

Shivaji University, Kolhapur  
B.A. III  
English Special  
LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS (CBCS)  
Discipline Specific Elective  
Semester V –Paper XI (DSE - E15) From June 2020 onwards  
LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS  
QUESTION BANK

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**Morphology**

1. -----is the scientific study of organization of words.
  - a) Morpheme
  - b) Morphology**
  - c) Allomorph
  - d) Bound morpheme
  
2. -----is affixed before the root or stem and cannot occur independently.
  - a) Suffix
  - b) Infix
  - c) Prefix**
  - d) Affix
  
3. The underlined affix in the word, ‘recharge’ is a -----.
  - a) prefix**
  - b) suffix
  - c) infix
  - d) isolating suffix
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ can occur alone as independent word.
  - a) Free morpheme**
  - b) Bound morpheme
  - c) prefix
  - d) suffix

5. In the morphological analysis of the word 'wallpaper,' paper is \_ \_ \_ \_
- suffix
  - inflection
  - root**
  - derivational suffix
6. Morphology is the study of -----.
- Speech sounds
  - Sentences
  - Words**
  - Meaning
7. The morphological analysis of the word 'unfaithful' is \_\_\_\_\_.
- {un}{faith} {ful}**
  - (b) {un} {faithful}
  - {unfaith}{ful}
  - {un} {fai}{th}{ful}
8. The number representing prefixes are \_\_\_\_\_.
- mono, bi, tri, poly**
  - im, in, un, dis
  - hyper, mal, mis, de
  - multi, ambi, pro, anti
9. The morphological process of 'Brunch' is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Clipping
  - compounding
  - Blending**
  - Affixation
10. Choose derivational class changing suffix from the following\_\_\_\_\_.
- tion**
  - ed
  - en
  - es

11. Identify the word formation processes of the underlined words in the following sentences:

I. They listened to her say.

a) **Conversion**

b) Prefixation

c) Clipping

d) Affixation

II. Mr. John was suffering from flu.

a) Compounding

b) Affixation

c) Blending

d) **Clipping**

III. His application was rejected.

a) Affixation

b) Prefixation

c) **Suffixation**

d) Conversion

IV. She danced beautifully.

a) **Affixation**

b) Compounding

c) Reduplicatio

d) Clipping

V. I like Boogie-Woogie show.

a) Compounding

b) Affixation

c) **Reduplication**

d) Acronymy

VI. Do you know the long form of NASA ?

- a) Affixation
- b) Compounding
- c) Reduplication
- d) Acronymy**

VII. My brother goes to the gym early morning.

- a) Clipping**
- b) Compounding
- c) Reduplication
- d) Acronymy

VIII. She is a part time teacher.

- a) Clipping
- b) Compounding**
- c) Reduplication
- d) Acronymy

IX. Her house is near the water-tank.

- a) Clipping
- b) Blending
- c) Compounding**
- d) Acronymy

X. I met her unexpectedly.

- a) Compounding
- b) Affixation**
- c) Blending
- d) Conversion

XI. They dialed a wrong number.

- a) Reduplication
- b) Blending
- c) Conversion**
- d) Acronymy

## Words

- 1) There are ----- word classes.
  - a) one
  - b) two**
  - c)three
  - d) four
- 2) ----- of the following is not a part of Open Word Class.
  - a) conjunction**
  - b) Noun
  - c)Verb
  - d) Adverb
- 3) ----- is not a part of Closed Word Class.
  - a) conjunction
  - b) Noun**
  - c) interjection
  - d) preposition
- 4) Identify the word classes of the underlined words in the following sentences:
  - i. The candidates are waiting for their results.
    - a) conjunction
    - b) pronoun**
    - c)interjection
    - d) preposition
  - ii. Suresh ran fast but he didn't get the prize.
    - a) verb
    - b) adjective
    - c) adverb**
    - d) noun

iii. Jacky presented her a golden necklace.

a) **adjective**

b) verb

c) noun

d) adverb

iv. You should take care of your health.

a) adverb

b) noun

c) **verb**

d) adjective

v. Which is the intermediate unit between word and clause?

