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Boy, go, good' belong to <input type="text"/> class.	open					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A, an, the' belong to <input type="text"/> class.	closed						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The class of linguistic items grammatically acceptable in each slot is called <input type="text"/> —.	Filler						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A word that joins other parts of speech is a <input type="text"/> —.	conjunction						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The “commonness” between traditional and structural grammar is in <input type="text"/> approach to language.	analytic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which kind of sentence contains two or more main clauses <input type="text"/> —?	compound sentence						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Words that are opposite in meaning are called <input type="text"/> .	Antonyms						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What term is used for rule of subject and finite verb agreement <input type="text"/> _?	Concord						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Insistence on correctness, linguistic purism, literary excellence, use of Latin models and priority of written over spoken language are qualities of <input type="text"/> grammar.	Traditional						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The idea that sentences are constructed from groups of words often paired rather than from single words added one on to the next shows a <input type="text"/> approach to syntactic analysis.	Constituent structure						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The "Morpheme-to-Utterance" Approach to syntactic analysis is also called <input type="text"/> —.	Word Relation Approach						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The rules by which syntactic units are converted into sound units are contained in the <input type="text"/> component.	Phonological						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The lexicon also refers to the <input type="text"/> —.	vocabulary						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The smallest meaningful unit of grammatical description is <input type="text"/> —.	Morpheme						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The minimum unit of the grammatical hierarchy in Tagmemic Theory is <input type="text"/> —.	Tagmeme						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The phonemic principle originated from <input type="text"/> —.	Structural grammar						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Multiple meaning also refers to <input type="text"/> —.	Polysemy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The right facing arrow → means <input type="text"/> in syntactic analysis.	Rewrite						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A set of simple, declarative, active sentences is called <input type="text"/> — sentences.	Kernel						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The equivalence of parole in Chomskyan notion is <input type="text"/> —.	performance						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When one moves within one level of analysis up or down in a description, one is said to be moving up or down the <input type="text"/>	rank scale					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theory that propounds the idea that utterances can be analysed simultaneously according to three hierarchies is called <input type="text"/>	Tagmemics					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The linguist that built his work on J. R. Firth's linguistic postulations is <input type="text"/>	Michael Halliday					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Immediate Constituent Analysis could be called the base of <input type="text"/> grammatical model.	Transformational Generative Grammar					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Immediate Constituent Analysis test frame easily reveals the English speakers linguistic <input type="text"/>	competence					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first major constituent division of a simple sentence in Immediate Constituent Analysis related to Traditional Grammar is <input type="text"/>	subject and predicate					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A major strength of the transformational generative grammar is its <input type="text"/> thrust.	scientific					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Structural Grammar could be said to be the first major step towards the <input type="text"/> study of language.	scientific					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Phrase Structure Grammar is the <input type="text"/> level linguistic exposition of TGG by Noam Chomsky.	second					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phrase Structure Grammar could be classified as essentially about a series of _____.	rewrite rules						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A sentence containing only one main clause is a _____.	simple sentence						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The omitted subject in an imperative sentence is _____.	you						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A sentence that states a fact is _____.	declarative sentence						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The level of structure concerned with the speech sounds of a language is _____.	phonological						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A(n) _____ clause modifies a verb.	adverbial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Noun clause is a _____ clause.	subordinate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Flying planes can be dangerous' is _____ ?	ambiguous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Him' and 'hymn' are _____.	homophones						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There is an improvement in the educational sector' is a(n) _____ sentence.	declarative sentence						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The snake was killed' is in the _____ voice.	passive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	She goes to the market everyday.' 'Goes' is a _____ verb.	singular						eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Comparative form of adjective is used for what number of entity <input type="text"/> ?	2						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The superlative form of 'ugly' is <input type="text"/>	ugliest						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The comparative of 'busy' is <input type="text"/> —.	busier						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The comparative form of 'good' is <input type="text"/> .	better						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The comparative form of 'cute' is <input type="text"/> —.	cuter						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The plural of 'portmanteau' is <input type="text"/> —.	portmanteaus						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The plural for of 'aquarium' is <input type="text"/> —.	aquariums						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The singular form of 'phenomena' is <input type="text"/> —.	phenomenon						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The plural form of 'deer' is <input type="text"/> —.	deer						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The past participle of 'drive' is <input type="text"/> —.	driven						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The past participle of 'run' is <input type="text"/> .	run						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The past tense of 'burst' is <input type="text"/> —.	burst						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	/t,d,f,v/ are ---- in English.	allophones	phones	letters	phonemes	D		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Disinterestedness' contains ---- morphemes.	2	3	4	5	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	'Disjointed' contains how many morphemes?	2	3	4	5	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 'disjointed', 'dis' is a:	prefix	suffix	infix	exfix	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The plural morpheme in 'houses' is a:	prefix	suffix	infix	exfix	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In English grammar, the concept of stagmatic relationship entails:	an ordered arrangement of parts	the grammatical exercise involving the description of sentences and giving names to grammatical categories	definition based on form-sounds in spelling spoken or written language	the relation of words to other words in a sentence	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not necessary in parsing nouns.	kind	gender	number	person	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which part of speech cannot be parsed in relation to the part it plays in sentence building?	Preposition	Noun	Conjunction	Interjection	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The definition of a "noun" as a subject to a verb is an example of ----definition.	