

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓	Question ⇅	A ⇅	B ⇅	C ⇅	D ⇅	Answer ⇅	Remark ⇅
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is a pidgin that has acquired native speakers or first language speakers.	Creole					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The phenomenon in the example 'Gaskiya, gidan belongs to a friend' is called <input type="text"/>	code- switching	code- mixing				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Damage to the Wernike area of the brain can cause difficulties in <input type="text"/>	comprehension	comprehending				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The minimal unit of study in morphology is <input type="text"/>	morpheme					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The prefix in the word 'restructuring' is <input type="text"/>	re					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The root morpheme of the word 'restructure' is <input type="text"/>	restructure					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The head of the capitalised part of the sentence 'The terrorists hid IN THE FOREST' is a <input type="text"/>	preposition					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word, 'uncommonality' has <input type="text"/> morphemes	3	three				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ferdinand de Saussure is called the father of <input type="text"/> linguistics	modern	structural				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Words like "mugu, bam, swagger" are examples of <input type="text"/> in Nigerian English	slangs	slang				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Indian English and Australian English are examples of <input type="text"/> of English	varieties					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The function word in the sentence, "Kola passed his exams" is <input type="text"/>	his					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word, 'innovation' has <input type="text"/> morphemes	2	two				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The suffix in the word 'impossibility' is <input type="text"/>	ity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The suffix in the word "entrepreneurship" is <input type="text"/>	ship					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The root morpheme of the word "enterprising" is <input type="text"/>	enterprise					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Codification is the <input type="text"/> stage of language planning	first					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Chinese in China and French in France are examples of <input type="text"/> languages	national	official				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The presence of words like 'restaurant, salon, fillet' in English is a result of <input type="text"/>	borrowing					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The statement, "I am coming" instead of "I'll be back" is an example of language <input type="text"/>	interference					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hauwa acquired Nigerian Pidgin alongside Hausa, therefore she is a <input type="text"/>	bilingual					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word for 'hospital' in Hausa is 'asibiti' an example of <input type="text"/>	borrowing					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to cognitive functions that are primarily localized to one side of the brain or the other	lateralisation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	That all languages mark plural is an example of a language <input type="text"/>	universal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	With more than 500 languages, Nigeria is an example of a <input type="text"/> nation.	multilingual					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The co-existence of two different forms of language in a society--often a "high" and "low" or "official" and "lingua franca" form--is called <input type="text"/>	diglossia					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The distinction between pairs of words like 'prince/princess', is that of <input type="text"/>	gender					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	To put to bed' instead of to give birth' is an example of a <input type="text"/>	euphemism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The lingua franca of the Niger-Delta area of Nigeria is <input type="text"/> English	Nigerian Pidgin	Pidgin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Words that characterise a profession like 'stethoscope, syringe, fracture' are examples of <input type="text"/>	jargon	register				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to forms that characterise the speech of individual speakers	idiolects					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The difference between 'go slow', traffic jam', and heavy traffic flow' is a <input type="text"/> difference	lexical					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to when the language variety of a speaker differs only in pronunciation	accent	accents				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sociolinguistics is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and <input type="text"/>	society					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to the study of the meaning of language in its context of use.	pragmatics					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Language is written using a system of arbitrary and <input type="text"/> signs	conventional					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Grammar is a system that is used to generate an <input type="text"/> number of sentences	infinite					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> grammar is another name for traditional grammar.	classical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The statement, "All languages have consonant and vowel sounds" is an example of a language <input type="text"/>	universal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A sufficient corpus of description of words in a language can constitute a <input type="text"/>	dictionary					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Variants of a phoneme are called <input type="text"/>	allophones					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The use of a set of alphabets to represent distinctive sounds is called an <input type="text"/>	orthography					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The minimal sound unit that makes a difference in meaning is a <input type="text"/>	phoneme					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The minimal meaningful unit of grammatical analysis is the <input type="text"/>	morpheme					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria uses the <input type="text"/> sign language	american					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A grammatical rule in English that says you cannot use two negatives in a sentence is an example of a <input type="text"/> rule	prescriptive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A morpheme that cannot stand on its own is called a <input type="text"/> morpheme	bound					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Chomsky, grammar is a native speakers' <input type="text"/> of his/her language.	