

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The use of '[']' otherwise called square brackets is to enclose <input type="text"/>	syntactic features					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The relevant judgements that a native speaker makes about his/her language are called <input type="text"/>	intuitions					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phrase structure rules are a sub-class of <input type="text"/> rules where a single category is 'rewritten' or 'expanded' as a string of categories.	rewrite					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One part of the conditions that must be satisfied by the grammar of all languages is <input type="text"/>	parametric variations					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One good way of investigating linguistic knowledge is to ask the native speaker for <input type="text"/> about the sentences of their language.	judgements					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One characteristic of the English language in terms of sentence construction is that it is a strict <input type="text"/> language.	word order					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lines between nodes in a tree diagram indicate <input type="text"/>	branches					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In TGG, <input type="text"/> rules are used to generate infinite sentences in a language.	finite						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Apart from variation in languages at the sound level, there could also be variation at the <input type="text"/> level.	syntactic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Apart from using a tree diagram, phrase markers can be represented by using <input type="text"/> .	labelled bracketing						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An asterisk (*) placed by the side of a sentence in grammar signals that the sentence is <input type="text"/> .	ungrammatical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A typical noun phrase could be made up of a head, a determiner and <input type="text"/> .	an adjective						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A statement made of the well-formedness sentences reflecting knowledge of pronunciation falls under <input type="text"/> .	phonology						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A statement made of the well-formedness of sentences reflecting knowledge of meaning falls under <input type="text"/> .	semantics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A noun phrase may serve as the subject, object or <input type="text"/> .	complement						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A language is a set of sentences described by the rules of a <input type="text"/> .	competence grammar						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A language cannot be considered simply as a set of words but must also contain principles of <input type="text"/> .	sentence formation and interpretation						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A complete description of [] must invoke a number of different types of rule.	linguistic knowledge						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A [] is a construction type which has a noun as its head.	noun phrase						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A [] is a group of words in a given language that can replace one another in any sentence of the language without affecting grammaticality.	syntactic category						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[] generate constituent structure representations for sentences in a language.	Phrase structure rules						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[] are used in linguistic analysis to capture the way native speakers acquire and use their language.	Rules						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[] is how the native speaker uses language in actual situations and contexts.	Performance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a rule produces an indefinite number of rules in a circular manner, the rule is said to be [] -.	recursive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When transformations delete elements in a structure, the process is also called [] -.	gapping						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When two elements in a sentence structure refer to the same person, entity or thing, they are said to be [] .	co-referential						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	While one of the conditions that must be satisfied by the grammar of all languages is the core, the optional elements in languages are called the [] .	periphery						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Within the Chomskyan theory, the speaker's knowledge of language is called <input type="text"/> —.	competence						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Within the Chomskyan theory, the speaker's use of language is called <input type="text"/> —.	performance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refer to the set of symbols which are introduced into sentence analysis to facilitate the formulation of a statement.	notational conventions						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An adjectival clause is usually introduced by a <input type="text"/> pronoun	relative						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Shades of meaning not covered by the inflections are catered for by <input type="text"/>	modals						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process by which the verb phrase restricts or qualifies the general meaning of the main verb is <input type="text"/>	modal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> category is a group of words that can substitute for one another in a similar position in a sentence and maintain the grammaticality of the sentence.	phrasal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Constituents which modify the lexical head of phrasal projections are known as <input type="text"/>	determiners						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If category B is a constituent of C, and B is not a constituent of any constituent of C, then B is a(n) <input type="text"/> constituent of C	immediate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> shows the relation between a category and its constituents.	category						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the set of strings from all equivalent derivations.	nodes					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The linear structure of sentences is determined by <input type="text"/> relations.	precedence					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The condition that stipulates that movement cannot cross more than one bounding node, where bounding nodes are IP and NP is called <input type="text"/> .	subjacency					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In government theory, lexical heads are <input type="text"/> .	