

ENG221 List of eExam Questions in the Bank

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 Structural Grammar makes exactness a methodological requirements and insists that all definitions be verifiable or refutable publicly; so it is ____.

Q2 Conjoining and embedding exemplify transformations.

Q3 A complex sentence contains at least subordinate clause.

Q4 A compound sentence contains at least main clauses.

Q5 What modifies a noun ____?

Q6 What is the process of linking elements together by placing them in sequence to form strings ____?

Q7 Modern grammatical studies emphasize accuracy.

Q8 Boy, go, good' belong to class.

Q9 A, an, the' belong to class.

Q10 The class of linguistic items grammatically acceptable in each slot is called ____.

Q11 A word that joins other parts of speech is a ____.

Q12 The “commonness” between traditional and structural grammar is in approach to language.

Q13 Which kind of sentence contains two or more main clauses ____?

Q14 Words that are opposite in meaning are called .

Q15 What term is used for rule of subject and finite verb agreement ____?

Q16 Insistence on correctness, linguistic purism, literary excellence, use of Latin models and priority of written over spoken language are qualities of grammar.

Q17 The idea that sentences are constructed from groups of words often paired rather than from single words added one on to the next shows a approach to syntactic analysis.

Q18 The “Morpheme-to-Utterance” Approach to syntactic analysis is also called ____.

Q19 The rules by which syntactic units are converted into sound units are contained in the component.

Q20 The lexicon also refers to the ____.

Q21 The smallest meaningful unit of grammatical description is ____.

Q22 The minimum unit of the grammatical hierarchy in Tagmemic Theory is ____.

Q23 The phonemic principle originated from ____.

Q24 Multiple meaning also refers to ____.

Q25 The right facing arrow → means ____ in syntactic analysis.

Q26 A set of simple, declarative, active sentences is called ____ sentences.

Q27 The equivalence of parole in Chomskyan notion is ____.

Q28 When one moves within one level of analysis up or down in a description, one is said to be moving up or down the ____.

Q29 The theory that propounds the idea that utterances can be analysed simultaneously according to three hierarchies is called ____.

Q30 The linguist that built his work on J. R. Firth's linguistic postulations is ____.

Q31 Immediate Constituent Analysis could be called the base of ____ grammatical model.

Q32 Immediate Constituent Analysis test frame easily reveals the English speakers linguistic ____.

Q33 The first major constituent division of a simple sentence in Immediate Constituent Analysis related to Traditional Grammar is ____.

Q34 A major strength of the transformational generative grammar is its ____ thrust.

Q35 Structural Grammar could be said to be the first major step towards the study of language.

Q36 The Phrase Structure Grammar is the ____ level linguistic exposition of TGG by Noam Chomsky.

Q37 Phrase Structure Grammar could be classified as essentially about a series of ____.

Q38 A sentence containing only one main clause is a ____.

Q39 The omitted subject in an imperative sentence is ____.

Q40 A sentence that states a fact is ____.

Q41 The level of structure concerned with the speech sounds of a language is ____.

Q42 A(n) ____ clause modifies a verb.

Q43 Noun clause is a ____ clause.

Q44 'Flying planes can be dangerous' is ____ ?

Q45 'Him' and 'hymn' are ____.

Q46 'There is an improvement in the educational sector' is a(n) ____ sentence.

Q47 'The snake was killed' is in the ____ voice.

Q48 'She goes to the market everyday.' 'Goes' is a ____ verb.

Q49 Comparative form of adjective is used for what number of entity ?

Q50 The superlative form of 'ugly' is ____.

Q51 The comparative of 'busy' is ____.

Q52 The comparative form of 'good' is ____.

Q53 The comparative form of 'cute' is ____.

Q54 The plural of 'portmanteau' is ____.

Q55 The plural form of 'aquarium' is ____.

Q56 The singular form of 'phenomena' is ____.

Q57 The plural form of 'deer' is ____.

Q58 The past participle of 'drive' is ____.

Q59 The past participle of 'run' is ____.

Q60 The past tense of 'burst' is ____.

Q61 /t,d,f,v/ are ---- in English.

allophones

phones

letters

phonemes

Q62 Disinterestedness' contains ---- morphemes.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Q63 Disjointed' contains how many morphemes?

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Q64 In 'disjointed', 'dis' is a:

- prefix
- suffix
- infix
- exfix

Q65 The plural morpheme in 'houses' is a:

- prefix
- suffix
- infix
- exfix

Q66 In English grammar, the concept of stagmatic relationship entails:

- an ordered arrangement of parts
- the grammatical exercise involving the description of sentences and giving names to grammatical categories
- definition based on form-sounds in spelling spoken or written language
- the relation of words to other words in a sentence

Q67 One of these is not necessary in parsing nouns.

- kind
- gender
- number
- person

Q68 Which part of speech cannot be parsed in relation to the part it plays in sentence building?

- Preposition
- Noun
- Conjunction
- Interjection

Q69 The definition of a "noun" as a subject to a verb is an example of ---- definition.

- notional
- formal
- prescriptive

syntactic

Q70 Everything deducible of a language from examining the memories of the language users according to Saussure is:

langue
competence
performance
parole

Q71 Chomsky provides a similar idea in principle to Saussure in terms called:

language and grammar
form and style
langue and parole
competence and performance

Q72 Structuralist approach to grammar has a demerit in:

empiricism
descriptivism
examination of all languages in their phonological and grammatical systems
regard for the corpus of utterances and rejection of the notion of the mind (intuition)

Q73 The actual, concrete act of speaking on the part of an individual according to Saussure is:

competence
langue
performance
parole

Q74 One employs the ---- approach to syntactic analysis when one establishes classes of units at a certain level so that their occurrence with respect to each other may be specified.