competence	knowledge				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Saussure, <input type="text"/> is the part of language that reflects its variant nature	parole					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the study of language as an object.	Linguistics					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to English syntactic rules, the sentence, 'They has gone' is an <input type="text"/> sentence.	ungrammatical	ill formed				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Every language has a set of <input type="text"/> that determine word order	rules					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is that aspect of a speaker's grammar an represents his/her ability to produce grammatically correct sentences	Syntax					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A speaker's use of his/her language in interaction is called <input type="text"/>	performance					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A patient who has experienced a serious head injury but is able to respond to instructions is an indication that the _____ side of the brain is still functioning.	left						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	"Its beyond my apprehension" is an example of a speech error called _____	malapropism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	People who make use of Sign language to communicate are called _____	signer	signers					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is also known as a "slip of tongue"	Spoonerism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is the object of study for linguistics	Language	Languages					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The function word in the statement, "Lets make America great again" is _____	make						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A proposal to change the ways in which a language is to be used in society is part of _____	status language planning	sociolinguistic planning	corpus planning	ethnolinguistic vitality	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is an example of a lingua franca	Shona	Afrikaans	Swahili	Ewe	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All except one of these statements is not true _____	has native speakers	is a reduced pidgin	has a contact history	is a lingua franca	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When a language is stigmatised, it suggests which of the following statements about the speakers of the language _____	They are stigmatised in that speech community	Their speech is less grammatically correct	They are less socially developed	They are less in population	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following contains only one morpheme?	disconnect	diskette	discontent	disinfect	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The statement 'He is a backstabber' can be only be understood in _____	semantic terms	pragmatic terms	literal terms	philosophical terms	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the word 'vandalism', 'ism' is a _____	free morpheme	bound morpheme	unbound morpheme	root morpheme	B		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is a correct analysis for 'The suicide bomber put the bomb in a bag' _____	[the suicide bomber] [[put [the bomb] [in a bag]]	[[the suicide bomber] [put the bomb]] [in a bag]	[the suicide bomber] [put [the bomb] in] [a bag]	[[the suicide bomber] put] [the bomb] [in a bag]	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ grammar states explicitly the rules of the language, list the words and their pronunciations	traditional	descriptive	prescriptive	teaching	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the theories of the origin of language explains using differences in the biological features between man and animals? _____	Natural cries of emotion theory	Divine theory	Glossogenetic theory	Oral-gesture theory	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An example of a speech impairment that requires the use of sign language is _____	amnesia	malapropism	spoonerism	aphasia	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To say 'cerfificate' instead of 'certificate' is an example of _____	amnesia	malapropism	spoonerism	aphasia	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE _____	The speech of a native speaker in a speech community may reflect deviation from the grammatical rules	The speech of native speakers belonging to a speech community is always perfect	There are no errors in the speech of native speakers in a speech community	Native speakers in a speech community are examples of linguistic competence	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The experiment with the chimpanzee called Nim demonstrated that animal communication is _____	specie-specific	innate-based	stimuli-based	infinite	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The smallest units of sign languages are called _____	phonemes	cheremes	morphemes	alphabet	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The history of sign languages dates back to the _____	14th	15th	16th	17th	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sign Languages _____	are a system of unstructured gestures used by the deaf to communicate	are a means of expressing language by substituting conventional symbols for spoken words	are a system of vocabulary and structure used by the deaf around the world	are systems used in deaf communities around the world, each with its own vocabulary and structure	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following distinguishes human language from animal language. Human language is _____	specie-specific	stimulus- based	complex	innate-based	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All of the following statements are TRUE of human language EXCEPT ONE. All languages _____	have grammar	are rule governed	have stress	change over time	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is NOT TRUE of human language? It is _____	specie-specific	stimulus- based	complex	innate-based	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Language interference refers to _____.	the negative influence of an acquired language over another language	the unnatural acquisition of a language in a school setting	the influence of westernisation on African languages	the influence of language on a person's thought process	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	'Suspect' and 'custody' in the statement 'The suspect was remanded in custody' are examples of _____.	jargon	slang	cliché	taboo	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The phrase 'Jamb question' in Don't ask me 'jamb question' is an example of a _____	jargon	slang	cliché	taboo	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Damage to the _____ hemisphere of the brain can lead to language disorders.	left	middle	right	central	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Damage to _____ part of the brain can cause speech comprehension difficulties.	Broca's Area	Wernicke's Area	Supplementary motor Area	Occipital lobe Area	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What part of the brain can cause difficulty in speech production if damaged? _____	Broca's Area	Wernicke's Area	Supplementary motor Area	Occipital lobe Area	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The human ability to use language is located in the _____.	