governors					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theory which specifies that adjacency relations should hold between the head and the elements which depend on it is <input type="text"/> theory.	government					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The principle which states that every NP must be marked for case is termed <input type="text"/> .	case filter					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	θ -role is assigned at the <input type="text"/>	D-Structure					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Movement of elements occurs at the <input type="text"/>	base					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Each other' is a <input type="text"/> pronoun.	reciprocal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	'Itself' is a <input type="text"/>	reflexive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the Minimalist Program, the Subjacency Principle is replaced by <input type="text"/> .	short move					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> serves as an interface between D-structure and S-structure.	Movement rules					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Traces occur at the <input type="text"/>	S-structure						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	$S \rightarrow \text{Det N V Det N}$ is a form of <input type="text"/>	phrase structure rule						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	IP is an example of a <input type="text"/>	maximal projection						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The rule that enables the English grammar to perform such operations like insertion, deletion, inversion, movement of elements is known as <input type="text"/>	transformational rules						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The core and the periphery are the two major components of the <input type="text"/>	Universal Grammar						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the innate linguistic knowledge that a native speaker has that enables them to produce and understand utterances in their language.	Competence						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Marked elements in languages due to differentiation is called <input type="text"/>	peripheral elements						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The position from which an element is moved is filled by <input type="text"/>	empty category						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> questions are used when the listener wants the speaker to repeat a particular statement.	Echo						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The relationship between the internal argument and the external argument in q-role is called <input type="text"/>	argument structure						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An adjectival clause is usually introduced by a <input type="text"/> pronoun	relative						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Words that appear in the same position in a given sentence are said to belong to the same ----- -.	system	group	category	semantic field	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When one of the elements in two conjoined clauses is deleted, the transformation is on the basis of ----- ----	similarity	regularity	sameness	coreferentiality	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	'Uniformity' as a very important principle of the X-bar theory is otherwise called -----.	exocentricity	endocentricity	concatenation	embedding	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	'Under the mango' tree is a ----- category.	phrasal	lexical	clausal	sentence	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Transformational Generative Grammar consists of a set of phrase structure rules plus a set of ----- rules.	transformational	recursive	rewrite	phonological	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There is a special programming for language acquisition as opposed to ----- approach.	the general-intellectual ability	general	divine	idiosyncratic	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The symbols used in the Grammar, apart from the arrow, are divided into two discrete sets ----- -.	terminal and non-terminal	plausible and non-plausible	finite and non-finite	descriptive and non-descriptive	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The symbol ----- represents the notion 'sentence of a language'.	SL	SoL	S	SaL	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The study of competence is the study of grammars which are ----- real.	biologically	contextually	literarily	psychologically	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rules of language are generalised ----- statements that summarise the way acceptable sentences are produced.	prescriptive	descriptive	speculative	predicable	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The principle which states that every NP must be marked for case is called -----.	case filter	case assignment	case role	case uniqueness	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The phrase marker is a set of strings that assigns a phrase structure interpretation to ----- string.	a medial	a terminal	a final	an intermediate	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The noun phrase which ends a prepositional phrase is called its -----.	complement	modifier	compliment	qualifier	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The context-sensitivity of transformations is known as ----- features.	subcategorisation	selectional restriction	prescriptive	descriptive	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The condition that must be satisfied by the grammar of all languages is made up of ----- parts.	two	three	four	six	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The categories of nouns, adjectives and determiners can be abbreviated respectively as -----.	N, Adj, Det	Nn, Dj, Dt	Ns, Ad, De	N, Ad, Det	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The arrow in phrase structure rules should be interpreted as -----.	correctness	ungrammaticality	expand as	describe as	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The aim of writing a ----- is to give a full account of all the facets of linguistic knowledge.	lexicon	dictionary	grammar	manual	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The '/' oblique notation is used in -----.	context-sensitive rules	context-free rules	semantic anomalous sentences	figurative expressions	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- q-role is an actor that performs the action in a sentence.	patient	source	instrument	agent	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- is the only obligatory category in a phrase.	head	modifier	qualifier	constituent	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- category stands as the head of the phrasal category.	head	constituent	phrase	node	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rules are said to be recursive when they produce an indefinite number of rules in a ----- manner.	circular	predictable	scientific	straightforward	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phrase structure rules are -----.	