

ENG222 List of eExam Questions in the Bank

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 The use of '[']' otherwise called square brackets is to enclose ____.

Q2 The relevant judgements that a native speaker makes about his/her language are called ____.

Q3 Phrase structure rules are a sub-class of ____ rules where a single category is 'rewritten' or 'expanded' as a string of categories.

Q4 One part of the conditions that must be satisfied by the grammar of all languages is ____.

Q5 One good way of investigating linguistic knowledge is to ask the native speaker for ____ about the sentences of their language.

Q6 One characteristic of the English language in terms of sentence construction is that it is a strict ____ language.

Q7 Lines between nodes in a tree diagram indicate ____.

Q8 In TGG, ____ rules are used to generate infinite sentences in a language.

Q9 Apart from variation in languages at the sound level, there could also be variation at the ____ level.

Q10 Apart from using a tree diagram, phrase markers can be represented by using ____.

Q11 An asterisk (*) placed by the side of a sentence in grammar signals that the sentence is ____.

Q12 A typical noun phrase could be made up of a head, a determiner and ____.

Q13 A statement made of the well-formedness sentences reflecting knowledge of pronunciation falls under ____.

Q14 A statement made of the well-formedness of sentences reflecting knowledge of meaning falls under ____.

Q15 A noun phrase may serve as the subject, object or ____.

Q16 A language is a set of sentences described by the rules of a ____.

Q17 A language cannot be considered simply as a set of words but must also contain principles of ____.

Q18 A complete description of ____ must invoke a number of different types of rule.

Q19 A is a construction type which has a noun as its head.

Q20 A is a group of words in a given language that can replace one another in any sentence of the language without affecting grammaticality.

Q21 generate constituent structure representations for sentences in a language.

Q22 are used in linguistic analysis to capture the way native speakers acquire and use their language.

Q23 is how the native speaker uses language in actual situations and contexts.

Q24 When a rule produces an indefinite number of rules in a circular manner, the rule is said to be **__**.

Q25 When transformations delete elements in a structure, the process is also called **__**.

Q26 When two elements in a sentence structure refer to the same person, entity or thing, they are said to be **__**.

Q27 While one of the conditions that must be satisfied by the grammar of all languages is the core, the optional elements in languages are called the **__**.

Q28 Within the Chomskyan theory, the speaker's knowledge of language is called **__**.

Q29 Within the Chomskyan theory, the speaker's use of language is called **__**.

Q30 refer to the set of symbols which are introduced into sentence analysis to facilitate the formulation of a statement.

Q31 An adjectival clause is usually introduced by a **__** pronoun

Q32 Shades of meaning not covered by the inflections are catered for by **__**

Q33 The process by which the verb phrase restricts or qualifies the general meaning of the main verb is **__**

Q34 A **__** category is a group of words that can substitute for one another in a similar position in a sentence and maintain the grammaticality of the sentence.

Q35 Constituents which modify the lexical head of phrasal projections are known as **__**

Q36 If category B is a constituent of C, and B is not a constituent of any constituent of C, then B is a(n) **__** constituent of C

Q37 shows the relation between a category and its constituents.

Q38 is the set of strings from all equivalent derivations.

Q39 The linear structure of sentences is determined by relations.

Q40 The condition that stipulates that movement cannot cross more than one bounding node, where bounding nodes are IP and NP is called .

Q41 In government theory, lexical heads are .

Q42 The theory which specifies that adjacency relations should hold between the head and the elements which depend on it is theory.

Q43 The principle which states that every NP must be marked for case is termed .

Q44 θ -role is assigned at the

Q45 Movement of elements occurs at the

Q46 'Each other' is a pronoun.

Q47 'Itself' is a

Q48 In the Minimalist Program, the Subjacency Principle is replaced by .

Q49 serves as an interface between D-structure and S-structure.

Q50 Traces occur at the .

Q51 $S \rightarrow \text{Det N V Det N}$ is a form of

Q52 IP is an example of a .

Q53 The rule that enables the English grammar to perform such operations like insertion, deletion, inversion, movement of elements is known as

Q54 The core and the periphery are the two major components of the .