brain	tongue	vocal cords	mouth	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a component of linguistic knowledge? _____	Phonology	Dialectology	Morphology	Pragmatics	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the misconceptions about sign languages is that _____	Sign language differs from one geographic region to another.	Sign language is pantomime.	There is an international Sign language.	Sign language is independent of spoken language.	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Sign language, the elements of a sign as summarized in the acronym HOLME refers to _____	Hand shape, Orientation, Location, Movement, Expression	Habit, Order, Locomotion, Endurance	Height, Openness, Latitude, Expression	Horizontal, Organization, Latitude, Emotive acts	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The features that all human languages share in common are referred to as _____.	linguistic universals	language universals	common denominators	universal characteristics	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the statements below is FALSE about all languages? _____	All languages are equal.	All languages change over time.	All languages have a finite set of sounds.	All languages have a corresponding relationship between sounds and meaning.	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What was the concern of early linguistic efforts in Nigeria in the late 19th and early 20th century? _____	Teaching English	Development of orthographies	Bible translation	Naming of local languages	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The earliest recorded linguistic efforts in Nigeria were by the _____.	professors	linguists	missionaires	grammarians	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Linguistics in the 20th century was marked by a focus on the development of _____.	linguistic theories	structural frameworks	dictionaries	minimalist constructions	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ was a Swiss scholar often referred to as the father of modern linguistics	Noam Chomsky	Ferdinand de Saussure	Wilhelm Labov	Fries de Firth	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first phase of linguistics as a science had its focus on _____ logic of meaning	logic of meaning	Word formation	Grammar based on logic	Syntax of language	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The origin of linguistics dates back to _____	5th century B.C	17th century B.C.	10th century B.C	18th century B.C.	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What characterised the first phase of growth of linguistics as a discipline?	Study of language from a philological perspective.	Historical and comparative grammar	Focus on prescriptive grammar based on logic.	Development of linguistic theories	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Four Greek scholars who contributed to the growth of linguistics are _____.	Protagoras, Plato, Thrax and Zeno	Pythagoras, Plato, Thor and Zach	Alpheus, Madras, Hudson and Proteus	Mycenae, Saussure and Sophocles	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The word 'nefariousness' has _____ morphemes	two	three	four	five	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The word 'asynchronous' has _____ morphemes	two	three	four	five	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The basic minimal unit of grammatical analysis in a language is the _____.	phoneme	allophone	morpheme	phone	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ability to recognise the word order and sentence structure in a language is _____ knowledge.	Phonetic	Syntactic	Phonological	Morphological	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A native speaker of Yoruba who knows that tone can make a difference in the meaning of two words that have the same spelling is said to have _____ knowledge of Yoruba	Phonetic	Syntactic	Phonological	Morphological	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Chomsky, _____ is the use of language in everyday situations.	Linguistic competence	Performance	Native speaker's speech	Non-native speaker's speech	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Chomsky, _____ is not affected by memory limitation, distraction, shift of attention and errors.	Linguistic competence	Performance	Native speaker's speech	Non-native speaker's speech	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The distinction between langue and parole as an explanation to language phenomenon is associated with _____	Ray Jackendoff	Ferdinand de Saussure	Noam Chomsky	Zellig Harris	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	10. The branch of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words and how words are formed in a language is called _____.	lexicography	lexical morphology	morphology	lexicalisation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phonology helps us to know _____.	the combination of sounds that are permissible in a language	all the possible sounds in human speech	who speaks a language	how to measure languages	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Acoustic phonetics deals with _____.	the production of speech sounds	the physical properties of speech sounds	the delivery of speech sounds	the perception of speech sounds	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Articulatory phonetics deals with the study of _____.	the production of speech sounds	the physical properties of speech sounds	the delivery of speech sounds	the perception of speech sounds	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is concerned with the study of how the brain processes language	clinical linguistics	psycholinguistics	cognitive linguistics	neurolinguistics	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is concerned with the study of speech impairment in children and adults.	clinical linguistics	psycholinguistics	cognitive linguistics	neurolinguistics	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is concerned with the study of the acquisition, use, and loss of language.	clinical linguistics	psycholinguistics	cognitive linguistics	neurolinguistics	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The study of differences in the way people speak based on variables such as age, education, ethnicity is called _____	psycholinguistics	ethnolinguistics	sociolinguistics	historical linguistics	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which term refers to the arrangement of words into phrases and sentences?	phonology	morphology	phonetics	syntax	D	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What branch of linguistics refers to the study of words and their meaningful parts?	phonology	morphology	phonetics	syntax	B	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Linguistics is a science because _____	It involves understanding and description of human behaviour	It has many sub-fields and applications	It provides quantifiable knowledge about sound production	It provides a systematic approach to analysing language.	D	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is true about language? Language is _____	symbolic	human specific	systematic	communicative	B	eExam	

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