notional	formal	prescriptive	syntactic	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Everything deducible of a language from examining the memories of the language users according to Saussure is:	langue	competence	performance	parole	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Chomsky provides a similar idea in principle to Saussure in terms called:	language and grammar	form and style	langue and parole	competence and performance	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Structuralist approach to grammar has a demerit in:	empiricism	descriptivism	examination of all languages in their phonological and grammatical systems	regard for the corpus of utterances and rejection of the notion of the mind (intuition)	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The actual, concrete act of speaking on the part of an individual according to Saussure is:	competence	langue	performance	parole	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One employs the ---- approach to syntactic analysis when one establishes classes of units at a certain level so that their occurrence with respect to each other may be specified.	"Bottom-Up" approach	Constituent Structure Approach	"Top-Down" Approach	Sentence-to-word Approach	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The "Morpheme-to-Utterance" Approach to syntactic analysis is also called:	Constituent structure Approach	Word Relation Approach	Structural Adjustment Approach	Sentence-to-word Approach	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The minimum unit of the grammatical hierarchy in Tagmemic Theory is:	tagmeme	lexeme	Phoneme	Tagname	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	For the phonological hierarchy of an utterance, the minimum unit is:	phonetics	phoneme	phone	phonology	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rank, delicacy, and exponence are:	scales	theories	categories	systems	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The link between grammar and lexis is:	phonology	semantics	morphology	syntax	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The phonemic principle originated from:	Structural grammar	systemic grammar	traditional grammar	generative grammar	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Structural linguistics analyses language in line with ---- form.	internal	intermediate	contextual	external	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ability of the grammar of a language to devise rules which project from finite observed materials to an infinite set of sentences is known as ---- power.	predictive	adequate	descriptive	transformative	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What makes an assertion or indicates action or being?	phrase	noun	verb	copula	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A(n)---- modifies a noun.	adverb	adjective	prepositon	verb	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A word that joins other parts of speech is a:	disjunct	adjunct	conjunct	conjunction	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the process of linking elements together by placng them in sequence to form strings?	analysis	synthesis	concatenation	parsing	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An ordered arrangements of parts is called:	syntax	syntagm	morpheme	phoneme	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A(n) ---- modifies an adjective.	noun	adverb	pronoun	conjunction	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nouns and verbs belong to ----.	open	closed	finite	non-finite	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Articles belong to ---- class.	open	closed	finite	non-finite	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The class of word that is limited in number and its membership changes only very slowly is:	closed	finite	non-finite	systemic	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If a word is defined based on our understanding of the relationship of the word to the actual, real-world phenomena represented by the word, such a definition is:	attention	notional	formal	synthetic	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sentences that sound correct to the native speaker are:	ambiguous	meaningful	grammatical	competent	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The smallest meaningful unit of grammatical description is:	phoneme	morpheme	syllable	phone	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The lexicon also refers to the:	dictionary	lexis	vocabulary	grammar	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The study of speech sounds of a language with the speech pattern scientifically done is:	phonetics	phonology	pronunciation	grammar	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What studies the internal structure of words?	Morphology	Phonology	Semantics	Syntax	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The meaningful organization of words into units of larger units and the analysis of such units is the concern of:	morphology	semantics	syntax	lexis	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The knowledge of areas of language study to describe and ultimately explain the knowledge speakers have which allows them to produce and understand their language is called:	language universals	linguistic knowledge	linguistic competence	traditional grammar	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The English phonological system contains ---- speech sounds.	26	15	8	44	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rules by which syntactic units are converted into sound units are contained in the ---- component.	morphological	phonological	linguistic syntactic	syntactic	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ---- component determines the meanings of words and sentences.	morphological	phonological	syntactic	semantic	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Two kinds of information the lexicon should provide are:	Morphological and syntactic	Pronunciation and syntactic	Semantic and syntactic	Semantic and morphological	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Generative Grammar the ---- is used to refer to the "component" containing all the information about the structural properties of the lexical items in a language.	syntax	lexicon	registers	phonology	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not one of the levels of language structure?	Phonology	Syntax	Semantics	Registers	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The class of linguistic items grammatically acceptable in each slot is called:	Filler	morpheme	phoneme	syntagmeme	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these sentence formulas applies to "students are serious"?	N< - >V	N< - >V + Adj	N< - > V+N	N< - >LV+N	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Systemic Grammar was developed by:	N. Chomsky	M. Halliday	F. De Saussure	L. Bloomfield	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The type of sentence used in making request or command is:	imperative sentence	interrogative sentence	declarative sentence	exclamatory sentence	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following terms is used for words with different pronunciations but with supposedly similar meaning?	antonyms	synonyms	polysemes	homonyms	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	'Jump' is a:	simple sentence	compound sentence	complex sentence	compound-complex sentence	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	'That boy wept' is a:	simple sentence	compound sentence	complex sentence	compound-complex sentence	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	'What a beautiful day!' is:	an interrogative sentence	an imperative sentence	an exclamatory sentence	a declarative sentence	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	'She slept because she was tired' is a:	simple sentence	compound sentence	complex sentence	compound-complex sentence	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	'Things are getting better' is a(n) ---- sentence.	declarative	imperative	infinitive	interrogative	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The relationship between 'plane' and 'plain' is that of:	synonymy	polysemy	homophony	antonymy	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The relation of inclusion is called:	metonymy	hyponymy	polysemy	homonymy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When meaning is viewed from its strict dictionary definition it is said to be:	contemporary	sensory	denotative	connotative	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The relationships between words and things is the relationship of:	referents	reference	content	referees	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The idea on which traditional grammar was founded was that the word was the basic unit of:	choice and referent	facts and figures	size and structure	syntax and semantics	D	eExam

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