a) subordinate clause

b) **phrase**

c) main clause

d) sentence

vi. Which is the smallest unit in the hierarchy of unit of language?

a) **word**

b) phrase

c) sentence

d) sound unit

vii. Which is the highest unit in the hierarchy of unit of language?

a) word

b) phrase

c) **sentence**

d) sound unit

viii. The word occurring before the head word in a phrase is called -----

a) **premodifier**

b) modifier

c) postmodifier

d) predicator

ix. Which verb does not mark tense?

a) main verb

**b) non-finite verb**

c) finite verb

d) auxiliary verb

x. Ram and Shyam are best friends.

a) noun

b) preposition

**c) conjunction**

d) verb

xi. Go **quickly** otherwise you will miss your train.

a) noun

**b) adverb**

c) conjunction

d) verb

xii. He plays cricket well.

**a) Verb**

b) pronoun

c) adverb

d) noun

xiii. Wow! You never looked so beautiful.

a) noun

b) preposition

**c) interjection**

d) verb

xiv. "Government must form committees for the inspection of Covid hospitals".

- 'must', in this sentence is \_\_\_\_

a) regular verb

**b) modal auxiliary verb**

c) primary auxiliary verb

d) Main verb

xv. It is too hard to explain.- here the word class of 'too' is -----.

- a) Adjective
- b) b) preposition
- c) **Adverb**
- d) interjection

xvi. I love you. The class of underlined word is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) **pn**
- b) N
- c) Aj
- d) Adv

xvii. Jacky presented her a golden necklace.

- a) Adverb
- b) **Adjective**
- c) Noun
- d) Verb

xviii. Suresh ran fast but he didn't get the prize.

- a) Adjective
- b) Verb
- c) **Adverb**
- d) Conjunction

xix. Sultana stood first in the university examination.

- a) Adjective
- b) Conjunction
- c) Noun
- d) **Enumerator**

xx. Henry applied for the post of a cook in the hotel.

- a) Pronoun
- b) Verb
- c) **Noun**
- d) Adjective



## Language

1. What is language?
  - a. A species specific system of calls
  - b. b. Something that stands for something else
  - c. A system of arbitrary symbols used to communicate.**
  - d. Transfer of information from one person to another
  
2. Which of Charles Hockett's sixteen design features of language refers to the ability to talk about absent or nonexistent objects?
  - a. Arbitrariness
  - b. Displacement.**
  - c. Openness
  - d. Semanticity
  
3. What is meant by the duality of patterning (i.e., what are the two levels at which language is patterned?)
  - a. Sound and grammar
  - b. Sound and meaning.**
  - c. Grammar and meaning
  - d. Phonetics and syntax
  
4. How many design features did Hockett have?
  - a) 9
  - b) 13**
  - c) 11
  - d) 10
  
5. Any human being can utter anything that is said by any other human being is a feature of language which is known as -----
  - a. Arbitrariness
  - b. Displacement.
  - c. Openness
  - d. Interchangeability**
  
6. Although the speech mechanism can produce an incredibly wide range of noises, each language is limited to a finite or discrete number of sounds is known as the ----- of language.
  - a. Arbitrariness
  - b. Displacement.
  - c. discreteness**
  - d. Interchangeability

7. ----- is a design feature of language according to which humans can talk about things that are distant in time and space.
- a. Arbitrariness
  - b. Displacement.**
  - c. Openness
  - d. Semanticity
8. ----- is the ability to be creative in the communication efforts.
- a. Arbitrariness
  - b. Displacement.
  - c. Openness
  - d. Productivity**
9. ----- refers to the ability of humans to intentionally deceive others in their communications.
- a. Prevarication**
  - b. Displacement.
  - c. Openness
  - d. Interchangeability
- 10.----- is a design feature of language with the help of which the human beings talk about a language.
- a. Reflexivity**
  - b. Prevarication
  - c. Duality of patterning
  - d. None of these.
11. Charles Hockett's book 'The Origin of Speech' was published in -----.
- a. 1958
  - b. 1960
  - c. 1961
  - d. 1962
12. Charles Hockett called the characteristics as the ----- features of language.
- a. style
  - b. design**
  - c. characteristic
  - d. none of these

