FBQ1: The minimal sound unit that makes a difference in meaning is a \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: phoneme

FBQ2: Ability to process nonverbal information is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere of the brain

Answer: right

FBQ3: In English, the sentence, ‘I has arrived’ is said to be \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: ungrammatical

FBQ4: Sociolinguists study the interaction between language and \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: society

FBQ5: \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of grammar which represents a speaker’s ability to produce grammatical sentences.

Answer: Syntax

FBQ6: A speakers' knowledge of his/her language is called \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: competence

FBQ7: In English, the sentence, ‘I has arrived’ is said to be \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: ungrammatical

FBQ8: Grammar is a system of \_\_\_\_\_structures

Answer: infinite

FBQ9: \_\_\_\_\_ is the presence in a language of two varieties used for distinct functions.

Answer: diglossia

FBQ10: "He passed on yesterday night" is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: euphemism

FBQ11: \_\_\_\_\_ phonetics is the branch of linguistics that is concerned with perception of sounds

Answer: acoustic

FBQ12: A patient who has experienced a serious head injury but is able to respond to instructions is indication that the \_\_\_\_\_ side of the brain is still functioning.

Answer: left

FBQ13: "Sons of the soil” instead of “tons of the soil” is an example of a speech error called \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: spoonerism

FBQ14: The focus of Linguistics is to study and \_\_\_\_\_ how language is used

Answer: describe

FBQ15: \_\_\_\_\_ is otherwise called a “slip of tongue"

Answer: Spoonerism

FBQ16: \_\_\_\_\_ defined grammar as a native speakers’ competence of his/her language.

Answer: Noam Chomsky

FBQ17: A sufficient corpus of description of words in a language can constitute a \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: dictionary

FBQQ18: Every language has a set of \_\_\_\_\_ that determine word order

Answer: rules

FBQ19: A morpheme that can stand on its own is called a \_\_\_\_\_ morpheme

Answer: free

FBQ20: Another name for traditional grammar is \_\_\_\_\_linguistics.

Answer: classical

FBQ21: The function word in the sentence, "My sister and I are close" is \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: And

FBQ22: A\_\_\_\_\_is a reduced language that results from extended contact between groups of people with no language in common.

Answer: Pidgin

FBQ23: When the language variety of speakers differs only in pronunciation or phonetic distinctions, they are called\_\_\_

Answer: Accents

FBQ24: Individual speakers sometimes use language forms that are unique to them; such varieties are referred to as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: Idiolects

FBQ25: \_\_\_\_are varieties of language used by groups defined according to class, education, age, sex, and other social parameters.

Answer: Social dialects

FBQ26: The postulation that specific functions of language ability are linked to specific locations in the brain is called\_\_\_ of the brain.

Answer: localisation

FBQ27: \_\_in human language represent the smallest unit of description.

Answer: sounds

FBQ28: The head of the capitalised part of the sentence 'The hunter hid IN THE BUSHES' is a \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: preposition

FBQ29: \_\_\_\_\_ is the father of structural linguistics

Answer: Saussure

FBQ30: American and British English are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ of English

Answer: varieties

FBQ31: The word, "impracticable" has \_\_\_\_\_ morphemes

Answer: 3

FBQ32: The root morpheme of the word "impracticable" is \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: practical

FBQ33: English in the United Kingdom and French in France are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ languages

Answer: national

FBQ34: The statement, "I am coming" instead of "I'll be back" is an example of language \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: interference

FBQ35: \_\_\_\_\_ is a result of difficulty in understanding and in producing speech forms.

Answer: aphasia

MCQ1: Sound segments that make for a differences in the meaning of pairs of words are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: syntax

MCQ2: The branch of linguistics that is concerned with the internal structure of words and how words are formed in a language is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: morphology

MCQ3: Phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics are aspects of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: microlinguistics

MCQ4: What a medical doctor is to the human body is what a linguist is to human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: language

MCQ5: Linguistics is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_study of language.

Answer: scientific

MCQ6: Language is non-instinctive, meaning it is \_\_\_\_

Answer: Scientific

MCQ7: \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the effect of useage and context on language.

Answer: sociolinguistics

MCQ8: The tendency to generalize by using grammatical forms which are acceptable in one language to prescribe for another language is often associated with\_\_\_

Answer: Prescriptive Grammar

MCQ9: The\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory focuses on the biological basis in the formation and development of human language.

Answer: Glossogenetic

MCQ10: The sentence ‘The tree ate my food’ can be described as because the verb ‘eat’ requires an animate subject to be true.

Answer: semantically false

MCQ11: According to Chomsky, the actual use of language in concrete situations is called\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: performance

MCQ12: In the area of intelligence, humans are superior to animals, and this puts humans in a superior class known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: homo loquens

MCQ13: /b/, /d/, /g/are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ in the English language

Answer: phonemes

MCQ14: The complusory components in the phrase 'burgled the house' are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: verb+determiner+noun

MCQ15: In the word 'philantropist' 'ist' is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: bound morpheme

MCQ16: The sentence, 'Elizabeth has used his wits to climb to where he is today' is ungrammatical because of

Answer: Subject-gender agreement

MCQ17: The orthographic representation of /sait/ is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: cite site sight

MCQ18: A damage to the\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the brain will cause speech comprehension difficulties.

Answer: Wernicke’s Area

MCQ19: Wherever communities of deaf people exist,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ develop.

Answer: sign languages

MCQ20: ‘John work gone’ is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: broca’s aphasia

MCQ21: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory focuses on the biological basis in the formation and development of human language.

Answer: Glossogenetic

MCQ22: An impairment of language function due to damage to localised cerebral cortex is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: Aphasia

MCQ23: To say “consult” instead of “insult” is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: Malapropism

MCQ24: Damage to the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the brain can result in problems with speech production.

Answer: broca’s area

MCQ25: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the actual use of language in concrete situations.

Answer: Performance

MCQ26: In language study, competence means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: Knowledge

MCQ27: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was able to combine some forms to produce sentences.

Answer: Sarah

MCQ28: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is concerned with the mental mechanism underlying speech acquisition.

Answer: Psycholinguistics

MCQ29: \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the effect of usage and context on language.

Answer: Sociolinguistics

MCQ30: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_grammar is characterised by the use of the terms of parts of speech to identify words in sentences.

Answer: Traditiona

MCQ31: Research findings have shown that damage to the\_\_\_\_ of the brain can result to difficulty in speech production.

Answer: Broca’s Area

MCQ32: \_\_\_\_refers to native speaker knowledge of words and word formation processes of the speaker's language.,

Answer: Morphological knowledge

MCQ33: \_\_\_\_\_\_postulated that language is an innate ability and is specie-specific.

Answer: Noam Chomsky

MCQ34: The label homo sapiens was first used to refer to humans by\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his classification of the animal kingdom.

Answer: Linnaeus

MCQ35: The English statement 'He's a fair weather friend' can be only be understood in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: pragmatic terms