prescriptive	descriptive	formulative	predictable	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phrase structure rules and transformational rules will generate ----- number of sentences in any language.	a limited	a finite	an infinite	a restricted	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Performance is what the native speaker does with the knowledge of his/her language in -----.	meaningful texts	actual situations and contexts	group discussion	personal meditation	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the judgements the native speaker can make about the sentences of his/her language is in terms of -----.	literary/non-literary	figurative/non-figurative	possible/impossible	grammatical/non-grammatical	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Linguistic knowledge can operate at the levels of grammar, semantics or -----.	structures	sentences	phonology	meaning	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Lexical categories can occupy ----- in a sentence.	some syntactic positions	few syntactic positions	defined syntactic positions	any syntactic positions	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Language abilities are not only different in kind from other intellectual abilities, but they also become considerably ----- at a time when other intellectual abilities are still increasing.	impaired	enhanced	scientific	sharpened	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Inversion, movement and deletion rules are examples of ----- rules.	syntactic	grammatical	transformative	transformational	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In X-bar theory, levels of projection are labelled in terms of ----- of bars.	size	length	nature	number	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the sentential structure, - ----- is lower and immediately dominated by S.	lexical category	phrasal category	word category	sentence	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the sentence, "These books are my treasures", 'my treasures' could be described as -----.	subject	complement	adjunct	object	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 'a bad boy', boy is the --- ----- of the category.	node	D-branch	root	head	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Every lexical category projects its own ----- category.	maximal	minimal	phrasal	ultimate	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Categories that are enclosed in brackets are ----- categories.	obligatory	essential	S-optional	required	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	By 'generative', we mean to ----- all the grammatical sentences of a language.	account for	describe	generalise	appropriate	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An NP in a subject position in a sentence is assigned a ----- case.	accusative	dative	nominative	genitive	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Although the knowledge of a language must contain principles of sentence formation and interpretation, it is obvious that such knowledge also includes knowledge of its -----.	sentence construction	vocabulary	letters of the alphabet	synonyms	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Although knowledge acquisition is an attribute of humans, it is useful to separate linguistic from ____ knowledge.	literary	mathematical	accumulated	non-linguistic	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Adjectival phrases perform attributive and ____ functions.	imperative	supportive	predicative	informative	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Adhering to specific rules of the language makes it possible for the speaker to produce not only correct sentences of the language but also sentences ____ by other native speakers.	judged	decoded	acceptable	debatable	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A', 'an' and 'the' fall into the syntactic category of:	adjectives	conjunctions	determiners	quantifiers	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A complete description of linguistic knowledge must invoke a number of different types of:	structure	rules	command	intuition	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There is a special programming for language acquisition as opposed to ____ approach.	the general-intellectual ability	general	divine	idiosyncratic	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ are used in linguistic analysis to capture the way native speakers acquire and use their language.	Directives	Commandments	Regulations	Rules	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	* "He yesterday the book bought" is ill-formed because it does not follow the permissible way of ____ in English.	word-order	semantics	phonotactics	morphology	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"Watched the match in the morning" is a:	noun phrase	verb phrase	adjectival phrase	adverbial phrase	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"The lion frightened the man." "The man was frightened by the lion." The transformations in these sentences involve those of:	movement and insertion	deletion and insertion	assimilation and movement	substitution and insertion	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"Akin, the help of angels" is a ____ category.	phrasal	lexical	sentence	clause	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"John's car is not a car" is well formed but it is:	syntactically deviant	contradictory	semantically right	structurally deviant	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"John's car is made of straw" is well formed but sounds rather:	figurative	semantically plausible	personal	idiosyncratic	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"John loves Mary and cares for her." The transformation in this sentence is that of:	deletion	inversion	movement	substitution	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"Mary killed the sheep and Mary roasted it." In this example, the second occurrence of Mary would be said to be:	appropriate	significant	redundant	syntactic	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"Mary killed the goat and Mary roasted it." "Mary killed the goat and roasted it." The transformation in these sentences is that of:	inversion	substitution	movement	deletion	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"Tamuno can swim." "Can Tamuno swim?" The transformation in these sentences is that of:	inversion	deletion	movement	substitution	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	X-bar provides for____which Phrase Structure Grammar cannot account for.	intermediate categories	constituents	phrasal categories	clausal elements	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Although, knowledge acquisition is an attribute of humans, it is useful to separate linguistic from ____ knowledge.	literary	mathematical	accumulated	non-linguistic	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The word to which a relative pronoun relates is called its _____	precedent	reference	antecedent	object	C	eExam

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