

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word 'lazy' is a <input type="text"/> for 'hardworking'	Antonym					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word 'photocopy' is a <input type="text"/> for 'original'	Antonym					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word 'peculiar' is a <input type="text"/> for 'odd'	Synonym					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word 'attractive' is a <input type="text"/> for 'beautiful'.	Synonym					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The words 'berry and bury', 'plain and plane' are examples of words called <input type="text"/>	Homonyms					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Linguists have categorised the various dimensions of meaning into three major classes namely denotative, associative and <input type="text"/> meaning.	connotative					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A diachronic description of a language is concerned with the historical development of the language and the structural changes that have taken place in it. TRUE OR FALSE <input type="text"/> ?	1					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Contrastive analysis helps teachers to teach the structure of the target language by highlighting the differences between the target language and the language of the students. TRUE OR FALSE <input type="text"/> __?	1					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Contrastive analysis of language contributes to second/foreign language teaching. TRUE OR FALSE <input type="text"/> ?	1					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In English, stress on lexical items is predictable and is assigned according to grammatical functions. TRUE OR FALSE <input type="text"/> _?	1					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigerian languages use stress. TRUE or FALSE <input type="text"/> __?						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Stress is an example of a <input type="text"/> feature that occurs over an utterance	Suprasegmental					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> _ is the smallest minimal unit of language that can be pronounced in isolation.	Syllable					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The output of <input type="text"/> is the input into phonology	Phonetics					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main difference between consonant and <input type="text"/> sounds is the obstruction in the flow of air from the lungs.	Vowel					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The antonym of 'criticism' is <input type="text"/>	Praise					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process by which the word 'pilot' which functions as a noun is used to function as a verb is called <input type="text"/>	Conversion					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the force with which a syllable is produced	Stress						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When pitch of individual vowels or syllables is used to make a difference in meaning of words that have the same segmental properties, pitch is said to be performing a <input type="text"/> function	Lexical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The action of pushing out of air from the lungs is referred to as <input type="text"/> —.	Egressive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> morphemes are free morphemes that have independent dictionary meaning of their own.	Lexical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sounds that begin as stops and end as fricatives are called <input type="text"/> —.	Affricates						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> affixes can change the word class (part of speech) of the word to which they are attached.	Derivational						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the word, /tʃit/ 'cheat', /t/ is the <input type="text"/> .	Coda						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the word /æks/ 'axe', /æ/ is the <input type="text"/>	Nucleus						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the word /ræp/ 'rap', /r/ is the <input type="text"/>	Onset						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are produced with a partial obstruction in the flow of air such that air passes through a narrow passage with some noise.	Fricatives						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is the most important articulator in vowel production.	Tongue						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The morphological process by which the affix 'un' is attached to the root word 'happy' to derive 'unhappy' is called <input type="text"/>	Affixation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The vowel in [bɜ:d] is a central <input type="text"/> unrounded vowel	Long						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word 'transcript' was formed from the word 'transcription' through a process of <input type="text"/>	Back formation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> affixes are those affixes that can alter the meaning of the words to which they are attached.	Derivational						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> of articulation describes where sounds are produced.	Place						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Tone performs a <input type="text"/> function when it distinguishes between sentences that are the same except for the tones they bear.	Grammatical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are a group of consonants characterized by lack of friction or obstruction in their production.	Approximants						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of <input type="text"/> involves the loss of a sound segment or suprasegment when morphemes or words are combined together.	Deletion						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The place of articulation for consonant [mw] which occurs in Urhobo language in "ɛ̄mwa" (clothe) is <input type="text"/> nasal	Labiovelar						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[ʌ] is exclusive to the <input type="text"/> language	English						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The feature these sounds have in common is that they are <input type="text"/> sounds [m, n, ŋ]	nasal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[u] is a <input type="text"/> , back, rounded, short vowel	High						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[ɑ:] is a low, back, <input type="text"/> long vowel	Unrounded	Nonrounded					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The manner of articulation for the consonant sound [kw] is <input type="text"/>	Stop plosive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The manner of articulation for the consonant sound [dʒ] is <input type="text"/>	Affricate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The place of articulation for the consonant sound [ð] is <input type="text"/>	Dental						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The place of articulation for the consonant sound [ŋ] is <input type="text"/>	Palatal palate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process by which oral vowels become nasalized before nasal consonants within the same syllable is called <input type="text"/>	Nasalisation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	English sounds are produced by the <input type="text"/> airstream mechanism	pulmonic egressive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pitch patterns (low and high) over phrases and sentences are known as <input type="text"/>	Intonation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> word is that which comprises one root followed by one or more bound elements.	