“Bottom-Up” approach
Constituent Structure Approach
“Top-Down” Approach
Sentence-to-word Approach

Q75 The “Morpheme-to-Utterance” Approach to syntactic analysis is also called:

Constituent structure Approach
Word Relation Approach
Structural Adjustment Approach
Sentence-to-word Approach

Q76 The minimum unit of the grammatical hierarchy in Tagmemic Theory is:

tagmeme
lexeme
Phoneme
Tagname

Q77 For the phonological hierarchy of an utterance, the minimum unit is:

phonetics
phoneme
phone
phonology

Q78 Rank, delicacy, and exponence are:

scales
theories
categories
systems

Q79 The link between grammar and lexis is:

phonology
semantics
morphology
syntax

Q80 The phonemic principle originated from:

Structural grammar
systemic grammar
traditional grammar
generative grammar

Q81 Structural linguistics analyses language in line with ---- form.

internal
intermediate
contextual
external

Q82 The ability of the grammar of a language to devise rules which project from finite observed materials to an infinite set of sentences is known as ---- power.

predictive
adequate
descriptive
transformational

Q83 What makes an assertion or indicates action or being?

phrase
noun
verb
copula

Q84 A(n)---- modifies a noun.

adverb
adjective
preposition
verb

Q85 A word that joins other parts of speech is a:

disjunct
adjunct
conjunct
conjunction

Q86 What is the process of linking elements together by placing them in sequence to form strings?

analysis
synthesis
concatenation
parsing

Q87 An ordered arrangements of parts is called:

syntax
syntagm
morpheme
phoneme

Q88 A(n) ---- modifies an adjective.

noun
adverb
pronoun
conjunction

Q89 Nouns and verbs belong to ----.

open
closed
finite
non-finite

Q90 Articles belong to ---- class.

open
closed
finite
non-finite

Q91 The class of word that is limited in number and its membership changes only very slowly is:

closed
finite
non-finite
systemic

Q92 If a word is defined based on our understanding of the relationship of the word to the actual, real-world phenomena represented by the word, such a definition is:

attention
notional

formal
synthetic

Q93 Sentences that sound correct to the native speaker are:

ambiguous
meaningful
grammatical
competent

Q94 The smallest meaningful unit of grammatical description is:

phoneme
morpheme
syllable
phone

Q95 The lexicon also refers to the:

dictionary
lexis
vocabulary
grammar

Q96 The study of speech sounds of a language with the speech pattern scientifically done is:

phonetics
phonology
pronunciation
grammar

Q97 What studies the internal structure of words?

Morphology
Phonology
Semantics
Syntax

Q98 The meaningful organization of words into units of larger units and the analysis of such units is the concern of:

morphology
semantics
syntax
lexis

Q99 The knowledge of areas of language study to describe and ultimately explain the knowledge speakers have which allows them to produce and understand their language is called:

language universals
linguistic knowledge
linguistic competence
traditional grammar

Q100 The English phonological system contains ---- speech sounds.

26
15
8
44

Q101 The rules by which syntactic units are converted into sound units are contained in the ---- component.

morphological
phonological
linguistic syntactic
syntactic

Q102 The ---- component determines the meanings of words and sentences.

morphological
phonological
syntactic
semantic

Q103 Two kinds of information the lexicon should provide are:

Morphological and syntactic
Pronunciation and syntactic
Semantic and syntactic
Semantic and morphological

Q104 In Generative Grammar the ---- is used to refer to the “component” containing all the information about the structural properties of the lexical items in a language.

syntax
lexicon
registers
phonology

Q105 Which of these is not one of the levels of language structure?

Phonology
Syntax
Semantics
Registers

Q106 The class of linguistic items grammatically acceptable in each slot is called:

Filler
morpheme
phoneme
syntagmeme

Q107 Which of these sentence formulas applies to “students are serious”?

N < - >V
N < - >V + Adj

N < - > V+N
N < - > LV+N

Q108 Systemic Grammar was developed by:

N. Chomsky
M. Halliday
F. De Saussure
L. Bloomfield

Q109 The type of sentence used in making request or command is:

imperative sentence
interrogative sentence
declarative sentence
exclamatory sentence

Q110 Which of the following terms is used for words with different pronunciations but with supposedly similar meaning?

antonyms
synonyms
polysemes
homonyms

Q111 Jump' is a:

simple sentence
compound sentence
complex sentence
compound-complex sentence

Q112 That boy wept' is a:

simple sentence
compound sentence
complex sentence
compound-complex sentence

Q113 What a beautiful day!' is:

an interrogative sentence
an imperative sentence
an exclamatory sentence
a declarative sentence

Q114 She slept because she was tired' is a:

simple sentence
compound sentence
complex sentence
compound-complex sentence

Q115 Thing are getting better' is a(n) ---- sentence.

declarative
imperative

infinitive
interrogative

Q116 The relationship between 'plane' and 'plain' is that of:

synonymy
polysemy
homophony
antonymy

Q117 The relation of inclusion is called:

metonymy
hyponymy
polysemy
homonymy

Q118 When meaning is viewed from its strict dictionary definition it is said to be:

contemporary
sensory
denotative
connotative

Q119 The relationships between words and things is the relationship of:

referents
reference
content
referees

Q120 The idea on which traditional grammar was founded was that the word was the basic unit of:

choice and referent
facts and figures
size and structure
syntax and semantics