Q55 is the innate linguistic knowledge that a native speaker has that enables them to produce and understand utterances in their language.

Q56 Marked elements in languages due to differentiation is called .

Q57 The position from which an element is moved is filled by .

Q58 questions are used when the listener wants the speaker to repeat a

particular statement.

Q59 The relationship between the internal argument and the external argument in q-role is called ____.

Q60 An adjectival clause is usually introduced by a ____ pronoun

Q61 Words that appear in the same position in a given sentence are said to belong to the same -----.

system
group
category
semantic field

Q62 When one of the elements in two conjoined clauses is deleted, the transformation is on the basis of -----.

similarity
regularity
sameness
coreferentiality

Q63 Uniformity' as a very important principle of the X-bar theory is otherwise called -----.

exocentricity
endocentricity
concatenation
embedding

Q64 Under the mango' tree is a ----- category.

phrasal
lexical
clausal
sentence

Q65 Transformational Generative Grammar consists of a set of phrase structure rules plus a set of ----- rules.

transformational
recursive
rewrite
phonological

Q66 There is a special programming for language acquisition as opposed to ----- approach.

the general-intellectual ability
general
divine
idiosyncratic

Q67 The symbols used in the Grammar, apart from the arrow, are divided into

two discrete sets -----.

terminal and non-terminal
plausible and non-plausible
finite and non-finite
descriptive and non-descriptive

Q68 The symbol ----- represents the notion 'sentence of a language'.

SL
SoL
S
SaL

**Q69 The study of competence is the study of grammars which are -----
-- real.**

biologically
contextually
literarily
psychologically

**Q70 The rules of language are generalised ----- statements that
summarise the way acceptable sentences are produced.**

prescriptive
descriptive
speculative
predicatable

**Q71 The principle which states that every NP must be marked for case is called -
-----.**

case filter
case assignment
case role
case uniqueness

**Q72 The phrase marker is a set of strings that assigns a phrase structure
interpretation to ----- string.**

a medial
a terminal
a final
an intermediate

Q73 The noun phrase which ends a prepositional phrase is called its -----.

complement
modifier
compliment
qualifier

**Q74 The context-sensitivity of transformations is known as -----
features.**

subcategorisation

selectional restriction
prescriptive
descriptive

Q75 The condition that must be satisfied by the grammar of all languages is made up of ----- parts.

two
three
four
six

Q76 The categories of nouns, adjectives and determiners can be abbreviated respectively as -----.

N, Adj, Det
Nn, Dj, Dt
Ns, Ad, De
N, Ad, Det

Q77 The arrow in phrase structure rules should be interpreted as -----.

correctness
ungrammaticality
expand as
describe as

Q78 The aim of writing a ----- is to give a full account of all the facets of linguistic knowledge.

lexicon
dictionary
grammar
manual

Q79 The '/' oblique notation is used in -----.

context-sensitive rules
context-free rules
semantic anomalous sentences
figurative expressions

Q80 The ----- q-role is an actor that performs the action in a sentence.

patient
source
instrument
agent

Q81 The ----- is the only obligatory category in a phrase.

head
modifier
qualifier
constituent

Q82 The ----- category stands as the head of the phrasal category.
head
constituent
phrase
node

Q83 Rules are said to be recursive when they produce an indefinite number of rules in a ----- manner.
circular
predictable
scientific
straightforward

Q84 Phrase structure rules are -----.
prescriptive
descriptive
formulative
predictable

Q85 Phrase structure rules and transformational rules will generate ----- number of sentences in any language.
a limited
a finite
an infinite
a restricted

Q86 Performance is what the native speaker does with the knowledge of his/her language in -----.
meaningful texts
actual situations and contexts
group discussion
personal meditation

Q87 One of the judgements the native speaker can make about the sentences of his/her language is in terms of -----.
literary/non-literary
figurative/non-figurative
possible/impossible
grammatical/non-grammatical

Q88 Linguistic knowledge can operate at the levels of grammar, semantics or -----.
structures
sentences
phonology
meaning