Complex						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> stress is the type of stress that is produced with a maximum breath force.	Primary						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another term for a free morpheme is <input type="text"/>	Root					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sounds produced with vibration in the glottis are described as <input type="text"/>	Sounds	Voiced				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The organ of speech that makes sounds voiced or voiceless is the <input type="text"/>	Vocal cord	vocal cords				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> houses the vocal cords	Larynx					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The area of the throat where voice is produced is also called <input type="text"/>	Pharynx					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The organs of speech in the production of palatal sounds are the tongue and the <input type="text"/>	Palate					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Alveolar sounds are produced through contact between the teeth and the <input type="text"/>	Alveolar ridge					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main organ of speech in the production of vowels is the <input type="text"/>	Tongue					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sound [p] is produced in the <input type="text"/> cavity	Oral					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sound [m] is produced in the <input type="text"/> cavity	Nasal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a phonological feature in which all vowels within a defined unit agree in one phonetic value.	Simultaneous vowel distribution	Complimentary vowel distribution	Vowel harmony	Consonantal Distribution	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following may not function as the peak of a syllable?	Syllabic liquids	syllabic nasals	vowels	syllabic consonants	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following do not occur in final positions in words?	oral vowels	nasal vowels	nasal consonants	plosives	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Allophonic sounds are said to occur in complementary distribution when they occur in mutually exclusive environments that is, _____	they do not occur in the same environment.	They always occur in the same environment	they are basically different in structure	their environment determines their basic structure	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ are not found in the English sound system.	Nasal consonants	Nasal vowels	Palato-Alveolar fricatives	approximants	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a fricative sound?	/f/	/s/	/z/	/p/	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following category of sounds is absent from the English sound system? _____	Dental fricatives	Bilabial fricatives	Labio-dental fricatives	Alveolar fricatives	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The type of sounds produced by a closed glottis forcing air pressure in the mouth that results in loud sound when the air is released suddenly are called _____	ingressives	egressives	ejectives	implosives	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The control of one side of the body by the opposite side of the brain is known as _____	contralateralization	dominance	lateralisation	localisation	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Hausa, 'asibiti' meaning 'hospital' is an example of _____	loaning	borrowing	compounding	coining	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The word 'institutionalisation' is an example of a _____	word	compound	simple complex	compound-complex	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sounds produced with the stream of air flowing out of the mouth without obstruction are _____	sonorants	approximants	nasals	continuants	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Another term for the communicative purpose of an expression is _____	illocutionary act	perlocutionary act	locutionary act	performative	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The meaning an expression has over and above its conceptual content is known as _____	denotative meaning	contextual meaning	associative meaning	connotative meaning	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The word 'webinair' is an example of _____	blending	borrowing	compounding	affixation	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is a low, back, unrounded vowel _____	/o:/	/o/	/a:/	/u/	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is a high, front, rounded vowel _____	/o:/	/o/	/a:/	/i:/	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is a voiceless dental stop _____	/t/	/t/	/k/	/b/	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is a velar nasal _____	/m/	/ŋ/	/k/	/g/	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is an alveolar stop _____	/t/	/k/	/b/	/z/	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	This utterance is an example of ____ 'Shut that door, now!'	Representative speech act	Declarative speech act	Directive speech act	Commissive speech act	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	This utterance is an example of ____ 'The accused is hereby pronounced guilty'.	Representative speech act	Declarative speech act	Directive speech act	Commissive speech act	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What are the conditions a speech act must meet to be successful and achieve its communicative purpose?	