13. We can learn new languages (easier in childhood) is called ----- of language.
- a. **learnability**
  - b. productivity
  - c. interchangeability
  - d. none of these
14. Transmitters can become receivers, and vice versa; is called ----- of language
- a. learnability
  - b. productivity
  - c. **interchangeability**
  - d. none of these
15. The smaller symbols ("p", "t") have no meaning of their own, and can be combined in various ways ("pit", "tip") is ----- of language
- a. Discreteness
  - b. **Duality of patterning**
  - c. interchangeability
  - d. none of these
16. 'Message goes out in all directions; receiver can tell what direction message comes from' is called the ----- .
- a. Discreteness
  - b. Duality of patterning
  - c. interchangeability
  - d. **transmission**
17. More than one \_\_\_\_ can be conveyed by a symbol or group of symbols.  
("Are you going to put that there?"; "Are you mad, sweetie?" ... "No, I'm just tired")
- a. monitor
  - b. **meaning**
  - c. No
  - d. Washoe

18. Chirping and singing by birds is used to \_\_\_\_ (when a cat appears).
- a. communication
  - b. Communicative
  - c. send communicative signals**
  - d. informative
19. Human infants, growing up in isolation, produce no \_\_\_\_, but animals like birds do.
- a. "instinctive" language**
  - b. productive; meaning; sounds
  - c. Language
  - d. communication
20. Each signal in the communication system of other creatures seems to be \_\_\_\_ in terms of relating to a particular occasion or purpose.
- a. Viki
  - b. Koko
  - c. fixed**
  - d. true
21. Birds use \_\_\_\_ to communicate. *(No Answer)*
- a. chirps**
  - b. Sarah
  - c. Echo
  - d. Viki
22. Why is reflexivity considered to be a special property of human language?
- a. Reflexivity is the property that enables humans to use language to think and talk about language itself and does not appear to be present in any other creature's communication system.**
  - b. The key element seemed to be early exposure to language in use.
  - c. they don't have language either
  - d. One example of the cultural transmission of language is a child with physical features inherited from its natural parents (e.g. Korean) who, if adopted at birth by English speakers, will grow up speaking English (and not Korean).

23. It is generally the case that there is no \_\_\_ between a linguistic form and its meaning; it is quite arbitrary. *(No Answer)*

- a. cultural transmission
- b. cultural transmission
- c. communication
- d. "natural" connection**

24. What is the difference between a communication system with productivity and one with fixed reference? *(No Answer)*

- a. With productivity, the system can create new expressions and the potential number of expressions is infinite. With fixed reference, there is a fixed number of signals in the system and each signal only relates to a particular object or occasion.**
- b. After Project Nim ended he was sent to the Institute for Primate Studies in Oklahoma and later sold to a pharmaceutical testing company. At the age of 26, Nim died of a heart attack.
- c. Gua; receptive vs. expressive
- d. do not actually "understand" what the words in the noise mean

25. Animal communication has \_\_\_\_, which is a lack of productivity. (vervet monkeys only have 36 vocal calls) *(No Answer)*

- a. Herbert Terrace
- b. displacement
- c. fixed reference**
- d. send and receive

26. The ability of humans to refer to past and future time; allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment and whose existence we cannot even be sure of is -----

- a. language
- b. Washoe
- c. duality
- d. displacement**

27. While we may inherit physical features such as brown eyes and dark hair from our parents, we do not inherit their \_\_\_\_.

- a. using language
- b. Washoe
- c. language**
- d. meaning

28. Humans are continually creating new expressions by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations.

- a. reflexivity
- b. productivity**
- c. duality
- d. Project Nim

29. \_\_\_\_ is a means of communication.

- a. false
- b. meaning
- c. Language**
- d. Washoe

30. Language users \_\_\_\_ their use.

- a. meaning
- b. chirps
- c. monitor**
- d. Viki

31. Displacement also allows us to discuss things that don't exist or \_\_\_\_.

- a. Herbert Terrace
- b. that we've never seen before**
- c. Gua; receptive vs. expressive
- d. a limited set of vocal