Q89 Lexical categories can occupy ----- in a sentence.
some syntactic positions

few syntactic positions
defined syntactic positions
any syntactic positions

Q90 Language abilities are not only different in kind from other intellectual abilities, but they also become considerably ----- at a time when other intellectual abilities are still increasing.

impaired
enhanced
scientific
sharpened

Q91 Inversion, movement and deletion rules are examples of ----- rules.

syntactic
grammatical
transformational
transformational

Q92 In X-bar theory, levels of projection are labelled in terms of ----- of bars.

size
length
nature
number

Q93 In the sentential structure, ----- is lower and immediately dominated by S.

lexical category
phrasal category
word category
sentence

Q94 In the sentence, "These books are my treasures", 'my treasures' could be described as -----.

subject
complement
adjunct
object

Q95 In 'a bad boy', boy is the ----- of the category.

node
D-branch
root
head

Q96 Every lexical category projects its own ----- category.

maximal
minimal
phrasal

ultimate

Q97 Categories that are enclosed in brackets are ____ categories.

obligatory
essential
S-optional
required

Q98 By 'generative', we mean to ____ all the grammatical sentences of a language.

account for
describe
generalise
appropriate

Q99 An NP in a subject position in a sentence is assigned a ____ case.

accusative
dative
nominative
genitive

Q100 Although the knowledge of a language must contain principles of sentence formation and interpretation, it is obvious that such knowledge also includes knowledge of its ____.

sentence construction
vocabulary
letters of the alphabet
synonyms

Q101 Although knowledge acquisition is an attribute of humans, it is useful to separate linguistic from ____ knowledge.

literary
mathematical
accumulated
non-linguistic

Q102 Adjectival phrases perform attributive and ____ functions.

imperative
supportive
predicative
informative

Q103 Adhering to specific rules of the language makes it possible for the speaker to produce not only correct sentences of the language but also sentences ____ by other native speakers.

judged
decoded
acceptable
debatable

Q104 A', 'an' and 'the' fall into the syntactic category of:

- adjectives
- conjunctions
- determiners
- quantifiers

Q105 A complete description of linguistic knowledge must invoke a number of different types of:

- structure
- rules
- command
- intuition

Q106 There is a special programming for language acquisition as opposed to ____ approach.

- the general-intellectual ability
- general
- divine
- idiosyncratic

Q107 ____ are used in linguistic analysis to capture the way native speakers acquire and use their language.

- Directives
- Commandments
- Regulations
- Rules

Q108 * "He yesterday the book bought" is ill-formed because it does not follow the permissible way of ____ in English.

- word-order
- semantics
- phonotactics
- morphology

Q109 "Watched the match in the morning" is a:

- noun phrase
- verb phrase
- adjectival phrase
- adverbial phrase

Q110 "The lion frightened the man." "The man was frightened by the lion." The transformations in these sentences involve those of:

- movement and insertion
- deletion and insertion
- assimilation and movement
- substitution and insertion

Q111 "Akin, the help of angels" is a ____ category.

phrasal
lexical
sentence
clause

Q112 "John's car is not a car" is well formed but it is:

syntactically deviant
contradictory
semantically right
structurally deviant

Q113 "John's car is made of straw" is well formed but sounds rather:

figurative
semantically plausible
personal
idiosyncratic

Q114 "John loves Mary and cares for her." The transformation in this sentence is that of:

deletion
inversion
movement
substitution

Q115 "Mary killed the sheep and Mary roasted it." In this example, the second occurrence of Mary would be said to be:

appropriate
significant
redundant
syntactic

Q116 "Mary killed the goat and Mary roasted it." "Mary killed the goat and roasted it." The transformation in these sentences is that of:

inversion
substitution
movement
deletion

Q117 "Tamuno can swim." "Can Tamuno swim?" The transformation in these sentences is that of:

inversion
deletion
movement
substitution

Q118 X-bar provides for_____which Phrase Structure Grammar cannot account for.

intermediate categories
constituents

phrasal categories
clausal elements

Q119 Although, knowledge acquisition is an attribute of humans, it is useful to separate linguistic from _____ knowledge.

literary
mathematical
accumulated
non-linguistic

Q120 The word to which a relative pronoun relates is called its

precedent
reference
antecedent
object

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