truth	faithfulness	felicity	honesty	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Yoruba, 'kpana' 'quench fire'--- > 'kpana kpana' 'fire fighter' is an example of a word formation process of _____	borrowing	affixation	compounding	reduplication	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In English, 'biographical' is an example of a _____	word	compound	simple complex	compound-complex	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Hausa, 'farin ciki' meaning 'happiness' is an example of a _____	word	compound	simple complex	compound-complex	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In English, the plural marker realised as '-s' as in /pɒts/ 'pots', '-z' as in /pænz/ 'pans' and '-iz' as in /haʊzɪz/ ;'houses' are examples of _____	allophones	allomorphs	morphemes	phonemes	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ties and connections which exist within texts refer to _____	coherence	reference	cohesion	discourse	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When the compressed air in the oral cavity is released suddenly with an audible pop sound by the articulators at the place of articulation, the sound produced is _____	fricative	glottal	approximant	stop	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which theory assumes a certain period for normal language acquisition or learning and development to take place, after which language learning can only be achieved with great difficulty?	Innateness Hypothesis	Relativity Hypothesis	Universal Grammar	Critical Period Hypothesis	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Dental fricatives occur in only one of these languages _____	Yoruba	English	Igbo	Hausa	B	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	-ee' in 'mentee' is an example of a _____ morpheme	free	bound	zero	contracted	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	isé + àtó --> isáto meaning 'eight' is an example of the process of _____	deletion	insertion	substitution	assimilation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The auditory phonetic property of a sound that enables a listener to place it on a scale from low to high or vice versa is _____	stress	syllable	pitch	contour	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The language centre for right-handed persons is located in the _____	right cerebral hemisphere	mid brain	left cerebral hemisphere	medulla oblongata	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sounds that function as a peak are described as _____	syllabics	sonorants	sibilants	approximants	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The effect that an illocutionary act has on a hearer is referred to as _____	constatives	locutionary act	illocutionary act	perlocutionary act	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The type of stress on a syllable that is produced with a maximum force of breath is called _____.	Secondary stress	Combined stress	Primary stress	Tertiary stress	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	English is said to have stress-timed rhythm because in connected speech, _____	It requires a lot of stress to pronounce words properly.	Stressed syllables occur at regular intervals	Stressed syllables occur at the end of the sentence.	Stressed syllables occur at the end of the word.	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	'inter' in the word 'interconnectivity' is an example of a _____	affix	prefix	infix	suffix	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the maxims relates to how something is said in a talk exchange?	maxim of quality	maxim of relevance	maxim of quantity	maxim of manner	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The science of designing machines that simulate human intelligence is known as _____	Speech Synthesis	Computer language	Computer Intelligence	Artificial Intelligence	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sound produced when the lower lip meets the upper lip is called _____	bilabial	labial	labiovelar	labiodental	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following does not feature in the production of vowels?	Place of articulation	Tongue height	Voicing	Lip rounding	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following does not feature in the production of consonants?	Place of articulation	Manner of articulation	Voicing	Tongue height	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the process of determining the time of separation of genetically related languages.	Lexicostatistics	speech correspondence	parsing	glottochronology	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Languages that descended from the same language are called _____	daughter languages	cognate languages	protolanguages	linguistic subgroups	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All except one of the following are minimal pairs_____	bet and bed	man and mat	kith and kin	site and cite	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following words has a diphthong _____.	/hæt/ 'hat'	/ lɪp/ 'lip'	/baɪt/ 'bite'	kʌt/ 'cut'	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Ikwere dialect spoken in Rivers State, the words [risi] and [riʃi] both mean 'head'. In other words, the use of consonant sound [s] or [ʃ] does not change the meaning of the word. Therefore, both sounds are said to be in _____	Complimentary distribution	Equal proportion	Free variation	Similar positioning	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is a set of bilabials _____?	[b, d, ɲ, w]	[p, kp, b, m]	[ɸ, β, b, m]	[gb, p, m, kp]	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ is the basic unit of phonological study	phoneme	morpheme	phonetics	syllable	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The orthographic representation of a language is known as _____	Phonetic symbols	Alphabets	Phonemic symbols	Segments	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is TRUE of vowel sound segments.	There is relatively little or no obstruction in the flow of air from the lungs.	There is obstruction in the flow of air from the lungs.	Air passes through the nasal cavity.	They involve the coming together of two articulators of speech	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is a complete set of voiceless sounds	[ a, k, t, β, ɲ ]	[ h, n, o, p, k ]	[ kp, p, ɸ, t, f ]	[ β, ʃ, h, r, k ]	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All the following sounds are voiceless except _____	/k/	/v/	/f/	/s/	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All the following sounds are voiced except _____	/d/	/l/	/k/	/m/	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phonetic transcription is a form of writing using _____	phonetic symbols.	orthographic symbols	logographic symbols	syllabic symbols.	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many branches of phonetics are there _____?	5	4	3	2	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following best describes Phonetics _____?	The study of how sounds are produced	The study of how sounds are transmitted	The study of the description of sounds	The study of how sounds change in different environments	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

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